IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

1753, May 22. Govr. by message, acquainted the house that the County of Allegheny, in Ohio, was going to be invaded by an army of French & Indians, that the Govr. of Canada had avowed this hostile Invasion, before the Council of ye Six Nations, yet, tho' these Indians had forbid its asserting their Independence & the Property of the soil, yet the French would still persist, sets forth the consequences; requested to be enabled to assist the Indians

See Govrs. Message, p. 18.

George Henry, John Evans, James Devoy, Owen Nicholson, came from England. As they were trading beyond the Ohio, they were taken Prisoners by a Number of French Indians, wth a French Man at their head, who carried them to Quebeck, and from thence, sent them to Rochell, in Old France.

29. Trents L'res., J. Galbreath, Jno. Harris, Mich. Teaffe, Rob. Calendar, Examind by the house. After wch ye state of Indian Affairs was considered.

30. £200 given for Condolence Presents to ye Twightwees; £600 Presents to the other Indian Nations, payable to ye Govr by the Traders.

1753, Augt. 29th. Govr. acquaints the House that he had sent Mr. Weiser to Onondago, intending to take his measures from the advices he should bring. The French were on ye march to the Ohio, & had dispatched several Parties of Indians before them.

Septr. 5. Conrad Weiser's Journal of his Journy to Albany, & ye Mohawks Country, together wth other Papers laid before ye ho.

October. Treaty with the Ohio Indians in 8ber Alexander Magenty, Indian Trader, trading wth. the Cuttawa Indians, allies of Gt. B., was, on the 26th Janr. last, taken Prisoner by a Party of French Indians, of the Caghnawago Nation, near Kantucky, a Western Branch of Ohio, who beat & abused, & sent him to Montreal.

1754, Laid before ye Ho., 14th Feb'y. Lre. from Ld. Holdernesse, of the 28th Augt., 1753, commanding him, in case of Encroachmts. by any foreign Prince, to draw forth the armed force of ye Prov., & repel force by force. Indian Trader, Bow, recommended by ye Lre. from the Commanding officer of the Fort on Bass River, of the 15th Decr., 1753. Legardeur de St. Pierre to Govr. Dunwiddie, by Colt. Washington, sent with a Requisition, requiring him to retire, &c., wherein the Claims to ye Lands along the Ohio are avowed.

Do. N.B. The Assembly in their Message of this date, acknowledge the Govrs. Care in all Indian Affairs, & in all their other messages sent to Govr. Gordon, Govr. Thomas, & Govr. Hamilton.

20th. Andrew Montour, & Jno. Pattin, returned from Ohio. 26th. A Committee appointed to prepare an Indian Trade Bill. 27th. Assembly thanks Govrs. & Comrs. at Carlisle, for their care, & express satisfaction with their conduct. Will bear the Expense of Comrs. to Albany, gone wth. Govr. in character of Indian Traders.

March 8. Assembly resolve that the Papers & Evidences sent down by ye Govr's^ do not make it clearly appear, that the subjects of a foreign Prince have erected Forts within the undoubted Limits of this Government. Message y^t^ ye Limits had not been ascertained to y^eir^ satisfaction.

£100, st. to be paid to ye speaker, to be by him transmitted to the agent in G^t^. B., for ye service of this Province.

Assembly adjourn without granting supplies, & wth out Governors Consent, to the 6th May.

1754, April 2. Assembly called by writs to meet. Govr lays before them, Lres. of Govr Dinwiddie, & several other Papers. Proposes for supplys to assist Govr Dinwiddie.

4. Lres. of Govr De Lancey & Govr Shirley, laid before ye ho^e^ to acquaint them what was to be done at Albany.

5. The Question put, That a sum of money be at this time given to the King's use. Passed in ye affirmative, 18 to 16. Qu. put for £20,000. In ye negative, 25 to 8. £15,000, 23 to 10. £10,000, negative, 22 to 10. £5,000. In the negative, 22 to 10.

11. £500 given as a Present to the Indians, at the Treaty proposed to be held in June, at Albany.

12. A message y^t^ no sum would be given to ye King's use, proportionate to the occasion. Desire to adjourn to consult their Constituents to 13 May. Govr dissatisfied wth their Conduct & ye adjournment. Ho' altered time of adjournment to 6th May.

May 6. Message giving an Account of the French army of 4,000, wth 18 pieces of artillery, appearing before Trent's fort, and its surrender to them on the 17th Apr., recommending Union of the Colonies. That he had sent Mr. Weiser with a respectful message to ye Indians living on the borders of the Susquehanna, to be informed in what light the Hostilities of the French had been represented to them, & wh^r^ any, & what measures had been proposed to them in relation thereto.

Papers sent wth Message.

Col^l^. Washington's Lre. of ye 27 Apr.
Contrecour's summons to ye Commander of Trent's Fort.
Scarroyadys Speech, &c., to Gov^rs^ of Virg. & Conn.
Govr Dinwiddie's Lre. of 27 Apr.
Govr De Lancey's Lre. of 19th Apr.

Lre. from Commanding Officer at Oswego, to Govr of New York, of 27 March, giving an Acc^t^ of ye March of a Body of French Troops to the Ohio.

A Letter of Conrad Weiser's to ye Govr, containing an acco^t^ of his Journy to Shamokin, 2 May, wth a Paper of Indian News.

May 8. Qu. put for £20,000, to be given to ye King's use. No's 24 to 8. £15,000, No's 23 to 10.

£10,000 granted, 17 to 15. On an Excise for 10 years, w^ch^

Govr would not assent to, & thereupon, the house came to scandalous and abusive, & Resolves Assembly adjourned to the 19th Augt.

May 18. Govr demanded Copy of Minutes, wch were ordered to be printed, 19th, and not before a Copy was ordered to be given to ye Govr.

June. Congress held at Albany from 15th June to

August 6. Assembly was called by writ to meet to-day. Speech, giving an account of Colo. Washington's Defeat, 3 July, & capitulation. Govr presses supplies. Half King & other considerable Indians retire into their Province. Petitions from Cumberland and Lancaster County for protection, arms, and ammunition. Commends to ye ho. to consider the defenceless state of ye Province, and provide means for security. Lays before them, minutes of ye Congress at Albany, whereby it appears that the Lands on the River Ohio do belong to the Indians of the Six Nations, & have been put under the Protection of the Crown of England. The Proceedings of the French have never received Countenance or approbation from the Six Nations. Commrs drew up a Representation of the present state of the Colonies, & a Plan of a general Union, both wch Govr recomends.

8. Petition from the Inhabitants of Donegal, setting forth that the Inhabitants are neither provided wth arms or ammunition, or under any kind of Discipline, praying yt those who are willing to defend themselves and country, may be put into a proper Condition for Defence, and those who are not willing, may be obligd to pay.

Another Petition from a very considerable Number of the Inhabitants of the townp's of Paxton, Hanover, & Derry, to ye same purport.

9th. Message to provide for French Deserters.

August 9, 1754. Qu. put if £20,000 should be given to the King's use. Past in the negative, 21 to 11. If £15,000, past in the negative, 20 to 12.

Resolved, That £10,000 be given to the King's use.

Provisions voted for the maintenance of such Indians as have taken Refuge in this Province.

12. Question put. If the sum given to the King's use should be enlarged to £20,000. Past in the negative, 20 to 13.

Question, if to £15,000. Past in the affirmative, 25 to 8.

13. Bill for Striking the sum of £35,000 in Bills of Credit, and giving £15,000 thereof to ye King's use, sent up to the Govr.

Bill rejected by the Govr for reasons formerly assigned & mentiond yt a new Govr may be soon expected.

Plan of Union of the Colonies referred to ye Consn of the next succeeding Assembly.

October 15. Mr. Morris, the new Governor's first speech, recommends the state of the Frontiers of this & ye neighbouring Provinces to ye Consn of ye hoe.

16. Several Letters, Accounts & Papers relating to Indian Affairs,

whence they will know what has passᵈ since the last Sitting of Assembly.

George Croghan's Lre. of 16 Augᵗ from Auckquick.

Govʳ Hamilton's Lre. to G. Croghan, of 23ᵈ Augᵗ.

Conrad Weiser's Lre. to Gov. Hamilton, 13 Septʳ.

2 Lres. from G. Croghan to Gov. Hamilton, 30 Augᵗ, and 27ᵗʰ 7br.

Jno. Harris's Lre. 5 8br.

Address of Assembly, they were in hopes to have received Instructions from the Crown how to conduct themselves on occasion of French Incroachmᵗˢ. Lre. of E. of Holdernesse, of ye 28 Augᵗ, 1753, is ye only Rule for their Governmᵗ. Adjourn, as it is not ye usual time for doing Business to 2ᵈ Decʳ.

Dec. 3ᵈ. Governor's speech to the Assembly. He lays before the House a Lre. from sʳ Tho. Robinson, 5 July, conveying his Majᵗᶦᵉˢ express Commands not only to act vigorously in the defence of his Government, but to be aiding his Majᵗᶦᵉˢ other Colonies to repel hostile Attempts. Observes yᵗ the King's Ministers were on ye 5 July only informed of the French having driven some of the Virginia forces from Monongealo, & were erecting a Fort there, & yᵗ many things had happened since that have put our affairs on the Frontiers in a very bad situation, much worse yⁿ they can imagine. French have 1000 regular Troops at their Fort at Monongealo, & an additional Number of Cannon. Indians have removed to Canada, others are neutral, while the few who continue friends dare not be allowᵈ, and will give up our Cause if not protected. Uses many good argumᵗˢ to induce them to grant supplies. Sends to ye hoᵉ.

Sʳ Tho. Robinson's Lre. of 5 July.

A Lre. from Govr. Dinwiddie of 8 Novʳ.

Do. from Govʳ Sharpe of same Date.

A Lre. from G. Croghan, 23 Novʳ.

Clauses Lres. to ye Sec'ry.

Govʳ acquaints the hoᵉ yᵗ some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Auckquick intend to go to the Council at Onondago, and expect in their absence to have their familys & ye other Indians supported.

Resolved, to give £20,000 to ye King's use, on the Extension of the Excise for 10 years.

Resolved, to allow reasonable charges arising on a suitable Provision to be made for ye maintenance of the Indians at Auckquick.

Message from the Hoᵉ yᵗ ye Treatment our Indian allies have always received from this Province, has great weight wᵗʰ them, & yᵗ we have a large share in their affections, recommend to ye Govʳ if might not be more convenient to the Indians to come nearer our back Inhabitants.

£150 put into ye Govʳˢ hands for support of Indians at Auckquick.

During the Spanish & French war the Indian Trade was very considerably enlarged by means of ye Shawnesse, Delawares & Six

Nation Indians, who, from the quick Encrease of ye English in yr Colonies, quitted their old Places of Residence for want of Game or korn, & removed to Allegheny. They were greatly encouraged by ye Twightwees & other Nations inhabiting beyond ye Ohio, as they draw our Traders after them. Croghan & others had Stores on ye Lake Erie, all along ye Ohio from Bar, and other store houses on the Lake Erie, all along ye Miami River, & up & down all that fine country watered by ye Branches of ye Miamis, Sioto & Muskingham Rivers, & upon the Ohio from Bockaloons an Indian Town near its head, to below ye Mouth of the Miami River, an Extent of 500 miles, on one of the most beautiful Rivers in ye world, yn they traded all along the Rivers.*

Great Quantities of Goods were vended in the towns of the Twightwees at their own pressing Instances. Several Nations, Twightwees, Picts, Tacons, Piak-kis-haws and Owendats, entered into an Intimated Friendship with the scattered Tribes of Shawenese, Delawares & Six Nation Indians, & pressing to enter into an alliance, they were on ye recommendation of ye Six Nations, Shawenese & Delawares, admitted in ye summer of 1748.

When the Indians perceived by the French Proceedings & Preparations that they not only contended for a sole & exclusive Trade, but for the Possession of the Country lying on ye borders of the Ohio, they gave us timely notice, entreated us to build Forts, continue our Trade, & make head against them, & to be expeditious & resolute. When they saw no fruits arising from their sevl solicitations, & notices neither forces, nor workmen to help them to build Forts, they nevertheless repeated their applications, and offered to join us. We heard them patiently, continued to send unarmed Traders with great Quantities of valuable Goods wch fell from time to time into the hands of the French. The Traders were seized and carried Prisoners to Canada without the least struggle or opposition.

The Presents sent to Logs Town shewd our wealth & good nature, but evidencd at ye same time the weakness of our measures, since in consequence of a free Consent given at that treaty by the Indians to build store houses on the Ohio, no other force was sent yn about 30 half-starved, ordinary men, under a very improper Commander, Capt. Trent; who wn about building a small, illconstrucd house at the Mouth of the Monongealo. The Govt of Virginia sent Mr. Washington to summon ye French Commander on the River B***, & on his haughty answer, raised a few forces, expecting ye Province of Pennsylvania woud have either sent men, or given a large sum to inlist such as woud enter Volunteers, but found yt instead of affording assistance, they fell into disputes wth their Govr, & seemed to espouse the French Claims to those Countries.

The Peace was concluded 7th 8br, 1748, at Aix-la-Chapelle, & in Novr Governor Hamilton arrived.

Care was taken to make ye new Govr acquainted with ye accession

* This part of the MS. much interlined and difficult to be read.

of the Twightwees & Owendats into ye English Alliance wth y^r^ good disposition towards ye English, and ye flourishing state of ye Indians Trade, & ye Great Interest his Maj^ty^ had wth numerous Nations of Indians beyond ye Ohio.

In short, we irritated the French, dispirited the Indian allies, & gave the Enemy by our weak and small Efforts such immense advantages as are beyond Conception.

Plan for the Defence of Cumberland Co., 1754.

A Plan for the Defence of the Frontier of Cumberland County from Phillip Davies to Shippensburgh.

Let one Company cover from Phillip Davies to Tomas Waddel's; And as John M'Dowell's mill is at The most important Pass, most exposed to Danger, has a Fort already made about it, and there provisions may be most easily had, for these Reasons let the Chief Quarters be there; let five men be Constantly at Phillip Davies's, William Marshall's, and Thomas Waddle's, which Shall be relieved every Day by the patrolling Guards; let Ten men be Sent early every morning from the Chief Quarters to Thos. Waddle's, and Ten return from thence back in the Evening. A likewise Ten men Sent from the Chief Quarters to the other Extremity daily, to go by William Marshal's to Philip Davies's and return the Same Way in the Afternoon. By this Plan The whole Bounds will be patrolled twice every Day, a Watch will be constantly kept at four most important Places, and there will be every Night fourty-five Men at ye Chief Quarters ready for any Exigence.

Another Company may cover as much more of The Frontier, beginning where the last Ends and reaching towards and back of Shippensburgh, by fixing a Chief Quarters in Some convenient Place about the Middle of Said Bounds and from Thence patroling the Ground twice a Day, and keeping watches at ye most proper Places, as above; One of which watches may be constantly at M^r^. Armstrong's, and another at a proper Place at ye other Extremity.

This Plan Supposes each of ye Companys to consist of 60 Men in all, as fewer cannot Se patrol, keep Watch, and leave any Force together to answer Such Exigences as may occur. These may be furnished by deducting 17 out of Each of ye four Forts back off our Frontier. This leaves 60 in each Fort, and makes up a new Company of 60 Men, and Eight to be added to Cap^n^ Peter's Company.

Indorsed—

A Plan for the Defence of the County of Cumberland.

* See ye Exports of Skins [illegible] years, 1747, 1748, 1749.

[illegible] Indian Nation

[illegible] in our way Back from the Catabaw Nation we
met two English men (the one is named Cresse) who said
they were sent on the road to meet the five Nations by the Gov.r of South
Carolina and the Gov.r Call'd the big knife they
Shewed us a written Paper marckt with a big Seal
which they said is sent to us by order of our Father
the King of England: they told us the words of said
Paper, was that the Gov.rs of S: Carolina & Virginie
had sent Conrad Weizer some time past to Acquaint the
the five Nations that the Catabaws disired to make
a peace with us, of which they have not rec.d an Answer
therefore the English would know if Weizer has delivered
the said Message to us, as there has been since that time nine
of the Catabaws kill'd, and a great many Cattle
Belonging to the English destroy'd, But did not know
if done by the five Nations or foreign Indians
they said they were a going with the written Paper to
Ohio and hope to bring those Indians with them to
make a peace with the Catabaws, were they would
make a fire on the road were we met them, and
desires the five Nations will likewise meet them
at the said fire within the time of Eight months
tho' it would Better could it be done in all hast
as it hard to restrain the Catabaw Warriors from revenging
their Brothers Blood which is daily Spilt
they told us that it was the Devil which makes all
the Mischief between us & the Catabaws, & keeps us from
Makeing a peace with each other 16 [illegible]

[illegible] and kill our Cattle [illegible]
patiently & not revenge it
after they had seiz'd all that was in the [illegible]
they Showed us a fine lace coat, and said there was
many more with a great deal of other goods which [illegible]
be giving us on Concluding the peace with the Catalans
and the English would Acknowledge the five Nations
to be the Eldest Nations and formerly the Owners of
the land on which the English now lives on

9-5-
12-9
1-16-

[illegible] pairs of blue stones and [illegible]
[illegible] with I hope you will send by the [illegible]
[illegible] desired me to send one down with these Letters and yo[illegible]
Letters for this ingin and Pray send me one Pound of tee for wee ha[illegible]
nothing to life one heare but ingin bread and Pitel tee one there
is very scant send the Eacheering of the black String of wamp[illegible]
by this ingin. the ingins are here where heare soe they heare there
one heape not the Leave of them nomore: I. Do think I shall a[illegible]
be abel to possess them nexly for they heape amyly require
you but still I shall do all wheat lys in my Power to Posse[illegible]
them: I shall acquaint you fully of all that Pass here whe[illegible]
I Com doun: for these ingins will not geafe me time to rite fulle
to you at this present: Soo none of hoping that these [illegible]
find you in good health as wee are at Present from your
humble Servant to Command

Wm. Printup

onondaga = march the 15 - 1751

I heafe set the neams of the Sachems that
heafe Joned heare Sothat you can Set them in the Deed
there Ther his name is Cassweltune & ater Sequathe high Co[illegible]
and Sequaresere: and Racsenageete and Sainawade and
wesenageite and Caiequenegowa and ar homent ha[illegible]
not Sagane these are all theat hafe Joined
heare is no treading heare for heare is no ingins at home
for they are all out of filling

Quebec, from whence they have been sent over to Rochelle, where they were hardly used. Upon this information I applied to M. St. Contest,[1] and gave him a note of it, claiming them as the King's subjects, and demanding their liberty and restitution of their effects, that had been unjustly taken from them.

These three persons, I find by the paper your Lordship has sent me, are of the number of those demanded of the French by Mr. Clinton, and named in M. de la Jonquière's letter. I have wrote a merchant at Rochelle to inquire after them, and to supply them with money, to make their journey hither, if they are not gone, that I may receive from them all the informations necessary; on my seeing M. St. Contest next Tuesday, I will represent the case to him, in obedience to his Majesty's commands; that M. la Jonquière may have positive orders to desist from the unjustifiable proceedings complained of; to release any of his Majesty's subjects he may still detain in prison, and to make ample restitution of their effects. And I shall take care to show them the ample necessity of sending instructions to their several Governors, not to attempt any such encroachments for the future.

Minute of Instructions to be given to M. Duquesne.

Canada. Indians.

It appears from a letter of the Marquis de la Jonquière, that the efforts the English are making, and the expenses they incur, to gain over the Indians, are not without success among several Nations.

Information has been received last year of the progress they had already made among the Indians in the environs of the River Ohio, where they have undertaken, since the peace, to form some establishments.

The Marquis de la Jonquière had rendered an account of a plan he had prepared both to drive the English from that river and to chastise the Indians who allowed themselves to be gained over. That plan was to dispatch several detachments of Frenchmen and Indian allies, who were to form a junction at a rendezvous which was indicated to them, to operate afterwards relative to the object of that movement. Although the details of the Marquis de la Jonquière's dispositions in this regard might call forth some observations; yet as the project was good, and was, besides, to have been executed before that Governor could receive these remarks, his Majesty thought proper to approve what he had done. But all the consequent operations reduce themselves to the seizure of some English traders with their goods, and to the murder of two Indians of the Miamis Nation.

* These are they who have been sent to France.

The seizure of the English traders* whose effects have been confiscated and even plundered by our Indians, cannot but produce a good effect, by disgusting the other traders of that Nation. But the murder of the two Miamis may be attended by

[1] François Dominique Barberie, Marquis de Saint Contest, was born 26th January, 1701, appointed King's Advocate at the Châtelet of Paris, 27th November, 1721, and, after filling various other important offices, and being Ambassador to Holland in 1750, he was, through the influence of Mme. de Pompadour, called on the 11th September, 1751, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the dismissal of the Marquis de Puysieulx. His principal policy was the preservation of peace. He remained in office until his death, which took place on the 24th July, 1754. *Biographie Universelle.* — Ed.

unfortunate consequences; and in fact intelligence has been received that it had already caused a good deal of excitement among the rebel Nations.

The Marquis de la Jonquière pretends that if his expedition has not had the success he expected, it was because Sieur Celoron, Major and Commandant of Detroit, which was to be the centre of all the operations, has badly executed the orders and instructions he had given him.

But it would be useless, now, to enter into the examination of the faults that may have been committed. We must start from our present position, and establish some principles on which his Majesty may issue such orders as he may deem proper.

The English may pretend that we are bound by the Treaty of Utrecht to permit the Indians to trade with them. But it is certain that nothing can oblige us to suffer this trade on our territory.

Accordingly in all the alliances or quasi treaties or propositions we have had with the Far Indians, we have never obliged them expressly to renounce going to the English to trade; we have merely exhorted them to that effect, and never did we oppose that treaty by force.

The River Ohio, otherwise called the Beautiful river, and its tributaries belong indisputably to France, by virtue of its discovery by Sieur de la Salle; of the trading posts the French have had there since, and of possession which is so much the more unquestionable as it constitutes the most frequent communication from Canada to Louisiana. It is only within a few years that the English have undertaken to trade there; and now they pretend to exclude us from it.

They have not, up to the present time, however, maintained that these rivers belong to them; they pretend only that the Iroquois are masters of them and being the Sovereigns of these Indians, that they can exercise their rights. But 'tis certain that these Indians have none, and that, besides, the pretended sovereignty of the English over them is a chimera.

Meanwhile 'tis of the greatest importance to arrest the progress of the pretensions and expeditions of the English in that quarter. Should they succeed there, they would cut off the communication between the two Colonies of Canada and Louisiana, and would be in a position to trouble them, and to ruin both the one and the other, independent of the advantages they would at once experience in their trade to the prejudice of ours.

Any complaints that may be presented to the Court of England against the English Governors would be altogether futile. On the one hand it would be very difficult to obtain proofs of the most serious facts; and on the other, no matter what proofs may be produced, that Court would find means to elude all satisfaction, especially as long as the boundaries are not settled.

It is necessary then to act on the spot, and the question to be determined is, what means are the most proper.

It is not known what steps the Marquis de la Jonquière will take this year; but whatever they be, it appears that the orders to be given on this subject to Mr Duquesne, who is to succeed him in the government, must have principally for their object, to avoid, as much as it will be possible, an Indian war on that account.

Wars of this character are always extremely expensive, and very rarely productive of any real advantage.

Therefore, without undertaking, as the Marquis de la Jonquière appears to have proposed, to drive from the River Ohio the Indians who are looked upon as rebels or suspected, and without wishing even to destroy the liberty of their trade, it is thought best to adhere to two principal points.

1st To make every possible effort to drive the English from our territory, and to prevent them coming there to trade.

2d To give the Indians to understand at the same time that no harm is intended them, that they will have liberty to go as much as they please to the English to trade, but will not be allowed to receive these on our territory.

There is reason to believe that by this course of conduct; by providing our posts with plenty of goods and preventing our traders dictating to the Indians, our trade will soon recover the superiority over that of the English in those parts; for 'tis certain the Indians do not like to go into their towns, nor forts.

The Marquis de la Jonquière has rendered an account of a solemn Council which was held on the 11th of July last,[1] with the Onontagués of the Five Iroquois Nations, in presence of the chiefs of the Iroquois domiciliated at the Sault St. Louis and at the Lake of the Two Mountains; of the Abenakis of St. Francis and of the Outaoüois of Michilimakinac. Everything appears to have gone off well in that Council on the part of those Indians, who have evinced very favorable dispositions. But two articles were discussed there, respecting which it is proper to give Mr Duquesne particular orders.

The first is relative to the lands on the River Ohio. The Onontagués asserted in their speech, that these lands are the property of the Five Nations. The Marquis de la Jonquière has unadvisedly answered them so as to countenance that pretension, by giving them to understand that the French would not settle on those lands without their permission.

'Tis necessary to disabuse them on this head. They have, in fact, as has been already observed, no right to the River Ohio. We had discovered it long before they themselves had known it, and we have resorted it when no other Indians were there but the Chaoüanons, with whom they were at war, and who have always been our friends.

The second turned on the murder of 18 Iroquois by some Cherokees. The Marquis de la Jonquière took advantage of that occasion to induce the Iroquois to make war on the Cherakis, who are allies of the English. He expects great advantages from this war; and by letters from Mr de Vaudreuil, Governor of Louisiana, it appears that such is his opinion, also, on that point. But 'tis not known whether it would not be of more advantage to endeavor to make peace between these two Nations, and to profit by that occasion to conciliate the Cherakis in our favor. There is, at least, no doubt that the English pursue that course, and will succeed in it sooner or later.

However that be, 'tis considered proper to direct Mr Duquesne to lay down henceforward in Canada a different system from that always followed hitherto in regard to wars among the Indians. With a view to occupy and weaken them, the principle has been to excite and foment these sorts of wars. That was of advantage in the infancy of the settlement of Canada. But in the condition to which these Nations are now reduced, and in their present dispositions generally, it is in every respect more useful that the French perform between them the part of protectors and pacificators. They will, thereby, entertain more consideration and attachment for us; the Colony will be more tranquil in consequence, and we shall save considerable expense. Cases, however, may occur in which it will be proper to excite war against certain Nations attached to the English; but even such cases call for two observations; one, to endeavor, first, to gain over these same Nations by reconciling them with ours; and the other, to be as sure as possible that our Indians will not suffer too much from these wars.

[1] *Supra*, p. 232. — Ed.

The Marquis de la Jonquière has likewise reported the measures he has adopted for the continuation of the Indian movements in the direction of Acadia. They correspond with the caution prescribed to him in regard to the English. There is nothing to be changed on this head in Mr Duquesne's instructions. It appears merely proper to enjoin on him expressly to prevent the French painting or dressing themselves like Indians, in order to assault the English. 'Tis a flagrant treachery which must not be permitted even in time of war.

There are still other particular details in the Marquis de la Jonquière's letters respecting the Indians; but they do not deserve his Majesty's attention, and, besides, do not call for any special instructions to Mr Duquesne. It is observable, however, that all that transpires among the different nations, goes to show that the English are employing every sort of manœuvre to debauch them. What is most unfortunate is, that they are now incurring more expense than they have ever done.

Approved. April, 1752.

M. de Longueuil to M. de Rouillé.

21 April,[1] 1752.

My Lord,

The late Marquis de la Jonquière had the honor to report to you, in his letter of the 13th 7ber, the ill success of the orders he had given in a secret instruction to Mr de Celoron; that the band of *La Demoiselle* and other Indians of the Beautiful river had pushed their rebellion to excess, had adopted the English and had openly declared themselves the sworn enemies of the French.

In the same letter that General had the honor to inform you that he had adopted wise measures to secure the conquest of *La Demoiselle's* fort, to expel the English from the Beautiful river, to punish the Indian nations and to make them feel the King's power.

I doubt not, my Lord, but that letter had at first created great hopes of the execution of the expedition which was projected and concerted in the best possible manner by the late M. de la Jonquière.

But the despatch which that General had the honor to write you on the 29th of October, on the subject of Mr de Belestre's voyage, and of the scalps taken by the Nepissings, will only create an apprehension in your mind that his orders and purest intentions would still be fruitless.

In fact, my Lord, the orders which Mr de la Jonquière dispatched last spring to Mr de Celoron, and repeated in his letter to him of the first of October, were not executed any more than those he had given him as far back as 1750, before his departare for Detroit. I cannot actually fathom the reasons which prevented that officer obeying them, as he makes no mention thereof in the letter he has written to the late Mr de la Jonquière on the twenty-sixth day of January last.

That letter has been preceded by several other despatches from Mr de Celoron and the Commandants of our other posts at the South, even, I think, at Illinois, but neither the one

[1] *Sic*, but evidently an error, as it was written subsequently to the death of the Marquis de la Jonquière, on the 17th May. — Ed.

Lancaster County &
Quarterly Meeting

Transcription from
the Hon Robt Tinsdale
to Edw Fry
Wm Lomax &
Edw Patton
dated April 1752.

Title.

Robert Dinwiddie Esqr. his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia,

To all to whom these presents Letters shall come or in any Manner relate sends greeting.—

Whereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased to make a Present of extraordinary Value to the northen Indians in Amity with us, and it has been agreed between this Government and those Indians to have the said Present delivered at Logg's Town in May next, and then and there to enter into a Treaty for polishing and strengthening the Chain of Friendship subsisting between us, and Whereas for the Conducting so good a Work it has been judged necessary to make Choice of some Persons of Distinction, Prudence and Capacity — Know Ye that Reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Experience, Integrity and Abilities of Joshua Fry Esqr. Colonel and County Lieutenant of the County of Albemarle and one of the Representatives of the People in the House of Burgesses of this Colony and Dominion of Virginia; and of Lunsford Lomax Esqr. another of the Representatives of the said People; and of James Patton Esqr. Colonel and County Lieutenant of the County of Augusta I have by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities with which I am invested by his Majesty, and by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council of State, nominated, made, constituted and deputed and by these Presents signed

with my Hand do nominate, make, constitute and depute the said Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, and James Patton Commissioners in Behalf of this his Majesty's Colony and Dominion to meet the said Indians or such Sachims or other Persons as shall be deputed by them for that Purpose, and with them to treat concerning the Premises giving and granting to them the said Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, and James Patton full Power and Authority to repair from hence to Loggs Town or to any other Place where the said Meeting or Treaty with the said Indians shall be appointed, and there in Behalf of his Majesty and this Colony and Dominion to deliver to the said Indians, or such Sachims, or other Persons whom the said Indians shall for that Purpose send and depute, his Majesty's Present, and with them to treat and confirm a solid and lasting good Understanding between us, Also giving and granting to the said

K.

Commissioners Power and Authority to treat, agree, promise, stipulate and do, what they shall judge best and necessary for and concerning the Premises in as full and ample Form and Manner and with like Force and Effect as I could or might do if I was personally present hereby promising in his Majesty's Name to have and to hold as ratified and accepted whatsoever shall be transacted and concluded by Virtue of these Presents; for the greater Strength and Credit of which I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the great Seal of this Colony and Dominion to be affixed.

Given at Williamsburg in Virginia this Day of April in the 25th Year of his Majesty's Reign Annoq Domini 1752

Instructions for Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, and James Patton Esqrs appointed Commissioners to treat between this Colony and Dominion of Virginia on the one Part, and the six united Nations of Indians on the other Part given at the Council Chamber in the City of Williamsburg this Day of April in the 25th Year of his Majesty's Reign Annoque Domini 1752.

Article 1st

Whereas this Government is under an Engagement made by the President to the Sachims or great Men of the six Nations of Indians to have the Present ordered by his Majesty to be delivered to the said Indians at Loggs Town about the Time of the full Moon in May next and as you are judged proper Persons to be to attend at the Delivery of the Goods; and to convey to the Indians such Matters as are necessary upon this Occasion; You are therefore to hold yourselves in Readiness to begin your Journey so as to reach the Place of Meeting in good Time. And as a Contract is already made with Col: Cresap for the Carriage of the Goods, it must be your Care that they are well secured from any Damage that may happen by Rain or otherwise on the Road, and that they are got up in Time for the Meeting, as a Disappointment of this Last Sort might be of bad Consequence.

2d After acquainting them with the Present you have brought from their and our Father the great King on the other Side the great Waters, which you are to use all convenient Opportunities to enlarge upon (as it is certainly of more Value than any Present they have hitherto receiv'd from us) your next Business will be (as some

L. Doubts have arisen about the Treaty of Lancaster, and Surmises have

bee

been spread as if the six Nations thought themselves imposed upon by it
to have that Treaty explaind, and his Majestys Title to all the Lands
expressd and intended to be acknowledged by the said Treaty to be fully
confirmed. And in Order to render this Part of your Business the more
easy, I have taken Care to procure Conrad Weiser to be present, who
acted as an Interpreter at Lancaster, and was a Witness to the Instrument
and I hope that by his Assistance you will be able to convince them that
there was no Deceit used nor any Advantage taken of them, and that
to deceive or overreach is far below the Dignity and Justice of our
great King, nor would he suffer such Things to be done by those in Au-
thority under him. –

3d

You are in your Conferences with the Indians to give them
to understand that this Present is made to them, not only in Conse-
quence of a Promise made to them in Writing by the Commissioners
of this Colony, after signing the Treaty of Lancaster, to move the –
Governor and Council of Virginia to represent their Case to his
M. Majesty, to the End that he might extend his further Grace and Favou
to the said Indians; but also to secure a quiet and peaceable Possession
to his Majesty's Subjects of this Colony of all the Lands recognized by
the said Treaty, particularly those on the Ohio. And as there is good
Reason to conclude that the principal Occasion of the Indians –
Dislike to that Settlement has been the Article in the Grant –
which obliges the Company to build a Fort, which has been exaggera-
ted much by our Enemies, and by our Rivals in Trade; in Order to obviate
this Difficulty, you are to represent to them, as the Truth is, that the

the Time of the Company's Application to his Majesty for that Grant, the English were engaged in a bloody War with the French that they judged such a Place of Defence for their Goods and People necessary to secure them from the Attacks of our common Enemy in a Place so remote from our other Settlements, but that the Reasons for erecting that Fort having sometime ceased, by the Peace concluded with the French, the Company is now soliciting to be excused from that Article of building the Fort, as they can now rest themselves and their Effects upon the Friendship and Affection of their good Brothers the six Nations, and as they propose to make their Trade so Advantageous to their Brethren as shall increase that Friendship and Affection. When you are engaged on this Subject, the Opportunity will be favourable to inquire into the Motives of several Forts I am informed are lately built by the French to the Southward of Lake Erie. You are to dive into the Cause why they our friends & brothers should permit them to erect Forts so near them, and yet when we only talk of erecting they are ready to quarrel with us about it, this is treating us with Jealousy & Suspicion, as if we intended to do an injury to them from our Forts, and placing a great confidence in the fair promises of the French, time will convince them if argument cannot, of their mistake in this part of their Conduct.

4th. It is not improbable that you may meet with some difficulties from the bad impressions the Indians may have rec.d from the Pennsylvania Traders, of this Settlement on the Ohio.

You

(10) You must endeavour to wipe off such by the foregoing argument, and by such others as your own discretion, the occasion, & the present Disposition of the Indians may furnish you with, assuring them that the chief point in view is to carry on a Trade to the mutual benefit of them & the inhabitants of this Colony, and to make such a settlement, as may preserve them our Brethren and ourselves from any Injuries from the French in case of a future War.

5th. The advantages of cultivating a friendship with the Six Nations of Indians and to render it lasting, is of the utmost consequence to our back Settlements; and one means to effect this, will be to procure a person well known to, and esteemed by them, acquainted with their Customs and manners, as well as skilled in their Language, to be kept in the constant service of this Government. If therefore you can find such a person of good Character, & who is not too closely attached to the Interest of our Rivals in the Indian Trade, he may depend on our Countenance and encouragement; for the present I have engaged Mr. Andrew Mountour to assist Mr. Weiser as Interpreter.

6th. It will be of service to his Majesty, and therefore proper for you to be informed, how far the french Settlements extend either to the North or South; at what period of time such Settlements have been made, of what numbers and strength they may be. And you are to endeavour to make yourselves acquainted with the arts made use of by the French to alienate the affections of the Indians from the English.

You are to exhort them not to be drawn away by Deceitful

Deceitful empty Speeches, the peculiar Patent of that cunning people. But in every attempt that shall be made to shake their Duty to our common Father, let them consider what real Acts of Friendship have been done them by the English, and what by the French: Let them weigh these things well in their minds, & then Determine who best deserves their Esteem and regard; for it is not by vain unmeaned words that true friendship is to be discovered, but by its Effects.

9th. You are in the strongest terms to insist upon their delivering up the murderer of the poor Woman; as they said last fall they knew who he was, and would do their utmost to have him at this meeting). It is a piece of Justice Due to this Country, which we are bound by every Tye of Duty to require — our Duty to our great King for the Loss of a Subject requires it; but above all, the great Father and maker of us all, who inhabits y Heis, he requires it; for it is one of his earliest Commandments, "whoso sheddeth mans blood, by man shall his blood be shed." You are to acquaint them, that I expect they will convey this Criminal into the settled part of this Government, and Deliver him into the hands of some magistrate, whom you are to name to them, and give that Magistrate previous notice, that by his Warrant he is to com and the Sheriff of the City to bring him under a proper Guard to the Public Goal

Govr. c

8th. This & many other cruelties and robberies committed by roving parties of the Six Nations on our people have proceeded from their neglect of former Treaties, by which they are obliged to obtain a pass from a Magistrate to be appointed, which pass is to be signed by our Justices as they go thro' our Country; and they are to behave orderly & peaceably and as Brethren; and when in want of provisions, they are to apply to a Justice of peace, who is to supply them with necessaries for their Journey. Instead of this, their behaviour has been quite the reverse. They have come without passes, so that not knowing their names, we are often unable to fix their crimes on the proper persons. They have entered our people's houses by force, have not only taken what provisions they pleased, but when opposed in their fury they have proceeded to steal, to kill our Cattle & horses, and even our Inhabitants themselves. What can such irregularities as these tend to, but the total destruction of the Chain of Friendship which has been for many ages preserved between us, and which is so much for the interest of both to keep bright & unsullied. I am sensible that the wise men among them would disdain to be guilty of such barbarious behaviour, 'tis their hotheaded young men, but I hope and expect from their Sachems, that they will take such

such Measures for the future as shall prevent them just Cause of complaint against any of our Brethren: If they will not, I shall be obliged to Do something for the safety of our own People, and put a stop to them by the power we have in our own hands, and punishing such offenders ourselves.

4th As the Instructions of the Indians in the principles of the Christian Religion hath been the Subject of the Prayers, & utmost endeavours of many pious men; and as the charitable Institution of the School at Brafferton hath not produced the Effect that was hoped for from it, by reason of the Difficulty of prevailing on the Indians to send their Children so far from their Parents, for the sake of a religious Education, the happy Consequences of which their natural Jealousy will hardly permit them to be made sensible of, I could have wished to have fully laid them on this head; and if you find their prejudice against trusting their Children so far from them too strong to be overcome, you must sound their inclinations another way, and learn if they would receive, and entertain a teacher among them, if this Government would send one, to instruct them in our Language & Religion, the Benefits and advantages of which they are as capable of perceiving of as we, if they Desire them with a Straight & willing mind,

turn over

an act Taken from Jacob mohawk now come from Conajuharee aprill 6 1762 Who Says

The Sinalowa Chiefs about the Beginning of January Last Said to y Shawanna hangas that it would be best for all the Tribes of the mohawks outawas Missisagues and adoundagues to meet together make a fire & Smoak together: and Said when they were Got together I have Cutt my tobacco that we may Smoke together and whilst we were Smoaking the Sinalowa Chiefs Said: Ever since Last Summer I Sat Still my Elbow on my Knee Smoaking but the Governor of Canada Kept Picking my Flesh un till I was bloody from my Back to my Feet So that I have taken my pipe out of my mouth and Layd it under my feet: and Say to you the Gov.r of Canada Used to Call us his Children, and it was So when I was young but I'm Grown up and am no more his Child: but am a man of Warr & Will act as I Govern my self Shou ye none of you helps me I Don't Beg: y.u I don't Cry to you for help: many of our halfs and You to montreal since Some time Last Summer and now I'll Fight with the French & never make peace with them any more and Laid Down a Large belt of black Wampum on which he Said it is left to Let news of my Design of Warr against the French be forth with be Carryed to all the Indians & English & Dutch and Especially to my Brethren of English who have always been Ready and Chearfully up with Good Will but if Govr Last Summer took away three Guns and 3 English men out from Johnsons hall Carryed them away We Know not where for which I am angry and Can never be at peace with them: Continued and Said I have Laid down my pipe and now I take up my Hatchet: Immediatly Sent Some Indians to a Strong house In which was an officer & 2 Soldiers the Rest were Gon a hunting: y.e officer & 2 Soldiers they Killed Then Instantly Sent men and took the house for y.r own after a while they took one of those hunters Cut of one of his Ears & bid him Go home tell y Govr.r what they had Done & if he loved warr he might have Enough of it bid him Come without Sixteen army as he would they were Ready for them.

y.e Sinalowa Chief Said he would put his Canoes into the water Soon as Clear of ice and Go Fur at Sidago and if they Can meet with a French army in y.r Journey they will Fight them & he y.t Can Charge quickest will Shoot first and as I Go by a house Scotsland on this side the great falls I'll Kick that into the River: and the same Desired Colonell Johnson to provide them Victuells

arms and ammunition Cutlashes and send them Early
this Spring to Onago: where he will come afore &c
Then laid down a Small belt Desired Colonel Johnson soon
as possible to build a fort for them at Cheroontowane
a Senaca Country: Supposing all the french would be
Gon for a while: which if Col Johnson should delay
at all too long the french would be able to hinder him
doing of it

After the Indian Chief had done Speaking the Nation
told him we take you by the hand and will joyn with you
In warring against the French will be one with you
Colonel Johnson tells our mohawks it best to mend your
forty. has promist them to Git men Ready to build a fort
at Cheroontowane at the Chiefe of the Indians said

further Says Hee haully Goodah or great Knife as I think
Governour of South Carrolina has Sent two Gentlemen
and 4 Waiters to Cheenos Room on Sisco hana River where
he made a fire In order to hold a Comeill or treaty for you
and the Nations Reply and Say when was it Ever Known
Gentlemen made a fire for wood to smoke together
therefore it must be at albany where they have had a
fire to smoke by & Therefore Desire y Governour to
come or send to Albany this Spring and Say What he has to
Say

Jacob Says he was Sent by two Sachems mohawks
and Colonel Johnson to me that I might make it
Known to our Governour & that they might make
Reflections thereon

Now Sir the above being true as we Suppose it is providence
never opened so wide a Dore for the help of the Indians
That way: my Desire is that Wisdom may be given to
the Wise that Some Good Improvement may be made of
This Juncture I have proposed to y mohawk with them that
-ing up a house of Good order &c would be acceptable to
the Generall Court In Case they Should Enter Into warr with
the french: this opinion is Good & would be well pleasing to
them I take Leave to Subscribe my Self your Humble Servt

Colonel Joseph Dwight Esqr

Martin Kellogg

240a

Good Sir This is as Deliverd from his mouth Something Disjoynted & Which you[r] Sorgine if you Can Rectifie it out farewell Wm Kellogg

Jacob, a Mohawk's Declaration &c
Sept. 1st 1732 the 6th Report 1732
Relating to the Indians Claims &c
and a Meeting for that purpose held

April

1732

FROM MARTIN KELLOGG

Copy[1]

Stockbridge, April 13, 1752

SIR:

By a Mohawk from Connajaharie we are informed the Tawectawees invited several Tribes to smoak with them at or about the beginning of January last past, signified their design of making war with the French, and has ordered three French to be killed, to say, an Officer and two Soldiers — took another, cut off his ears, sent him to Canada to do word to the Governor, &ca. 'Tis also said our Six Nations will join with them to war against Canada and others of the Tribes. Also that you are desired to send Provisions, Powder, Cutlass's, &c., to Oswego, where they have promised to meet with you early this Spring. Also that you are desired to build a Fort at Chenoontawanie for them to retire to in case they need. I have made report to Boston Court, and shall very soon make Report to Connecticut Court, but, Sir, we have not a word from yourself about all this. I should be glad you would send me an Account what you suppose true of all the above soon as you can, that I may convey the same to our several Governments, that in case any thing may be wanted to encourage such a Design it may be had, is of very great importance wisely to improve an advantage to the best Purpose If truly many of the Tribes are resolutely set, and will unite to war against Canada, I am apt to think they will soon amaze the French, and vastly interrupt their Peace; you, Sir, can have opportunity to exert yourself in doing abundance for the Crown of Great Britain. I question not your willingness and ability herein, and wish you may be directed in every thing for the better, from your ready Friend and humble Servant,

MARTIN KELLOGG.

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[1] Printed in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, 5:574.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday the 24th of April 1752.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Joseph Turner } Esquires Robert Strettell, Richard Peters } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Record of the Proceedings of the Supreme Court held at Philadelphia for the City and County of Philadelphia the sixteenth and seventeenth Instant, before William Allen, Lawrence Growdon and Caleb Cowpland Esquires, was read, whereby it appears that one John Webster, of the City of Philadelphia in the said County, Labourer, was found guilty of Felony and Burglary, in breaking and entering into the mansion House of William Clemm in the City and County aforesaid, in the night time of the third Day of September in the twenty fourth Year of his present Majesties Reign, and that Sentence of Death had been pronounced upon him.

As he was known to have been capitally convicted at Newcastle, and had comitted many Crimes of the most heinous nature since that, and as the Judges did not say any thing in his Behalf; the Execution of the said Sentence is ordered to be on Saturday the second of May, between the hours of ten and two, of which the Sheriff and ..... Criminal are to have immediate notice.

Andrew Montour having earnestly and repeatedly applied for Permission to live in some of the Plantations, over the Blue Hills in Cumberland County, the Governor declined giving his Leave, till he shoud have conferred with Mr Weiser and Mr Peters on the Subject, and after a good deal of consideration, it was thought proper, as Numbers had lately gone to settle there, and others were daily crowding into those Parts, that Andrew Montour shoud be furnishd with a Commission under the Lesser Seal, to go and reside there, in order to prevent others from settling, or from dealing with the Indians for their Consent to settle; and accordingly the following Comission was signd by the Governor, and the Lesser Seal put to it.

By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware.

To Mr Andrew Montour.

Whereas it is represented to me, that many Persons are lately gone, and continually going over the Kittochtinny Hills, to settle Lands not purchased of the Indians, notwithstanding the repeated Proclamations issued by this Government against such Practices, and that sundry Persons are now under Prosecution for the same: And Whereas You the said Andrew Montour have signified to me, that if it was permitted you to go and reside there, you coud be very serviceable both to this Government, and to the Six Nations, in keeping People off from settling on those unpurchased Lands, and that You are thereby induced to offer your Service to me for that Purpose; I, having taken the same into consideration, and hoping that your publick Character, and the Relation You stand in to the Six Nations, may open the Eyes of these unthinking People, DO by these Presents, permit, bycence and authorize You the said Andrew Montour, to go and reside in such Place over the .... Kittochtinny Hills, as you shall judge most central and convenient, in order that you may by your personal Care and Vigilance preserve those Lands from being ..... settled, as well as warn all off who have presumed to go there, and do whatever is in

your

your Power to discourage others from attempting it, letting all know what an ... Offence it is against this Government, and how injurious to the Six Nations. Strictly requiring You to report to me from time to time, the Names of such People as presume to settle there, that they may be prosecuted; and earnestly recommending it to you, to use your best endeavours, that the good Purposes intended by this Permission may be effectually answered, and that you act with the utmost Prudence and Resolution, so as not to give just cause for anyone, to charge you with a Breach of Duty in the Premises.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia the Eighteenth Day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Two.

Memorandum. Andrew Montour waited on the Governor to acquaint him, that he had reason to believe, he should be applied to by the Government of Virginia, to ..... interpret for them at the ensuing Treaty, to be held at Ohio, and desired his Honours Leave and Advice how to act. The Governor thought it best to give it him in Writing, and that it should be entered in the Council Books, being as follows.

Mr Andrew Montour

You having signified to me that you are to be employed for the Govermt. of Virginia, as Interpreter at the ensuing Treaty to be held with the Ohio Indians, and that from something which passed in Conversation amongst the Indians, whilst you was with them in the Winter, you are assured they will expect to know my Sentiments, ... and to hear from me on this occasion. Be pleased to let them know, that as his Majesty has been pleased to give these Indians, such a Specimen of his tender Care of them as to order them a Present, it is my Advice, that they give a very cordial Reception to the Virginia Commissioners, accept the Kings Present with all becoming Thankfulness, and cultivate an affectionate Friendship with his Majesties Subjects of that Colony: These are my Sentiments, which I give You in Charge to communicate to the Six Nations, and all the other Indians residing at Ohio, in such a manner as you shall think will make the deepest Impression on them, telling them, that the kinder they are to the Virginia People, and particularly to those who are minded to trade with them, the more agreeable it will be to me; that I wish the Indians all manner of Happiness, and shall be glad at all times to give them the amplest Proofs of my Regards for them. I wish you Health, and am

Your assured Friend
James Hamilton.

Philadelphia
18th April 1752.

Memorandum. The Governor having received by Mr Hugh Crawford, a Letter from George Croghan Esquire, dated the eighth of February last, enclosing a Message to his Honour from the Shawonese, orderd them both to be enterd in the Council Books, with his Answers, all which are as follow.

A Letter to the Governor from Mr George Croghan.

May it please your Honour,

The enclosd is addressd to you by the Chiefs of the Shawonese, and as far as I can understand, it is to assure You, that they with the Rest of the Nations in those Parts, are determined to be revenged on the French, for the thirty Men of the Twightwees that the French have killed this Winter, and they would not undertake such a Proceeding without acquainting You, and having your Advice, which I take to be, as if they wanted to be assured of your Friendship, if they engaged in a War with the French, for by having your Friendship ...

they

they would be sure of always having Plenty of Goods and Ammunition amongst them.

I am
Your Honours
most dutiful and most
obedient humble Servant
Geo: Croghan.

February 8th 1752.

A Message to the Governor from the Shawonese. 8th February the 8. 1752.

Brother,

It is a great while ago since You our Brothers the English, and We your Brothers the Indians, were both made by one God that made all things, and when he made you white and us black, he placed you on the Ground beyond the Great Sea, and us on the Ground on this side that Sea, and then he was pleased to order you to make Ships, and come over the Great Water to visit us your poor Brothers, and as soon as we saw your Ships, we took hold of her, and was glad to see you our eldest Brothers, and soon after you gave us books, and told us we should pray, and we thought we would do so, but in a short time we got in debt, and the Traders told us we must pay them, so we quitted praying, and fell to hunting, and the God that made us, gave us all the Beasts of the Field for our Food, and the Water for our Drink, and the Wood for our Fire, and threw down Fire from Heaven to kindle our Wood, and since you our Brothers came and settled on the Sea Side, we were obliged to come back on account of Game, as our Food grew scarce, and we are come to a Place where we are always in fear, and do not know how soon we will be obliged to apply to You for Succour; and notwithstanding our many Failings, we have that Faith in You our eldest Brothers, that you will take care of us, and advise us for the best. All the Nations settled on this River Ohio, and on this side the Lakes, are in Friendship, and live as one People; but the French who are directed by the Evil Spirit, and not God, trouble us much, they have often cheated us with their advice, and as we wont listen to them any more, they threaten to cut us off, and have killed thirty of our Brothers the Twightwees, and we now acquaint you, that we intend to strike the French, and not suffer ourselves to be insulted any more by our deceitful Fathers and Brothers. We remember that our old Men have told us from generation to generation, that when God spoke first to us, that he gave six things, and told us we must believe what he said, so we always council in that way, and we hope when you speak to us, you will speak by six Strings of Wampum, and then we will be sure it is you that speaks to us, and that you dont speak for nothing, as we assure you our hearty Inclinations to believe and hear You when you speak, and we assure you, we will be directed by you, and no other, and in Confirmation of what we have said, we send you those Six Strings of Wampum.

Misemeathaquatha

Present
Hugh Crawford
John Gray
John Findley
Dr Hendricks
Aaron Price

Loapeckaway

Nichiphock

and

Loawaghcomico

The Governors Answer to George Croghan Esquire. Philadelphia April 24th 1752.

Sir

I have received your Letter of the eighth of February, enclosing one from the Chiefs of the Shawonese, with Six Strings of Wampum, and I now enclose to You an answer to the said Letter of the Shawonese, which I desire you will deliver and explain to them in the best

best Manner, to which Purpose I have sent Six Strings by Hugh Crawford, which you will please to receive from him.

You cannot but be sensible that Applications from the Indians to this Govern.t for assistance towards carrying on a War with the French or any Others must be very ... disagreeable, because you well know the Principles of the People here, who have the .... disposition of the Publick Money, are entirely averse to any such measures; and therefore I could have been well pleased not to have had any such Application made to me, because it lays me under the necessity of either evading the Demand, or of promising what it is not in my Power to perform; which I should by no means chuse to do.

These People and all Others in Our Alliance may be assured of Our Friendship upon all Occasions where it is in Our Power to shew it, consistently with the Circumstances of the Province, but to encourage them to go to War, and engage to assist them therein is what I cannot by any means agree to for the Reason before mentioned, namely, that I should not be able to fulfil my engagements in case any such Promise should be made to them.

What I have therefore to request of You is, that upon delivery of my answer, You will give it the most favourable turn for us that is in your Power, and if I have omitted any thing, that would have been proper to be said, that you will supply it in the best manner you are able. I am glad to hear of the recovery of your health, and am

Sir

Your most humble Servant

James Hamilton.

The Governor's Answer to the Shawonese.

Philadelphia 24th April 1752.

Brethren

Every Opportunity you give me of hearing from you affords me great satisfaction. Yours of the eighth of February written in the Hand of Mr George Croghan, and witnessed by Five Indian Traders was delivered to me last week by Mr Hugh Crawford, and its Contents have been carefully observed, by which you give me to understand, "that you "will be faithful to us of this Province your true Friends, that the French are perfidious... "and have of late as well by their Threatnings as Actions rendered you very uneasy, having "killed as you say Thirty Swightwees."

We hope you are sincere in your Professions of Fidelity and amity to us. We always conceived of the French in the Light you represent them, and that they will never be at rest, nor suffer you to be so, till they have made Slaves of the Indians and taken from them all their Lands.

The Circumstances, and real Inclinations of the other Indian Nations among whom you live, with regard to these bad men the Subjects of the King of France, are not so well known to me as to enable me to give you proper advice, but since I understand that his Majesty our great King over the Waters has invited you and the other Indian Nations to a Council to be held at Loggs Town this next month, and Mr Crawford tells me all the Indians are determined to be present at this Juncture, at the Meeting, I think the Counsellors and Commissioners for Virginia will be better enabled on the Spot to judge of what shall be proper for you and the other Indian Nations to do, and will I doubt not give you good and faithful advice.

Brethren; These People and We are all Subjets of one Great King, and have the same Interests and the same Affections for the Indians our faithful and good Friends, so that I am perswaded they will pay a just Attention to what you shall be pleased to ..... communicate to them, and give you such Council as they shall judge most for your real Interest, and for the Benefit of all his Majesties Colonies.

I for my Part shall ever retain an affectionate tenderness for the Shawonese, and at all times be ready to relieve their Wants, and do them my best Offices.

This my Answer will be delivered You with Six Strings of Wampum according to

to your Request, whereby you shall know that it comes from me, and receive them and what I write as a Testimony of the sincere Love of

Brethren

Your true and assured Friend

James Hamilton.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 25th of May 1752.

Present

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell } Esquires

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Richard Peters } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Council was called to take into Consideration the Condition of the Magistracy within the Province, which had received many Alterations, as well from Deaths as from the Erection of the New Counties. While the Council was sitting, the Governor sent to inform them, that he was indisposed, but desired they would think of a proper Number to put into Commission for the County of Chester, the Court sitting the next Day, and also of a proper Number for the County of Philadelphia, that Court sitting next Week, and after much deliberation, the following Persons were recommended, and Commissions accordingly issued. viz.t. William Moore, Elisha Gatchel, Joseph Bonsell, John Mather, Charles Grant, Samuel Flower, Thomas Cummings, Thomas Worth, Aaron Ashbridge, John Churchman, John Miller, Isaac Davis, John Scot, Joshua Pusey, Samuel Lightfoot, Edward Brinton, Mordecai Moore, Mordecai James Esquires, and the Chief Burgess of Chester for the time being, were appointed Justices for the County of Chester. And Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, William Logan, Esquires, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for the time being, the Recorder of the City of Philadelphia for the time being, Owen Evan, Joshua Maddox, Septimus Robinson, Edward Shippen, Charles Willing, Nicholas Ashton, Thomas Fletcher, John Potts, William Coleman, ... Benjamin Franklyn, John Smith, Rowland Evans, William Plumsted, Thomas White, John Mifflin, Henry Antis, Henry Pawling, Samuel Ashmead, John Jones and Abraham Dawes Esquires were appointed Justices for the City and County of Philadelphia.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday the 9th of June 1752.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Richard Peters } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Consideration of the new Commissions of the Peace was resumed, and the ..... following Gentlemen appointed Justices for the County of Bucks. viz.t. Abraham Chapman, Mathew Hughes, Simon Butler, Ennion Williams, Richard Mitchell, John Abraham De Normandy, Alexander Graydon, Mahlon Kenbride, Langhorn Biles, Thomas Janney, ... Richard Walker, John Jemmison, William Buckley, Septimus Robinson, John Hart, John Chapman, John Wilson, John Watson Junr., William Paxson, William Rodman and ..... Gilbert Hicks Esquires, and the Chief Burgess of Bristol for the time being.

and Thomas Craige, Daniel Broadhead, Timothy Horsefield, Hugh Wilson, James Martin, John Vanatta, Aaron Depuy, William Craige, and William Parsons Esquires, were appointed Justices for the new County of Northampton.

The

"An Act to prevent Disputes about the Dates of Conveyances and other Instruments and Writings."

"An Act for directing the Choice of Inspectors in the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton."

"An Act for preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Sheriffs and Coroners within this Province."

Then the Speaker presented the Governor with an order on the Treasurer for Four Hundred Pounds.

Afterwards two Members acquainted the Governor from the House that they inclined to adjourn to the tenth of August next, to which he made no objection.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 24th of April, 1752.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, } Esquires.
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Record of the Proceedings of the Supreme Court held at Philadelphia for the city and county of Philadelphia, the sixteenth and seventeenth Instant, before William Allen, Lawrence Growdon, and Caleb Cowpland, Esquires, was read, whereby it appears that one John Webster of the City of Philadelphia in the said county, Labourer, was found guilty of Felony and Burglary in breaking and entering into the Mansion House of William Clemm, in the City and County aforesaid, in the night time of the third Day of September, in the twenty-fourth Year of his present Majestie's Reign, and that Sentence of Death had been pronounced upon him. As he was known to have been capitally convicted at New Castle, and had committed many crimes of the most henious nature since that, and as the Judges did not say anything in his Behalf, the Execution of the said Sentence is ordered to be on Saturday the second of May, between the hours of ten and two, of which the Sheriff and Criminal are to have immediate Notice.

Andrew Montour having earnestly and repeatedly applied for Permission to live in some of the Plantations over the Blue Hills in Cumberland County, the Governor declined giving his leave till he shou'd have conferred with Mr. Weiser and Mr. Peters on the Subject, and after a good deal of Consideration it was thought proper, as numbers had lately gone to settle there and others were

daily crowding into those Parts, that Andrew Montour shou'd be furnished with a Commission under the Lesser Seal to go and reside there in order to prevent others from settling or from dealing with the Indians for their consent to settle, and accordingly the following Commission was sign'd by the Governor, and the Lesser Seal put to it:

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"To Mr. Andrew Montour—

"*Whereas*, It is represented to me that many Persons are lately gone and continually going over the Kittochtinny Hills to settle Lands not purchased of the Indians, notwithstanding the repeated Proclamations issued by this Government against such Practices, and that sundry Persons are now under Prosecution for the same; *And whereas* You, the said Andrew Montour have signified to me that if it was permitted you to go and reside there you cou'd be very serviceable both to this Government and to the Six Nations, in keeping People off from settling on those unpurchased Lands, and that you are thereby induced to offer your Service to me for that Purpose, I having taken the same into consideration, and hoping that your public character and the Relation you stand in to the Six Nations may open the Eyes of these unthinking People, *do* by these Presents permit, lycence, and authorize you the said Andrew Montour to go and reside in such Place over the Kittochtinny Hills as you shall judge most central and convenient, in order that you may by your personal Care and Vigilance preserve those Lands from being settled as well as warn all off who have presumed to go there, and do whatever is in your Power to discourage others from attempting it, letting all know what an offence it is against this Government, and how injurious to the Six Nations. Strictly requiring you to report to me from time to time the Names of such People as presume to settle there that they may be prosecuted, and earnestly recommending it to you to use your best endeavours that the good Purposes intended by this Permission may be effectually answered, and that you act with the utmost Prudence and Resolution, so as not to give just cause for any one to charge you with a Breach of Duty in the Premises.

"*Given* under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia the Eighteenth Day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven Hundred and Fifty-Two."

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MEMORANDUM.

Andrew Montour waited on the Governor to acquaint him that

he had reason to believe he should be applied to by the Government of Virginia to interpret for them at the ensuing Treaty to be held at Ohio, and desired his Honour's Leave and Advice how to act. The Governor thought it best to give it him in Writing, and that it should be enter'd in the Council Books, being as follows:

"Mr. Andrew Montour—

"You having signified to me that you are to be employed for the Governm^{t} of Virginia as Interpreter at the ensuing Treaty to be held with the Ohio Indians, and that from something which passed in Conversation amongst the Indians whilst you was with them in the Winter you are assured they will expect to know my Sentiments and to hear from me on this occasion, Be pleased to let them know that as his Majesty has been pleased to give these Indians such a Specimen of his tender Care of them as to order them a Present, it is my advice that they give a very cordial Reception to the Virginia Commissioners, accept the King's Present with all becoming Thankfulness, and cultivate an affectionate Friendship with his Majestie's Subjects of that Colony. These are my Sentiments, which I give you in Charge to communicate to the Six Nations and all the other Indians residing at Ohio in such a manner as you shall think will make the deepest Impression on them, telling them that the kinder they are to the Virginia People, and particularly to those who are minded to trade with them, the more agreeable it will be to me, that I wish the Indians all manner of Happiness, and shall be glad at all times to give them the amplest Proofs of my Regards for them. I wish you health, and am

"Your assured Friend,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"Philadelphia, 18th April, 1752."

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MEMORANDUM.

The Governor having received by Mr. Hugh Crawford a Letter from George Croghan, Esquire, dated the eighth of February last, enclosing a Message to his Honour from the Shawonese, order'd them both to be enter'd in the Council Books with his answers, all which are as follow:

A Letter to the Governor from Mr. George Croghan.

"May it please Your Honour:

"The enclos'd is address'd to you by the Chiefs of the Shawonese, and as far as I can understand it is to assure You that they with the Rest of the Nations in those Parts are determined to be revenged on the French for the thirty Men of the Twightwees that the French have killed this Winter, and they wou'd not undertake

such a Proceeding without acquainting you and having your advice, which I take to be as if they wanted to be assured of your Friendship if they engaged in a War with the French, for by having Your Friendship they would be sure of always having Plenty of Goods and Ammunition amongst them.

"I am Your Honour's most dutiful and most obedient humble Servant,

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"February 8th, 1752."

A Message to the Governor from the Shawonese.

"February the 8th, 1752.

"Brother:

"It is a great while ago since You, our Brothers the English, and We, Your Brothers the Indians, were both made by one God that made all things; and when he made you white and Us black he placed You on the Ground beyond the Great Sea and us on the Ground on this side that Sea, and then he was pleased to order you to make Ships and come over the Great water to visit us your poor Brothers, and as soon as we saw your Ship we took hold of her and was glad to see you our eldest Brothers; and soon after you gave us Books, and told us we should pray, and we thought we would do so, but in a short time we got in debt and the Traders told us we must pay them, so we quitted praying and fell to hunting, and the God that made us gave us all the Beasts of the Field for our Food and the Water for our Drink and the Wood for our Fire, and threw down Fire from Heaven to kindle our wood, and since you our Brothers came and settled on the sea Side we were obliged to come back on account of Game, as our Food grew scarce, and we are come to a Place where we are always in fear, and do not know how soon we will be obliged to apply to you for Succour; and notwithstanding our many Failings, we have that Faith in you our eldest Brothers that you will take care of us and advise us for the best. All the Nations settled on this River Ohio and on this side the Lakes are in Friendship and live as one People; but the French, who are directed by the Evil Spirit and not God, trouble us much; they have often cheated us with their advice, and as we won't listen to them any more they threaten to cut us off, and have killed thirty of our Brothers the Twightwees; and we now acquaint you that we intend to strike the French, and not suffer ourselves to be insulted any more by our deceitful Fathers and Brothers. We remember that our old men have told us from generation to generation that when God spoke first to us that he gave six things and told us we must believe what he said, so we always council in that way, and we hope when you speak to us you will speak by Six Strings of Wampum and then we will be sure it is you that speak to us, and that you don't

speak for nothing, as we assure you our hearty Inclinations to believe and hear you when you speak, and we assure you we will be directed by you and no other; and in Confirmation of what we have said we send you those Six Strings of Wampum.

"Present:

"Hugh Crawford,
"John Grey,
"John Findley,
"D^l. Hendricks,
"Aaron Price,
"Misemeathaquatha,
"Loapeckaway,
"Nickiphock,
"Loawaghcomico."

—

The Governor's Answer to George Croghan, Esquire.

"PHILADELPHIA, April 24th, 1752.

"Sir:

"I have received your Letter of the eighth of February, enclosing one from the Chiefs of the Shawonese, with Six Strings of Wampum, And I now enclose to you an answer to the said Letter of the Shawonese, which I desire you will deliver and explain to them in the best manner, to which Purpose I have sent Six Strings by Hugh Crawford, which you will please to receive from him.

"You cannot but be sensible that Application from the Indians to this Governm^t for assistance towards carrying on a War with the French or any others must be very disagreeable, because you well know the Principles of the People here who have the disposition of the Publick Money are entirely averse to any such measures; and therefore it lays me under the necessity of either evading the Demand or of promising what it is not in my Power to perform, which I should by no means chuse to do.

"These People and all others in our Alliance may be assured of our Friendship upon all occasions where it is in our Power to shew it consistently with the Circumstances of the Province, but to encourage them to go to War and engage to assist them therein is what I cannot by any means agree to for the Reason before mentioned, namely, that I should not be able to fulfil my engagements in case any such Promise should be made to them.

"What I have, therefore, to request of you is, that upon delivery of my answer you will give it the most favourable turn for us that is in your Power, and if I have omitted any thing that would have been proper to be said that you will supply it in the best manner you are able. I am glad to hear of the recovery of your health, and am,

"Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON."

The Governor's Answer to the Shawonese.

"PHILADELPHIA, 24th April, 1752.

"Brethren:

"Every opportunity you give me of hearing from you affords me great satisfaction. Your's of the eighth of February, written in the Hand of Mr. George Croghan, and witnessed by Five Indian Traders, was delivered to me last week by Mr. Hugh Crawford, and its contents have been carefully observed, by which you give me to understand 'that you will be faithful to Us of this Province, your true Friends, that the French are prefidious and have of late as well by their Threatnings as actions rendered you very uneasy, having killed, as you say, Thirty Twightwees.'

"We hope you are sincere in your Professions of Fidelity and Amity to Us. We always conceiv'd of the French in the Light you represent them, and that they will never be at rest nor suffer you to be so till they have made Slaves of the Indians and taken from them all their Lands.

"The Circumstances and real Inclinations of the other Indian Nations among whom you live, with regard to these bad men the subjects of the King of France, are not so well known to me as to enable me to give you proper advice, but since I understand that his Majesty our great King over the Waters has invited you and the other Indian Nations to a Council to be held at Logg's Town this next month, and Mr. Crawford tells me all the Indians are determined to be present at this Juncture at the meeting, I think the Counsellors and Commissioners for Virginia will be better enabled on the spot to judge of what shall be proper for you and the other Indian Nations to do, and will, I doubt not, give you good and faithful advice.

"Brethren—These People and We are all subjects of one Great King, and have the same Interests and the same affections for the Indians, our faithful and good Friends, so that I am perswaded they will pay a just attention to what you shall be pleased to communicate to them, and give you such Council as they shall judge most for your real Interest and for the Benefit of all his Majestie's Colonies.

"I for my Part shall ever retain an affectionate tenderness for the Shawonese, and at all times be ready to relieve their wants and do them my best offices.

"This my answer will be delivered you with six Strings of Wampum, according to your Request, whereby you shall know that it comes from me, and receive them and what I write as a Testimony of the sincere Love of

"Brethren, Your true and assured Friend,

"JAMES HAMILTON."

Mr Alexander
Mr Kennedy Sol.

Lord Cornbury laid before the Board his Majesty's Commission to John Chambers Esqr. of his Majesty's Council in this province, which was read and is as follows.

G

Trusty and well beloved We greet you well. We having great Confidence in the Loyalty Integrity and Ability of our trusty and well beloved John Chambers Esqr. have thought fit hereby to signify our Will and Pleasure to you, that forthwith upon the Receipt hereof you swear and admit the said John Chambers to be one of our Council in our province of New York in America in the Room of Stephen Bayard Esqr. deceased. For doing this shall be your warrant and as we do hereby require you at our Court at St. James's the twenty fourth day of January 1751 in the twenty fifth year of our Reign. By his Majesty's Command

Holderness

To our trusty and well beloved George Clinton Esqr. our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our province of New York in America and in his absence to the Commander in Chief for the time being or to the President of our Council of our said province for the time being.

And the usual State Oaths were then administered to him and he repeated and subscribed the Test and took his Seat at the Board accordingly.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board the several Papers relating to the Disputes between the Inhabitants of Connecticut and the Proprietors of Susquehanna River, which were read and ordered to lie upon the Table.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board a Letter from Mr Secretary Willard dated the 13th instant, with the Copy of a Letter from Mr Secretary Peters to him dated the 12th instant, relating to the Indians coming to Albany, which were read and ordered to lie upon the Table.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board a Letter from Mr Secretary Willard dated the 13th instant, with the Copy of a Letter from Mr Secretary Peters to him dated the 12th instant, relating to the Indians coming to Albany, which were read and ordered to lie upon the Table.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board the Duplicate of the Commissioners Accounts containing his Receipts and Payments on the Publick Accounts between the 29th September 1752 and the 25th March 1752, by which it appears that there is remaining in his hands the Sum of £ 1 : 1 : 1 which was ordered by the Board to be paid to the Treasurer of the County of Albany.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board a Petition of Cornelius Van Dyck and Abraham Van Dyck, which was read and ordered to lie upon the Table

they called a general Council
[illegible], and concluded not to go to Virginia
[illegible] their publick Business at Albany, and
[illegible] Governour of Virginia would come or send, if he had
[illegible] moved to lay before them, and that their String of Wa
[illegible] sent to the Governour of New York, desiring his Excellen
the same to the Governour of Virginia, and acquaint them
Answer upon it.

Whereupon the Council are humbly of Opinion
proper for his Excellency to take notice to the Governour of
that there are several Instances of his predecessors holdi
with the Chiefs of the Indians at Albany, on the present
Government of their respective Colonies, and that the practice has hitherto
been for the neighbouring Governments, when they have any things
communicate to the six Nations previously to acquaint their Governm
with it, to know for the future no Message will be sent from thence to
them Indians, without such previous information and the Concurren
of his Majesty's Governour here.

The following Warrant having been [illegible] was signed by
his Excellency Viz.t

No 926. To Lieut. Wilkes for [illegible] } 10.0.0

Petition of Indagin
Berg for Lycense
to purchase Lands of
Indians.

The Petition of [illegible] on behalf of himself and others was
presented to the Board praying a Patent for a Tract of Land
in the Mohawk Tribe of the native Indians for the
acres of Land lying in the County of Albany
Beginning at [illegible] on the Mohawk River Patent and Running
from thence [illegible] Southerly at Right Angles with said
adjoining to the Lands of Schaghticoke and to be in breadth about twelve
Miles the Petitioners former Lycense having expired and the Lands
not been settled pursuant thereto.

Page 3 Number in the Margin

Petition of Jacob Garnsey on behalf of himself and others was presented to the Board and
read praying a Lycense to purchase a Tract of Woodland lying on
the South side of Albany in the Schaghticoke between the two Patents of
Kinderhook & Van Rensselaers containing about four thousand acres in order to
make him a return his Majesty's Letters Patent for the same

Page 4 Number in the Margin

Petition of Rudolph Meley and Johannes Borchheimer Junr
in behalf of themselves and Mess.rs Impyne and Staats was presented to the Board and read
praying a Lycense to purchase in their own and the names
of the Indian Proprietors thereof the quantity of sixteen thousand acres
of a large Tract of Woodland lying in the County of Albany on the
south side of the Mohawk River above the Settlement called the Long Reach
adjoining to the Southernmost part of the Patent of Kinderhook

and

[illegible] Indians [illegible]
[illegible]veres of a certain Tract of Land
[illegible] on the North Side of the Mohawks River
[illegible] great Flatts between the Lands there being
[illegible]rieden and Cornelis Cuyper in order to obtain
[illegible] Patent for three thousand Acres thereof.

Whereupon whereof It is Ordered that the said Pe
[illegible] referred to the Gentlemen of the Council or any five

His Excellency with the Opinion of the
[illegible] and Commander in Chief and being
[illegible] Report thereon. And his Excellency
[illegible] His Excellency returned to the Council Chamber and
[illegible] Ordered that the said Report be made immediately.

Then Mr Holland Chairman of the Said Committee in this
[illegible] reported that the Committee had gone through the said Petition
[illegible] and were come to a Resolution that his Excellency may grant the
[illegible] prayed thereby.

Which Report on the Question being put was agreed to & approved
[illegible] Ordered that his Excellency do grant Letters
[illegible] in the usual Form of their respective Petitions

Report of the Committee of the Whole on the Petition of Hermanus Schuyler and others

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the twenty first day of May 1732.

Present: His Excellency the Hono[ble] George Clinton Capt[n] Gen[l] &c[a]
Mr Alexander
Mr Kennedy
Mr Holland
Col. Johnson
Mr Simmons

His Excellency communicated to the Board a Report of the Judges of the Court of Vice Admiralty on the Claim made by the Letters Patents, setting forth that a Vessel called the Maria, which Fernando Lopena was Master, was taken about the 3[d] day of August 1730, and condemned in the said Court the 27th of the same Month. And that by the Act of Cessation of Arms between Spain & Great Britain, [illegible] Sea, signed at Seville [illegible] Plenipotentiary on the 25th day of [illegible] 1729. [illegible] Excellency's Proclamation of the 9th October 1730) it appears that the Capture was made before the ninth day of September 1730 and the Vessel not to be restored. The Petition of Fernando Antonio Lopena was read praying an Order may be made for the delivery of some Spanish Goods or Effects taken on board the said Vessel in the Time of the Cessation. Whereupon it was Ordered that the Petitioner deliver to his Excellency an Account of what Goods the said Vessel had on board at the Time of the Capture and the Value of what he has received

Report on the Petition of Fernando Antonio Lopena

(Copy)

8th May 1752

Col Johnson presented to his Excellency a String of Wampum which he acquainted his Excellency he had received from the Six Nations who lately received the same from the Governour of Virginia with an Invitation to go thither to partake of a considerable Present sent over by His Majesty; Upon which they called a general Council of all the Six Nations at Onondagah and concluded not to go to Virginia, as they had always transacted their publick Business at Albany, whither they hoped the Governour of Virginia would come or send if he had any thing of moment to lay before them, and that the String of Wampum should be sent to the Governour of New York desiring his Excellency to return the same to the Governour of Virginia and acquaint him with their Answer to it.

Whereupon the Council are humbly of Opinion it may be proper for his Excellency to take notice to the Governour of Virginia, that there are several Instances of his Predecessors holding Treaties with the six Nations of Indians at Albany, in presence of the Governours of their Province; And, that as the practice has hitherto been, for the neighbouring Governments when they had anything to communicate to the Six Nations, previously to acquaint this Governour with it, he hopes for the future no Message will be sent from thence to those Nations, without such previous Information and the Concurrence of His Majesty's Governour here

[illegible] Council away
1752 sent to the Govern[r] of Virginia
with a String of Wampums from
our Six Nations, delivered me
by Coll[o] Johnson.

15.

Memoire du Roy pour servir d'Instruction au S.r de M.is Duquesne Cap.ne de V.x au Gou.t en 2.d de la N.lle France.

A Marly le 15. may 1752.

La N.lle France dont le S.r M.is a bien voulu confier le gouvernement au S.r de M.is Duquesne, comprend le Canada, l'Isle Royale et la Louisiane avec leurs dependances.

Le Canada, quoique susceptible d'etablissemens egalement solides et avantageux, n'a fait que peu de progrès pendant le cours d'un assez grand nombre d'années. Les p.res habitans peu touchés de ces sortes d'etablissemens se sont uniquement occupés de la traite de pelleteries qu'ils trouvoient à faire avec les Sauvages; Et il en est même encore un nombre assés considerable qui, satisfaits de ce que cette traite leur produit, et encore plus attachés pour l'independance dont ils jouissent dans leurs courses, s'adonnent peu à la culture des terres, malgré tous les avantages qu'ils en retireroient pour eux et pour leurs familles.

C'est en effet le succès qu'a eu cette culture à laquelle les Roys et les p.res habitans se sont serieusement livrés depuis quelques années, qui a mis la Colonie en etat de former d'autres etablissemens egalement utiles pour elle et pour le commerce general tels que celuy des pêches et celui des Constructions des Batimens de mer, au moyen desquels elle s'est trouvée à portée d'ouvrir, avant la Derniere guerre, un commerce avec les Isles f.res de l'amerique meridionalle, et d'augmenter celui qu'elle faisoit deja avec les ports du Royaume.

Il est à souhaiter beaucoup que cette Colonie soit encore au point d'etablissement où elle peut etre portée. S. M. est dans l'intention d'employer tous les moyens possibles pour y pourvoir efficacement. Elle est persuadée que le S.r M.is Duquesne ne negligera rien pour y contribuer de son coté. Et pour le mettre d'autant plus en etat de repondre à ce qu'elle attend de luy, Elle a resolu de lui expliquer ses intentions sur l'administration dont il doit se trouver chargé.

(c) elle administration, embrasse 5. objets ppaux : La Religion, La Justice, La police, ce qui regarde le Militaire, et le Gouvernement des Sauvages.

La Religion est le p.er objet que S. Mté. se propose dans l'établissement des Colonies, et elle recommande aux S.rs M.is Duquesne de donner une application de preference à tout ce qui pourra en procurer l'avancement dans l'etendüe de son gouvernement.

Il est informé que de toutes les Colonies f.es le Canada est la seule où il ait été établi un Evêque. (c) est les S. de Soubrian qui remplit le Siege. Comme rien n'est plus interessant pour le bien de la Religion que la bonne intelligence entre les Chefs de tous les ordres dans la Colonie S. M. ne sauroit trop recommander aux S.rs M.rs Duquesne de faire ce qui dependra de lui pour se concilier avec les S.rs de Soubriant et avec les S.rs Bigot Intendans dans toutes les affaires qui pourront lui être communes avec l'un et avec l'autre.

Les Cures de la Colonie sont desservies par des prêtres Jesuites et par des Recollets, et c'est l'Evêque qui nomme à ces Cures. L'usage suivi jusqu'a present a été de luy laisser la liberté de changer les Cures, et cet usage avoit pour objet de pouvoir distribuer dans chaque cure des Sujets qui puissent y convenir, de rappeller ceux dont la conduite ne repondroit pas à leur etat, et enfin de recompenser ceux qui après avoir desservi pendant un certain temps des Cures d'un revenu modique, auroient merité d'en avoir de plus considerables.

Mais le Clergé de la Colonie et les S.rs de Beauharnois et Bouguard cy devant Gouv.r et L.t g.al et Intend.t ayant representé qu'il seroit plus avantageux à tous egards, de ne plus laisser subsister cet usage, qui avoit pû être necessaire dans les commencemens de l'etablissement de la Colonie, par rapport à la difficulté qu'avoient les Evêques de pourvoir chaque paroisse d'un Sujet convenable, sur le compte qui fut rendu à S. M. des motifs qu'on avoit donné de la necessité de fixer les Cures, S. M. a changé les S.rs de Beauharnois et Bouguard de se concerter avec les S.rs de Soubriant pour examiner

la matiere avec soin et expliquer leur avis, afin que S. M. put prendre un party définitif à cet egard. Elle a renouvellé les mêmes ordres aux s.rs M.rs de la Jonquiere et Bigot successeurs de s.rs de Beauharnois et Hocquart. Si comme ils n'ont pas encore donné d'eclaircissemens sur cette matiere, S. M. desire que le s. Duquesne se mette en etat d'y satisfaire avec le s. Bigot, après qu'ils en auront conferé avec le s. Evêque.

Les s.rs de la Jonquiere et Bigot avoient ordre aussy d'examiner les arrangemens qu'il pouvoit y avoir à prendre pour regler la perception des Dixmes dans la Colonie; Reglement que le Clergé demande depuis plusieurs années. Mais S. M. attend encore des eclaircissemens sur cet objet. Le s. Duquesne travaillera avec le s. Bigot à les envoyer, après qu'ils les auront pareillement concertés avec les s.rs de Pontbriand Evêque.

Les Jesuites ont un College à Quebec ou les jeunes gens de famille recoivent les principes de l'education; Il y a un Seminaire dont les prêtres des Missions Etrangeres ont la conduite.

Il y a encore dans chacune des Villes de Quebec des 3. Rivieres et Montreal un Couvent de Recollets et un Hopital desservi par des Religieuses Ursulines, et un 4.e à Quebec nommé l'Hopital general.

Dans le dernier sont reçus les vieillards et infirmes, et il y sont entretenus du tout, au moyen des secours que S. M. accorde à cet Hopital.

Il en avoit été etably un autre à Montreal pour le même objet, lequel étoit desservi par des freres qu'on appelloit les freres Charrons; mais le dernangement survenu dans les affaires de cet hopital l'avoit mis hors d'état de se soutenir; Il a été proposé à S. M. plusieurs arrangemens pour le retablir; Le s. Duquesne apprendra par ses depêches par.r.es le parti qui doit être pris par rapport à cette Maison.

Les Religieux qui desservent les trois autres hopitaux doivent leurs secours par preference aux Off.ers et aux Soldats des Equipages, aux Equipages des V.x de S. M., à ceux des Navires M.d et ensuite aux Habitans et autres qui en ont besoin.

Quoique l'administration en regarde particulierement l'Intendant le s. M.is Duquesne doit veiller à ce que tout s'y passe en regle.

C'est le Seminaire de St. Sulpice à Paris qui est Seigneur de Montreal. Il y a une maison où il entretient toujours un certain nombre de prêtres pour en faire les fonctions curiales, et il a été établi dans cette ville une Communauté de Sœurs de la Congregation dont le principal objet est d'apprendre à lire aux Enfans des paysans de la Campagne.

Enfin à Quebec il y a encore un Couvent de Religieuses Ursulines qui sont chargées d'élever des filles des Sauvages et où des particuliers aisés de la Colonie font aussi élever leurs Enfans.

Telle est la situation du Canada par rapport à la Religion. S. M. a lieu d'être satisfait en general du zele avec lequel les differens ordres remplissent les fonctions de leur ministere. Le S.r M.is Duquesne doit les exciter à perseverer dans ces louables dispositions; S. l'intention de S. M. est qu'il leur accorde la protection dont ils pourront avoir besoin.

Il y a encore l'article des Missions, au sujet duquel S. M. lui expliquera ses intentions en lui parlant des Sauvages.

L'administration de la Justice regarde l'Intendant, et le S.r M.is Duquesne ne doit s'en mêler que lorsqu'il sera necessaire de donner main forte po.r l'exec.n des jugemens.

Il verra par une depeche commune à lui et au S.r Bigot quels sont les grands objets qui ont rapport à la police generale dont il doit connoître conjointement avec l'Intendant. Tous ces objets sont si importans pour le maintien et l'augmentation de la Colonie, qu'il ne sauroit y donner trop d'attention.

Tout ce qui a rapport au militaire et à la surete de la Colonie regarde particulierement le S.r Duquesne et exige de lui une application continuelle; Et sous cette partie sont comprises les Troupes que S. M. entretient dans la Colonie les Milices du Païs, les Fortif.ons et l'artillerie.

Il y a un Etat major dans chacune des Trois villes de la Colonie. C'est le S.r Duquesne qui reünit le Gouvernement particulier de Quebec. Il y a d'ailleurs dans cette place un Lt. de Roy, un Major et un Aydemajor. L'Etat major de Montreal et celui des Trois Rivieres sont composés sur le même pied. Les Troupes entretenües sont au nombre

de 30. Compagnies

De 30. Comp.ies qui composent 1500. hommes outre un Capitaine un Lieutenant, un Enseigne en pied et un Enseigne en second qui sont dans chacune de ces Compagnies.

Il y a aussy une Comp.ie de 50. Canonniers Bombardiers commandée par un Capne un Lieutenant et un Enseigne.

Ces troupes sont en garnison dans les Trois places, d'où l'on en detache une partie pour la garde de ces forts de Frontenac et de Niagara etablis sur le Lac Ontario et pour celui de S.t Frédic sur le Lac Champlain. On en fait encore de petits detachements pour les forts etablis dans les Pays d'en haut tels que ceux de Detroit, et de Michilimakinac.

La discipline de ces Troupes doit faire un des principaux objets des soins et de l'attention du S.r Duquesne. Il doit tenir la main à ce que les Off.rs qui les commandent les maintiennent en bon etat, qu'ils leur fassent faire souvent l'exercice, et qu'ils les traittent sans vexation et conformement aux Ord.ces et aux Reglemens.

Sur rapport aux Milices, elles sont belles et bonnes. Elles sont la principale force de la Colonie et il n'est question que de les bien discipliner. Le S.r Duquesne doit pour cet effet en faire faire de frequentes revues par des Off.rs majors, en observant neanmoins de menager leurs mouvements et leurs exercices de maniere que les habitans ne soient pas detournés sans necessité de la culture de leurs terres.

Sur le compte qui avoit été rendu de l'état de leurs armes S. M. a fait envoyer dans la Colonie une provision considerable de fusils, de sabres, d'epée et de pistolets; Sa Sorte qu'avec ces secours on sera toujours en etat de les bien armer dans les occasions. Le S.r Duquesne doit cependant tenir la main à ce que chaque habitant se pourvoye d'ailleurs des armes neces.res autant que sa situation pourra le permettre, afin de ne diminuer ces approvisionnemens que le moins qu'il sera possible.

Ces Milices sont distribuées par compagnies dans chaque Gouvernement et elles composent en tout 12. à 15. mil hommes. Les Capitaines qui les commandent n'ont eu jusqu'à present que des Commissions des Gouv.rs L.ts qui leur donnent le droit de faire assembler les habitans pour les exercer, mais le S.r Duquesne verra par une depêche particuliere les arrangemens que S. M.té se propose de prendre à cet egard.

Au surplus, il ne sauroit être trop attentif au choix de ces officiers, et il doit d'ailleurs tenir la main à ce qu'il n'y ait aucun habitant, domestique, ou ouvrier qui ne soit compris dans les compagnies ; Et s'il se trouve des gentilshommes qui ne veuillent point y prendre des places d'officiers, il les y fera servir comme soldats, l'intention de S. M. étant qu'il n'y ait d'exempts de ce service que les officiers pourvus de commissions brevets ou lettres de service.

Quant aux fortifications, on a long temps jugé que la difficulté de la navigation du fleuve S. Laurent en pouvoit rendre une insuffisante pour Quebec ; Et S. M. s'étoit par cette raison contentée d'approuver les différens ouvrages établis dans cette ville pour la défense de la rade, et les retranchemens proposés pour couvrir la place du côté de la Campagne. Cependant sur la nouvelle de la perte de l'Isle Royale en 1745., on prit le parti en conseq.ce d'une deliberation des habitans de Quebec d'entreprendre d'y faire une enceinte de pierre avec des bastions ; S. M. a bien voulu approuver cette entreprise dont on a suivi l'execution qui doit être avancée. Pour l'année cependant de la solidité de ces ouvrages, S. M. a donné ordre aux S.rs Ingenieurs Directeurs des fortif.ns à l'Isle Royale de passer ce printemps à Quebec pour donner son avis à ce sujet. Les S.rs Duquesne pourra savoir à son arrivée dans la Colonie le resultat de l'examen de ce Directeur ; Et dès le printemps de l'année prochaine, S. M. enverra les ordres qu'elle jugera à propos de donner sur le compte qui lui en sera rendu. Elle a pris des mesures pour l'envoy de l'artillerie necessaire pour commencer de garnir cette fortification. Les S.rs Duquesne constatera ce qu'il en faudra encore, afin que S. M. puisse en ordonner le transport.

La ville des Trois Rivieres est ouverte ; Mais il y a une batterie de dix pieces de canon pour s'opposer à un debarquement que les Ennemis voudroient entreprendre. Cette defense paroit suffisante par rapport à la situation de la ville qui est placée dans le centre de la Colonie, où les Ennemis ne peuvent penetrer du côté de la mer qu'après

à etre rendus maitres de Quebec, en du côté des terres qu'après avoir forcé quelques uns des forts avancés ainsy que Montreal.

Cette d.te ville a une bonne enceinte de pierre avec des bastions; et cette enceinte a été jugée suffisante pour mettre la place en état de resister à un coup de main.

Par rapport aux forts avancés les principaux sont ceux des S.rs Frederic sur le Lac Champlain, et ceux de frontenac et de Niagara sur le Lac ontario, qui estoient établis avant la derniere guerre. Le g.er de Lessard l'entre dans la Colonie du côté d'Orange et d'une partie des Colonies angloises; et les deux autres ont le même objet du côté des Rivieres et des Lacs. Mais les mouvemens qu'il y a eu dans cette guerre ont fait connoître la necessité d'en etablir d'autres en differens endroits de la Colonie pour sa surété. On y a travaillé jusqu'à present; et le S.r Duquesne trouvera à son arrivée où l'on en est à cet egard. Mais S. M. est bien aise de le prevenir qu'il ne doit pas entreprendre de nouvel etablissement de cette espece sans un ordre exprès de sa part.

Indepandamment de ces forts, il y en a un dans chacun des Gouvernemens particuliers, lesquels sont commandés par des officiers que le Gouv.r gnal choisit. En general le choix de ces Commandans demande un soin particulier de la part du S.r Duquesne; puisque outre les talens ord.res il est encore question qu'ils puissent par leurs connoissances se trouver propres au gouvernement des differentes Nations qui sont etablies dans les postes, et de celles qui sont dans l'usage de les frequenter; Mais ceux de ces Commandans qui seront destinés pour les forts S.t Frederic frontenac et Niagara devant être encore exempts de bien conduire la defference de ces forts en cas d'occasion, le S.r Duquesne doit juger qu'il ne saurait prendre trop de precautions pour bien connoitre les sujets qui peuvent meriter la preference pour ces commandemens afin de ne faire que de bons choix lorsqu'il sera question d'y pourvoir.

De toutes les parties de l'administration confiée au S.r Duquesne, celle qui exige des soins les plus suivis de sa part c'est le gouvernement des Sauvages. Il doit être informé

que le Canada est habité par des Nations nombreuses et d'autant plus difficiles à convertir que leur caractere le plus ordre est la legereté et l'inconstance.

Parmi ces Nations, quelques unes sont etablies dans les voisinage des Trois Villes de la Colonie. D'autres sont domiciliées dans les postes des Pays d'en haut et du côté de l'ouest, et le reste est épars dans les Terres.

Les Villages etablis aux environs des Villes sont au nombre de cinq, c'est à savoir celui de Lorette composé de Hurons près de Quebec : celui de Beauvois et celui de St. François composés d'Abenakis près des Trois Rivieres : celui du Sault St. Louis composé d'Iroquois ; Et celui du Lac des deux Montagnes composé d'Iroquois d'Algonkins et de Nepissingues aux environs de Montréal. Il y en a encore un sixieme dont l'etablissement a été commencé par le St. Seigneur Prêtre du Seminaire de St. Sulpice, et qui merite d'être protegé comme le St. Duquesne le verra par les dépêches part.r.

Les Sauvages de ces differens Villages ont été instruits dans la Religion Chretienne ; Et il y a des Missionnaires domiciliés avec eux pour leur donner les secours spirituels

Ce sont des Jesuites qui desservent toutes ces Missions à l'exception de celle du Lac des deux Montagnes laquelle est desservie par des Prêtres du Seminaire de St. Sulpice.

S. M. a lieu d'être satisfait de la conduite de ces Sauvages en general, ainsy que de celle de ses Missionnaires ; Mais celuy de ces Villages qui dans toutes les occasions a jusqu'a present montré le plus de zele, c'est celui du Lac des deux Montagnes.

Parmy les autres, il y a celui du Sault St. Louis dont les Sauvages ont depuis quelque temps donné lieu à des soupçons peu avantageux à l'egard qu'on devroit avoir de leurs dispositions. Ces Sauvages étoient avant la dernière guerre en liaison de commerce avec les Anglois ; Et c'est par leur canal que quelques marchands de Canada pour tirer du castor un prix plus avantageux que celui auquel la Compagnie des Indes le paye dans la Colonie, le faisoient introduire dans les postes anglois d'où ils retiroient des toiles peintes et d'autres marchandises de fabrique etrangere : comme ces St. Mrs. a toujours desiré

dans des

19. 200

sous des peines rigoureuses. On a prétendu que durant la guerre une partie des Sauvages de ce village a continué ces brigandages. Les M.rs de la Jonquière a eu occasion de reconnoître que depuis la paix elles s'étoient renouvellées. Pour les faire cesser il a supprimé un Magazin appartenant à une famille Canadienne, le quel servoit d'entrepôt, et d'où il se faisoit retirer cette famille; j'ai l'h. et M. a approuvé ce qui s'est passé à ce sujet. Le S.r Duquesne doit de son côté suivre les mêmes vües.

De toutes les Nations dans les postes des pays d'en haut il n'y a que les Hurons du Detroit qui ayent embrassé la Religion Chrêtienne, et leur mission est desservie par les Jesuites. Ces Sauvages s'étoient livrés pendant la guerre à des mouvements qui ont obligé de prendre des mesures pour les contenir. Le S.r Duquesne sera informé à son arrivée de ce qui se sera passé, et sera les dispositions que les circonstances pourront exiger à cet egard.

La plupart des Nations sont dans l'usage d'envoyer au printemps de chaque année quelques Deputez à Montreal pour y recevoir les presents de munitions et de marchandises qui leur sont destinés, et dont la distribution est reglée par le S.r Lt. G.al le quel se rend au mois de may dans cette ville pour pourvoir à cette distribution, et à l'arrangement des affaires qui concernent les Nations. C'est dans les conseils que le S.r Duquesne sera obligé de tenir avec ces Deputez qu'il pourra efficacement travailler à leur inspirer les dispositions convenables et rompre les intrigues que les Anglois ne mettent que trop souvent en pratique pour se les attacher. Mais le moyen le plus sur d'y parvenir est de se plaire dans le commandement des postes que des officiers qui par leurs talents et leurs connoissances puissent y convenir.

De tous les Sauvages qui frequentent la Colonie, il n'en est point qui exigent plus d'attention et de soins que les Iroquois. Ils sont distingués sous le nom de cinq Nations, Les Sonnontouans, les Nontagues, les Goyoquins, les Onneyouts, et les Annies, en partagés en cinq Villages qui portent les mêmes noms. La Colonie a eu de longues guerres à soutenir contre ces Sauvages, et c'est là

une des principales causes du peu de progrès qu'elles a fait pendant un grand nombre d'années. Dans les premières guerres entre les Français et les Anglois, ils se sont conduits à l'égard des uns et des autres d'une manière à ne pas prendre de parti, et cette neutralité fait la base de la politique qu'ils observent. Les Anglois étoient seulement parvenus à gagner les Annies qui sont les moins nombreux; mais les pertes que ces Sauvages essuyerent dans deux incursions qu'ils firent les ayant découragés, ils ont engagé les autres Nations à solliciter leur reconciliation.

Il y a aussi un objet particulier qui a rapport aux Iroquois et qui est d'une grande importance pour la Colonie. Ces Sauvages qui sont établis depuis les environs d'Orange jusques sur le Lac Ontario ont toujours regardé comme des terres qui leur appartiennent la plupart de celles qui environnent ce Lac, et ce n'est qu'avec leur consentement que le fort de Niagara y a été établi dans la partie Septentrionnalle. Mais les Anglois ont de leur côté profité de cette tollerance pour les engager à leur permettre d'établir celui de Choüeguen dans la partie du Sud du même Lac; et au moyen de cet établissement ils se sont non seulement trouvés à portée d'entrer en concurrence avec les Français pour le commerce des dépendances d'en haut mais encore de leur en enlever une bonne partie. Ils ont en vüe de profiter aussi de cette position pour étendre leurs possessions dans cette partie de la Colonie, et l'on ne sauroit prendre trop de mesures pour les en empêcher. Le moyen le plus sur seroit sans doute de détruire leur fort de Choüeguen. Lors de la déclaration de la D.re guerre S. M. avoit donné ses ordres au S.r M.is de Beauharnois pour cette expedition. La crainte que les Iroquois ne s'y opposassent comme ils disoient devoir s'opposer aussi aux entreprises que les Anglois auroient voulu faire contre le fort de Niagara, l'empêcha d'en entreprendre l'execution. Il n'auroit pourtant pas été difficile d'écarter cette considération; mais

20.

il ne doit plus être question de rien entreprendre contre
le fort anglois tant que la paix subsistera, à moins que
les anglois n'en donnassent par leur conduite quelque motif
legitime. Si cependant le S.r Duquesne prenoit engagé
les Iroquois à prendre sur eux mêmes la destruction de
ce fort il ne faudroit pas qu'il en manquât l'occasion, mais
il doit prendre garde de ne faire rien cela aucune démarche
qui puisse le compromettre avec les anglois.

Les conjonctures presentes exigent du S.r Duquesne
la plus grande attention par rapport aux Nations des Païs
d'en haut, et celles de l'Acadie, et Davantage de cette Province.

Les anglois sont parvenus depuis la paix à corrompre
quelques Sauvages des Païs d'en haut. Le M.is de la Jonquiere
avoit rendu compte d'un projet qu'il avoit formé pour
les reduire et pour chasser les anglois de ces cantons.
Mais l'execution de ce projet s'est reduite à fort peu
de chose. Et le M.is en informé qu'elle n'a servi qu'a
augmenter la fermentation parmi ces Nations. Et suivant
les d.res lettres du M.is de la Jonquiere il doit exister cette
année une nouvelle expedition. Sa M.té fait donner des
ordres part.rs au S.r Duquesne sur cette matiere. Elle
se contente icy de lui recommander une attention particuliere
pour cette execution; Et elle ajoute que son intention est que
le S.r Duquesne evite autant qu'il sera possible en cette
occasion comme en toute autre, la guerre avec des Sauvages,
les guerres de cette espece etant toujours très coûteuses, et
produisant rarement quelque avantage réel.

A l'egard des Sauvages du coté de l'Acadie ils sont pour
la plûpart chrestiens. Leurs missions sont desservies
en partie par des Jesuites; Et il n'y a que celles des
abenakis, de Nissigouiche et de Miramichy qui le soient
par des Recollets, et celles des miKmaKis de l'Acadie et
de l'Isle Royale par des missionnaires seculiers. Une partie
de ces Sauvages regarde les anglois comme ses ennemis.
Depuis les nouveaux etablissements qu'ils font à l'Acadie
ces Sauvages en suscitent les miKmaKis n'ont cessé de les y
inquieter. Le S.r Duquesne est deja prevenu de la conduite que

S. M. a prescrite a cet egard aux S.rs de la Jonquiere; Le par des Ordres part.rs qu'Elle lui fait adresser à lui même, il verra que les Intentions de S. M. sur cela sont toujours les mêmes.

Les Instructions à faire pour le Gouv.r même de ces Sauvages sont d'autant plus interessantes, qu'elles doivent être relatives aux Negotiations qui subsistent avec les Anglois, au sujet de l'Acadie. Les S. Duquesne est informé qu'il y a des Comm.res à Paris pour la Discussion et la decision de ces contestations et des autres pretentions respectives des 2. Nations par rapport à d'autres possessions de l'Amerique. Pour qu'il puisse être par.t instruit de la question concernant les limites de l'Acadie et des raisons alleguées de part et d'autre, S. M. lui a fait remettre le Mem.re que ses Dom.rs ont donné en dans lequel tout est expliqué dans le plus grand detail. Elle desire que jusqu'à nouvel ordre de sa part il ne communique ce Memoire à personne. Il fera seulement usage des principes qui y sont etablis, aux occasions qui pourront s'en presenter dans les Correspondances qu'il pourra avoir avec les Gouv.rs Anglois sur cette matiere.

Au surplus S. M. lui recommande d'en user dans ces Correspondances avec toute la politesse et tous les menagements qui seront compatibles avec la conservation des droits de S. M. Les Gouv.rs Anglois ont ordre de S. M. B. d'en agir de même avec lui.

S. M. ne parle point aux S.rs Duquesne de l'administration des Magazins ni de celle des finances de la Colonie. Ces deux parties regardent l'Intendant en particulier. Comme les S.rs Duquesne peuvent cependant contribuer efficacement à diminuer les consommations et les depenses, Elle leur recommande une attention continuelle sur ces deux objets qui depuis quelques années, montent si haut dans la Colonie qu'il ne seroit pas possible d'en soutenir la charge plus longtemps. Elle verra au surplus par des Lettres part.res sur quelles parties et par quels moyens il peut donner à S. M. la satisfaction qu'Elle attend de lui à cet egard

Fait à Marly le 15. may 1752.

Duq.ne
Rivard

Le Cte. de Maurepas

à Mr. Duquesne

Allarty le 15. may 1752.

Dans l'instruction, que le Roy m'a ordonné de vous expedier sur les divers objets de l'administration de la Louisiane, vous verrés qu'il se questionne de differens ouvrages assés considerables, parmy les sauvages des pays d'enhaut; Et que mes Responses aux lettres que Mr. de la m.e de Lajonquiere m'a ecrittes au cours de son ministere, contiennent les instructions dont il a besoin sur ce qui s'est passé. Nous verrons mieux de plus en plus en etat de satisfaire a ce qu'il attend de nous sur toutes ces matieres, quand il nous aura mis plus interessantes que nous ayons a traiter en arrivant en Canada, je suis bien aise de vous expliquer plus particulierement dans cette lettre, qui sera adressé pour vous seul, les principes sur lesquels S. M. desire que vous vous conduisiés.

Toutes les nouvelles nous annoncent que les Anglois et les Anglois des Colonies ou les peuples qu'il font pour gagner les Sauvages, ne sont que dans vues augmenter des plus grandes Nations.

Nous sommes informés l'année dernière des progrès qu'ils avoient déjà fait chez les Sauvages des environs de la Riviere d'Ohio, autrement dite la belle riviere, ou depuis la paix ils ont entrepris des établissements. Mr. de Lajonquiere avoit rendu compte d'un projet qu'il auroit formé pour chasser les Anglois de cette riviere, et gagner les Sauvages qui s'étoient laissé gagner. Ce projet étoit de faire marcher plusieurs detachements de François et de Sauvages alliés, lesquels devoient se reunir a un rendez-vous qui leur etoit indiqué pour agir ensuite relativement a l'objet de cet armement. Quoique il y eut en quelques observations a faire sur le detail des dispositions de Mr. de Lajonquiere a cet egard, cependant comme le fond du projet etoit bon, et que d'ailleurs il devoit etre executé avant que Sa M. eut pu recevoir ses observations, elle jugea a propos de donner son approbation a ce qu'il avoit fait. Mais nous avons appris depuis que les progrès de nos ennemis avoient surpassé les operations qui avoient été projettées en Europe, et qu'ils s'étoient reduits a l'entreprise de quelques établissements anglois avec leurs magasins, au moins dans les deux Sauvages, et la Nation des Miamis.

L'entreprise des Traiteurs anglois, dont les magasins ont été confisqués, et mesme pillés par nos Sauvages, a eu peut produire qu'un bon effet, en degoutant les

les autres travailleurs pour la crainte d'essuyer le mauvais
vent. Mais le meurtre des deux Illiamis peut avoir
des suites fort chanceuses. Ce il m'en revient, en effet qu'il
avoit déjà causé beaucoup de fermentation parmy les
peuples voisins.

M. De la Perouse pretend que si son expedition
n'a pas eu le succès qu'il en attendoit, ce n'est
que parce que M. Colnett major commandant aux
Detroits, en avoit altéré les ressorts, les grands
a mal executé les ordres et les instructions qu'il
lui avoit donnés.

Il sera bon que vous verifiiez autant qu'il sera
possible, ce que s'est passé à cet egard, et que
vous m'en rendiés compte. Mais il seroit inutile
d'entrer icy dans l'examen des fautes qui peuvent
avoir été commises. Il faut partir du point ou
l'on est, et établir quelques points capitaux pour
la suite des operations qu'il peut y avoir à entreprendre.

Les Anglois peuvent pretendre que par le traité
d'Utrecht nous sommes obligés de souffrir le commerce
des sauvages avec eux. Mais il est certain que
rien ne peut nous obliger à souffrir de nouveaux établissemens
sur nos terres.

Quand par tous les alliances, ou effets de
traités ou de paroles que nous avons eu avec les
sauvages alliés, nous n'avons jamais expressément
exigé qu'ils renonçassent à aller traiter chez les
Anglois: nous les y avons evidemment autorisés. Le pouvoir
nous ne nous sommes jamais de force à être traités

des rivieres d'Ohio et les rivieres qui y tombent
appartiennent incontestablement à la France. Par
le traité on a été forcé pour M. de Kalalle: Nous
y avons eu toujours depuis des postes de traite; la
nature postes y en d'autant plus constratés, que c'est
là la communication la plus frequentée de Canada
à la Louisiane. Or il est que depuis peu d'années
que les anglois ont entrepris d'y faire la traite, ils
aujourd'hui ils veulent nous en exclurre.

Ce n'est pourtant pas qu'ils ayent pretendu
juger à propos que ces rivieres leur appartinssent;
leur pretention est que les Iroquois en sont les
maitres, et qu'ayant conservé des droits sauvages
ils peuvent en exercer les droits. Mais il est
constant que les Iroquois n'en ont aucun de quel
qu'allement cette pretendue souveraineté des Iroquois
est une chimere; je l'aurai occasion de vous
en expliquer les raisons dans une autre lettre.

Il est cependant de la plus grande importance
d'arrêter les progrès de leurs pretentions et des entreprises

des Anglois de ce costé là. et s'ils y reüssissoient, ils nous couperoient la communication des deux Colonies du Canada et de la Louisiane. Et il est aisé de juger des inconveniens qui ne manqueroient pas d'en resulter contre l'une et l'autre, sans compter les avantages qu'ils en procureroient tous d'un coup dans leurs traittes aux frontieres de la nouvelle.

Les Roy a toujours bien du faire porter des plaintes a la Cour d'Angle. sur toutes ces innovations, et de demander qu'elle donnat des ordres pour les faire cesser. Mais quelque chemin que puisse avoir cette Cour de repondre aux dispositions de S. M. pour le maintien de la paix, ces plaintes ne pourroient pas avoir un succez bien prompt; car d'une costé il ~~semble~~ est assez difficile d'avoir de certaines preuves de faits les plus graves, et d'une autre les ordres qu'on donne sur les lieux de matieres pareilles ne sont jamais executés

Il est donc necessaire d'agir sur les lieux; et il ne doit estre question que des moyens qui peuvent estre les plus convenables pour le faire avec avantage

Nous ignorons encore quel M. de la Jonquiere aura employé cette année. Vous en serés instruit a votre arrivée a Quebec. Mais quels qu'ils soient, et quelque soit le succez, s'il reste encore quelque chose a faire, ce n'y a que trop d'apparence, nous devons avoir principalement pour objet d'eviter, autant qu'il sera possible, une guerre sauvage a ce sujet.

Les guerres de cette espece sont toujours, ainsi que S. M. vous l'observe elle meme dans votre instruction, extremement ruineuses; et il ne sera rare qu'on en retire quelque avantage reel pour le service. Vous devés mesme estre prevenu que les plus heureux succez ne sont causes que par des interets particuliers, et que dans toutes les occasions vous devés estre en garde contre les insinuations que pourroient vous estre faites ~~pour~~ par les peuples qu'on pourroit mesme vous tenter pour vous y entraisner

Ainsi, vous entreprendrés, si il paroit que cela soit l'idée de M. de la Jonquiere, de faire retirer de la Louisiane l'Abbé et sauvages qui y sont retenus depuis quelque temps comme rebelles ou suspects, et dans vous leur donner la liberté de leur traitte, il faudra vous faire a deux objets principaux

1° a faire tous les efforts possibles pour chasser les Anglois ~~qui sont~~ qui sont sur les terres dans ces quartiers là, et les empescher d'y venir faire la traitte en saisissant leurs marchandises et leurs pirogues

2° a faire entendre aux mesmes temps aux sauvages que ce n'est point a eux qu'on en veut, qu'ils auront la liberté d'aller faire qu'ils voudront faire la traitte chez les Anglois, mais qu'ils ~~ne~~ ne doivent point qu'ils les recevront dans notre

Si vous parvenés a ces deux objets vous assurerés la tranquillité de nos possessions dans ces quartiers là, je m'engage ainsi il est certain que pourvû qu'on y entretienne des magazins bien remplis de munitions de guerre l'on empêche aux Traiteurs de faire la loy aux sauvages, nostre traitte y regnera bientôt la superiorité sur celle des Anglois, l'on sait que les sauvages n'aiment point a aller la faire dans leurs villes ou ils sont leurs forts.

Telles sont les intentions du Roy sur la conduite que vous avés a tenir dans les mouvements dont les païs d'en haut sont agités. Il me reste a vous parler encore d'un article qui y a relatif et qui a été traité dans mon conseil solennel que m. de Lagny a tenu avec les Nations progressives en presence des chefs des Iroquois domiciliés des Abenakis de St francois et des Sauvages de Michilimakinak. Les Montagnes ont avancé dans leur parole que les terres de la riviere d'Ohio leur appartenoient. m. de Lagny leur a répondu d'une maniere a favoriser leur pretention, en leur faisant entendre que les françois ne s'établiroient point sur ces terres dans leur reunion, l'observation que je vous ai déja faite sur la pretention des Anglois doit vous faire juger que cette reponse de m. de Lagny n'a point été approuvée. Le Roy desire meme que vous profitiés de toutes les occasions pour detruire l'impression qu'elle peut avoir fait et prevenir les consequences qu'on en pourroit tirer, en desabusant les Iroquois a cet egard. Ils n'ont, comme je vous l'ai déja dit, aucun droit sur la riviere d'Ohio. Nous l'avons decouverte, avant qu'ils la frequentassent, et nous l'avons meme frequentée dans un temps qu'il n'y avoit d'autres sauvages que la Chaoüanons avec les quels ils etoient en guerre et qui ont toujours été nos amis.

Je suis parfait

M.

Reste

Original Letter from Governor Hamilton
about the Mohawks Indians making
War with the French
May 29. 1752

Abraham Ld Towns Answer to this Question viz: What Measures they could advise to as proper to be taken by the English to promote & effect the Reunion of the Six Nations!

I would tell you what has happened in former Times. The Onondagas decried a Priest to his Destruction he was killed — and so we began a War — The Govr of Canada hunt up the Senecas and our Two Towns & with another Army all ye Jaunt Line & Round ye Onondagas and one Day after the Nations arose & shake parties and afflicted them greatly & by a great Army. Eight Hundred destroy the French from the Southward to within about one Mile of Quebec: All this the Govr of Canada knew & after this one Jacobean went with an Army and the Govr of Canada made a peace: Nine of the Canawaugas carried them with whom they confirmed a peace — all ye Desire of the great Arrow viz the Govr of New York. Jan returned all the French Prisoners and Ever since the Peace the Onondagas went freely to Canada but we only sent our Belts: The Govr of Canada asked why he did not see our Faces? He was told by the Onondagas seven years ago that it was not time that We the Two Lower Tribes should come they are English men their Hearts are one. —

The Onondagas gave the first Liberty to the French Govr to Settle a Fort at the Foot of the Falls at Niagara but the Govr has left his Fort Nine Miles higher in the River

viz

viz: all the Land of the Indians would remain a trading House to Carry on Trade — The Indians again complain to the Govr of Canada and say they have Grounds to suspect that the Deputies of the Different Nations of the Ground — Two Years ago the Govr of Canada sent a great Army which came to one of their Towns where they had been hundred Men and told them they were come to protect them against the English — They refused they wanted no Protection — The French Army came to Theio — The People apprised of it & mustered upwards of 700 men attacked their Enemies — They fought for several Days — The Side which took not the Resolution repulsed first is not your Friend — You came to seek Me — here I am fall on if you please now. The French General answered — my Children I have not intent against You but the Chaouanoose upon whom the Chaouanoose were joined and as soon as Frontenac was informed that the Chaouanoose French struck the Chaouanoose would engage them, the French having the Chaouanoose were apprised of their coming returned home —

From Niagara the Govr of Canada has but one Carrying Place Two Days sail with a Canoe to a Place called Chouantaunoon from whence is no Carrying Place to Theio at most half a Days Journey & a Creek with a Rock in its Calibre. Theio is a River which runs into Mississippi

The

The King of France gave Belts for their Words
and promises to the Senecas that they should
Be supplied with all sorts of goods in
the Usual Rate —— The Onondagas was ready
to speak peace to the Senecas & long as they
could carry on their Business Saying that
if they could not go that way they must
be Starved in Winter —— A Table of Stone
was there set up on which was Engraved the King
of France's Claim to all the Lands on the
Streams of Ohio. The Date is about seven
one Hundred Years —— The Stone Lately found
Buried and taken away by the Senecks was
Delivered to Coll. Johnson. This We Intended to
Satisfie you that the Gov. of Canada by his Cunning
fair Speeches & great Presents has gained Possession
of the Senecas Country and so shut up the five
Nations —— The Hatchet was carried to the
End of the Belt at first but they said they would put
it into their Bosom & keep it there
you Desire by what means we shall come by this
for our Information we give you this Answ.
The Gov. of Canada has frequent Communications with
the Nations and tells them the English will undoe
them for time will come when they will build
a house at the upper End of the Mohawk Lands
and then a second and third & then Depend upon it
you are lost: this the Gov. of Canada says to
the Indians

The

The King of England might have done this which the Govr of Canada has done but now tis too late now it lyes to you to Consider, I have given you an Account of Affairs — The Govr of Canada Cary them and call them his Children

Question proposed to Adario, has the Govr of New York been Informed of this Affair

Adario, It is Difficult — for those about the Senecas and Onondagoes are Content matters should be thus carried on about the time that Cape Briton was taken there went to Canada of the Onondagoes about one hundred and Twenty on a Belt

as soon as we Landed with the Indians at Albany the Governour of Canada sent us a String of Wampum proposing an meeting with the Senecas Country and that there we should hear what the great King of France had to say to us Deputed one of our Chiefs and a Young man to go to see where we were to treat & in Nine days a Belt from the Onondagoes, Cayugaes & Sinnekes Country the Govr officers there that they were sent for that they might know he had not sent an Army to the Plantations or Fortresses as you have heard and presented them a Belt and told them they might be easy — The Officer further said & under Stand that the Indians are gone from the King of France, gave them a Belt and said Brethren &c

The Priests & Vicars are not been to Canada this year — the Govr of Canada is impatient and says they have it not in their Power to send them from the Cinnibawawagoes or Senecas to your frontiers Mondawgo's were present

There has been lately a Message by a French Priest from the Caughnawaugas to the Mondawgos to be communicated to our Brethren inviting us to a place of Instruction at Sowan [illegible] & a large Belt sent — The Mondawgos are gone — We first took the Belt and sought for Peace — It was not likely that we should accept the wanted no Priests We Intend to keep the Religion of England and should had the Offer of a Minister and Schoolmaster at Wyoming we chose to go to our Brethren and not to the French our Minds are attached to our Brethren, the English (and to Himself) not to Instruments and we were Deaf — When the Belt was made us the Offer we were thankful and accepted to — We sent our Children Gladly

The concluding part of what these men further said I think I have already communicated to your Honr in my Letter of the 10th of Sept. with any a more Direct answer to My first Question to you than any thing in the foregoing Relation

Though

Though this Acct. be lengthy yet I should ill deserve
pay if I were your Hon.rs Guest as I had it from them
rather than to give you any Cause of Grief in a shorter Manner

The above Relation was taken at Yorkbridge on the 18th. Inst.

Yorkbridge May 25th 1752.

I am
Your Hon.rs most obed.t Humble
most obed.t Servt.
Joseph Dwight

To the Hon.ble
Spencer Phips Esqr.

in Time of Battle, altho we understood there were thirty French men within two Miles of us, all the Time of Action who were ready to receive their Share of the Plunder. — — — — — — — —

To the Honble Robert Dinwiddie Esqr. his Majesty's Lieut. Govenor and Commander in Chief of Virginia

In Obedience to your Honours Commission we proceeded to Loggstown with his Majesty's Present to the Indians of the six Nations & their Allies, and held a Treaty with them. An Account of our Transactions in that Affair is contain'd in the following Sheets, which we humbly beg Leave to lay before yr Honour, and are your Honours most dutiful and most humble Servants

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax
James Patton

An Account of the Treaty held between the Government of Virginia & the six united Nations of Indians on the River Ohio in the year of our Lord 1752. —

The Commissioners being on their Way with the King's Present were met on Thursday the 28th of May about three Miles from Shonassions Town on Ohio by seven or eight of the Delaware Indians on Horse-back, when they came near, all as well English as Indians dismounted, and the Indians having fixed and lighted their long-

Pipes

Piper or Calumets first smoak'd and then handed them to the Commissioner and others in their Company who all smoak'd. After the Ceremony had been repeated two or three Times the Chief of the Indians made a short Speech to welcome the Commissioners which being answered they all mounted and the Indians led the Way. — — ——

About two hundred Paces from the Town, the Commissioners with their Company halted, the Indians going on to join their own People, and then they began the Salute by fireing their Peices which was returned by the English, and this was repeated two or three Times —

The Commissioners then proceeded to the River Bank a little above the Town, where they pitched their Camp, and set up the King's Coulours, which had been carried before them. —

At this Time the Delawars had no King but were headed by two Brothers named Shingas and the Beaver, who were dressed after the English Fashion, had silver Breast Plates and a great deal of Wampum about them. — — — — — — — —

Fryday the 29th of May.

At a Council held at Shenandoah Town

Present,

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax } Commissioners
James Patton

Mr. Christopher Gist Agent for the Ohio Company
The Chiefs of the Delawar Indians
Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter.

The Speaker of the Indians addressing himself to the Commissioners said;

Brethren

Brethren you have come a long Journey and have sweated a great Deal; We wipe off your Sweat with this String of Wampum

gave a String

Brethren you are come a long Way, & we are glad to see you, we hope you will open y^r Hearts to us & speak clearly, and that you may be enabled to do it we clear your Voices with this String of Wampum.

gave a String

Brethren you are come from far and have heard many Stories & false Reports about us your Brethren. We hope that you will not keep them in your Mind and that you will disregard them we give you this String of Wampum.

gave a String

Brethren we desire you will consider our Brethren that live towards the Sun setting, & that you will give them your best Advice, upon which we give you this String of Wampum.

gave a String

Then Mr Christopher Gist & Mr Andrew Montour delivered to the Commissioners a String of Wampum from the Council at Loggs Town to let them know that they were glad to hear of their being on the Road and to assure them that they might come in Safety to Loggs Town. ——

The Commissioners not having any Wampum strung, without which Answers could not be returned, acquainted the Indians that they would answer their Speeches in the Afternoon, on which the Council broke up. —

May

May the 29th in the Afternoon —

The same Persons being met, the Commissioners spoke as follow[s] with

Brethren the Chiefs of the Delawars,

We have have had a long & difficult Journey hither to see our — Brethren, but that has been sufficiently made Amends for by the kind Reception you have given us, we assure you we are glad to meet you here in Council, and present you with this String of Wampum.

gave a String

Brethren in your second Speech you clear'd our Voices that we might speak our Minds to you, in Answer to which we inform you, that the great King our Father, has sent by us a Present of Goods to his Children the Indians, the largest he has ever given them, which we are to deliver at Loggs Town whither we are going —

It is the Desire of our Father, that you & we his Children, should be strongly united together as one People, and that it is our Inclination so to be join'd, we confirm to you by this String of Wampum.

gave a String

Brethren in Answer to your third Speech, we let you know that we did hear many Stories in our Way hither, raisd by idle and wicked People to occasion a Difference between us, but we did not believe them, and now we are satisfied that they were false.

If any others should be spread we shall wholly disregard them, and we hope you will do the like, and that our good Agreement may always continue, we give you this String of Wampum. ——

gave a String

Brethren we heartily wish well to our Brethren, who live

live towards the Sun setting, and shall be always ready to assist them with our best Advice whenever we shall be informed of their Circumstances, which in the Course of the Treaty to be held at Loggs Town, we suppose we may be. We present you with this String of Wampum

gave a String

Saturday May the 30th,

The Goods being put on Board four large Canoes lashed together, the Commissioners & others went on Board also to go down the River, with Colours flying. When they came opposite to the Delewar Town, they were saluted by the Discharge of fire Arms, both from the Town & opposite Shore where Queen Alliquipa lives, and the Compliment was returned from the Canoes.

The Company then went on Shore to wait on the Queen, who welcomed them, & presented them with a String of Wampum to clear their Way to Loggs Town, she presented them also with a fine Dish of Fish to carry with them, and had some Victuals set, which they all eat of. The Commissioners then presented the Queen with a brass Kettle, Tobacco and some other Trifles, and took their Leave.

The Weather being very wet, the Commissioners went on Shore to a Traders House, secured their Goods in the Canoes by covering them in the best Manner they could, and lay there that Night.

Sunday May the 31st.

They set off with the Canoes and arrived at Loggs Town, where they were saluted by the Firing of small Arms, both from the Indians, and English Traders residing there, and the Commissioners were met by the Chiefs of the Indians on the Shore and welcomed.

Monday June the 1st.

The Chiefs of the Indians then at Loggs Town having met in their Council House, by a Message acquainted the Commissioners, that they had something to say to them. They went to the Place and they and the other Company being seated, a Chief of the six Nations stood up & addressing himself to the Commissioners spoke as followeth. —

Brethren you have come a long & blind way; If We had been certain which Way you were coming, we should have met you at some Distance from the Town, but now we bid you welcome, and we open your Eyes with this String of Wampum, which we give you in the Name of the six united Nations. gave a String —

Brethren of Virginia and Pensylvania I desire that you will hearken to what I am going to say, that you may open your Hearts and speak freely unto us. —

We dont doubt but you have many Things in your Minds, which may trouble you, notwithstanding which, we hope we may continue in Friendship: On which we give you those Strings of Wampum.

Gave two String

The Commissioners let them know, they would give them an Answer in a few Hours. —

Sometime after all being met in the Council House, Mr. George Croghan by Direction of the Governor of Pensylvania, made a Speech to the Indians, letting them know that it was his Desire they should receive their Brethren of Virginia kindly, and presented them with a String of Wampum... — — — — — —

The. — —

The Commissioners then spoke as followeth.

Brethren you sent a String of Wampum, which we met on the Road, by which you acquainted us that you heard of our Coming to visit you, and welcomed us so far on our Journey, yesterday we arrived at this Place & this Morning you took an Opportunity with a String of Wampum, to bid us welcome to Your Town & to open our Eyes that we may see the Sun clearly & look upon you as Brothers who are willing to receive us. This we take very kindly, and we assure you of our hearty Inclinations to live in Friendship with you, to confirm this we present you with a String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren in your second Speech to us & our Brethren of Pensylvania this Day, you deliver'd us two Strings of Wampum, to clear our Hearts from any Impression that may have been made on them, by flying Reports or ill News, and that we might speak our Minds freely.

Brethren we assure you of our Willingness to remove all Misunderstanding out of our Hearts & Breasts which might impede or hinder the Friendship subsisting between us. —

Now Brethren we are to acquaint you, that we are sent hither, by the King of Great Britain our Father, who not forgetting his Children on this Side the great Waters, has ordered us to deliver you a large Parcel of Goods in his Name, which we have brought with us. But as we understand you have sent for some of your Chiefs, whom you shortly expect, we will wait with Patience till they come, & then faithfully deliver you the Goods & open our Hearts to

to

to you. In Assurance of which we present you with this String of Wampum

~~which the Speaker received~~ Gave a String

To which the Speaker replied, I am glad that you have the Consideration, to wait for the Coming of our chief Men. ——

On Thursday June the 4th Thonariso called by the English, the half King, with a Sachim deputed by the Onondago Council, and others, came down the River with English Colours flying, to Loggs Town, and the following Days they were employed in their own Business till the 10th, when a Council was appointed for treating with the Commissioners of Virginia, & the Present was set out before the Door where they lodged, Arbours being made for the Council to sit round about: All being met, the Commissioners addressing themselves to the Indians said, —

Sachims & Warriors of the six united Nations, our Friends and Brethren

We are glad to meet you at this Place to enlarge the Council Fire already kindled here by our Brethren of Pensylvania, & to brighten the Chain & to renew our Friendship, that it may last as long as the Sun, the Moon & the Stars shall give Light; to confirm which we give you a String of Wampum. ——

Gave a String

Brethren at the Treaty of Lancaster in the Year 1744 between the Government of Virginia, Maryland, & Pensylvania, you made a Deed recognizing the King's Right to all the Lands in Virginia, as far as it was then peopled or hereafter should be peopled or bounded

bounded by the King our Father, for which you received the Consideration agreed on. —

At the same Time Conasetego desired that the Commissioners would recommend you for the King's further Favour, when the Settlements should encrease much further back. This the Commissioners promised and confirmed it by a writing under their Hands & Seals: In Consequence of which Promise, a Present was sent you from the King by Conrad Weiser, which Mr. Weiser since informed us that he delivered you, at a Council held here in the Year 1748. Now the King our Father to shew the Love he bears to Justice, as well as his Affection to his Children, has sent a large Present of Goods, to be divided among you & your Allies, which is here ready to be delivered to you, and we desire that you will confirm the Treaty of Lancaster. —

Brethren it is the Design of the King our Father at present, to make a Settlement of British Subjects on the South East

1. Side of Ohio, that we may be united as one People, by the strongest Ties of Neighbourhood as well as Friendship, & by these Means be able, to withstand the Insults of our Enemies, be they of what Kind soever. —

From such a Settlement greater Advantages will arise to you, than you can at present conceive, our People will be able to supply you with Goods much Cheaper, than can at this Time be afforded; they will be ready Help in Case you should be attacked, and some good Men among them will be appointed with Authority to punish & restrain the many Injuries & Abuses too frequently committed here, by disorderly white People.

2

Brethren be assured that the King our Father, by purchasing your Lands, had never any Intention of taking them from you, but that we might live together as one People, & keep them from the French who would be bad Neighbours. —— ——

He is not like the French King, who calls himself your Father & endeavoured about three Years ago with an armed Force to take Possession of your Country, by setting up Inscriptions on Trees, and at the Mouths of Creeks on this River, by which he claimes the Lands, tho at the Time of their Coming & for many Years before, a Number of your Brethren, the English were residing in this Town, & at several other Places on this River. —— ——

You well remember how he scattered the Shawnefs +, so that they are since dispersed all over the Face of the Earth; and he now threatens to cut off the Twightees. This is to weaken you that he may cut you off also, which he dares not Attempt while you are united. —— ——

On the Contrary the King your Father will lay his Hand on your Heads, under which Protection, you will always remain safe

Brethren the great King our Father recommends a strict Union between us, you, & our Brethren towards the Sun setting which will make us strong & formidable, as a Division may have a contrary Effect: We are directed to send a small Present to the Twightees as an Earnest of the Regard which the Governor of Virginia has for them, with an Assurance of his further Friendship, when ever they shall stand in Need. —— —— —— ——

We carnestly exhort you not to be drawn away by the empty Deceitful Speeches of y French, the peculiar Talent of that cunning people, but in all their attempts to shake your Duty to our common Father think on what real acts of friendship have been done by the English, and what by them, weigh these things in your Minds and then determine who best deserves your esteem and regard, for it is not by vain unmeaning Words true friendship is to be discovered. That what we have said may have the deeper impression on you & have its full force we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt—

Brethren It is many years ago that the English first came over the great Water to visit you, on our first coming you took hold of our Ships and tied them to your strongest Tree, ever since which we have remained together in friendship, we have assisted you when you have been attacked by the French, by which you have been able to withstand them, and you have remained our good Friends & Allies for tho' at sometimes the Chain of friendship may have contracted some Rust, it has been easily rubbed off & and the Chain has been restored to its brightness. This we hope will always be the case and that our friendship may continue to the latest Posterity we give you this String of Wampum

Gave a String

Brethren

Brethren

We are sorry for the occasion that requires us to complain to you of an Injury done us by one of your people who murdered a poor Woman on the new River

Murder is a great Crime, and by the consent of all Nations has been cruelly Punished with Death, this is the usage among the English, whether one of our own people has been killed, or one of our Brethren the Indians, and it is one of the earliest commands of the great father and maker of us all who inhabits the Skies that whoso sheddeth mans Blood, by man his Blood shall be shed.

We understand that you know the Man that is accus'd of the Murder and we hope you will give him up to be tried by our Laws you may be assured that he will have a fair trial and if he is not guilty he will be sent back unhurt

We must inform you that the Governor of Virginia expects that you will deliver the person supposed to be guilty up to some Magistrate in Virginia whom we shall name to you that he may send him to Williamsburg for his trial

This procedure is not only proper as it is a compliance with the Law of God and of Nations, but it is necessary to warn all hotheaded men who are not guided by Reason to forbear from such wicked Actions by which their Brethren suffer.

Brethren

We desire for the future that you will observe the Treaty of Lancaster and whenever your people travel through Virginia that they will take such passes as are directed by that treaty — By these passes

Signed

signed by magistrates the men will be known which
will be some restraint on them as to their behaviour.
It will be proper also that a man of prudence & discretion
should head each party that one among them if
possible should speak English and that by no means
any French or French Indians be suffered to go with
them.

We might have mentioned many other Irregu
larities but we have forborne in hopes that for the fu-
ture you will give your people such orders as will pre
vent our having any further occasion to complain.
To inforce what we have said and to induce you to do
us justice we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

gave a Belt

The Commissioners then spoke to the Allies of the
Six Nations who were present having first advised
with the half King and being joined by him in the
speecher in the name of the Six Nations.

Brethren the Delawares we thank you for the kind
reception you gave us when we came to Shenapins
which we shall never forget. We advise and exhort
you to beware of French Councils & that you will adhere
to a strict friendship with us the Six Nations and your
Brethren who live towards the Sun setting which will
strengthen us all and be a sure defence against our
Enemies. To confirm you in this mind we present you
with this Belt of Wampum

gave a Belt

Brethren

Brethren the Shawnese your Nation has suffered much by French Devices, by which ayou have bee dispers'd: We exhort you that remain, that you keep fast hold of the great Chain of Friendship between us, the six Nations & their Allies, which is the likeliest Method to retrieve your Loss, and again to make you a happy People We present you with this Belt of Wampum. ——

Gave a Belt

Brethren the Windots, your Nation is divided, & Part is under the Direction of the French, we think it would be good Policy in you that are in our Interest, to endeavour to bring over your Brethren. But if this cant be done you ought to take all the Care in your Power, that they do not under the Colour & Name of Friendship, come into our Country & hurt our Inhabitants, or, if they do — that you will endeavour to secure them on their Return & give them up; to prevent any Misunderstanding we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

After the Speeches had been spoke, & interpreted; The Commissioners in his Majesty's Name, delivered the Present of Goods to the half King & the other Chiefs of the Indians, who thankfully received them, & appointed some of their Men to make a Division of them, which they did without the least Noise or Disorder, on the Spot, among the several Nations; whose representatives respectively took Charge of their Parts, to be subdivided when they carried them Home. — — — — — — — —

The half King then, with a ten rowed Belt of Wampum in his Hand, directing his Speech to Ohnisara, which is Mr Montour's indian Name, said.

Child remember that you are one of our own People and

and have transacted a great Deal of Business among us before, you were employed by our brethren of Pensylvania and Virginia, you are Interpreter between us and our Brethren, which we are well pleased at, for we are sure our Business will go on well & Justice be done on both Sides. But you are not Interpreter only, for you are one of our Council, have an equal Right with us to all these Lands, & may transact any publick Business in behalf of us the six Nations, as well as any of us, for we look upon you as much as we do upon any of the chief Counsellors; and to confirm what we have said, we present you with this Belt of Wampum. ——

Gave a Belt

Then addressing himself to the Commissioners of Virginia, and all the Indians present, with a String of Wampum in his Hand; he spoke as follows

Brethren it is a great while since our brother the Buck (meaning Mr. George Croghan) has been doing Business between us & our Brother of Pensylvania, but we understood he does not intend to do any more, so I now inform you that he is approved of by our Council at Onondago, for we sent to them to let them know how he has helped us in our Councils here; and to let you & him know that he is one of our People and shall help us still & be one our Council, I deliver him this String of Wampum

Gave a String

He next spoke to the Shawnese, and told them he took the Hatchet from them & tied them with black Strings of Wampum, to hinder them from going to War against the Cherokees, he said they had struck

struck their own Body & did not know what they were doing, had they not some of their own People whom they would get back, and would it not be better to be at Peace, to bring them back? He charg'd them not to go again to strike their own People, & he said that he hoped that the Governors of Virginia and Pensylvania, would interest themselves in making a Peace.

Gave a black String of Wampum

Then turning to the Delewars he said, you went to the Windols & deliver'd them a Speech & a Belt of Wampum, to make a Peace between you and the Cherokees, & after you came back you let your young Men go to war against the Cherokees, which was very wrong after you had delivered the Speech, which I myself being present hears.

Take the Hatchet from you, you belong to me & I think you are to to be ruled by me, & I, joining with your Brethren of Virginia, order you to go to war no more - -

Gave a Belt of Wampum ——

Taking a belt of Wampum in his Hand he proceeded as followeth ——

Brethren the Governors of Virginia & Pensylvania, some Years ago we made a Complaint to our Brother of Pensylvania, that his Traders brought out too much of spirituous Liquors among us, & desired that there might not come such Quantities, and hoped he would order his Traders to sell their Goods & Liquors at cheaper Rates. ——

In Answer to our Request Conrad Weiser delivered us this Belt of Wampum, & told us that we must pay but five Buckskins for a Cagg, & if the Traders would not take that, we should have it for Nothing — — — —

Since

SINCE ~~that~~ when Time there has been double the Quantity brought out yearly & sold, as formerly, & we have made our Complaints since to try to stop such large Quantities from being brought, but as there has been no Notice taken to prevent it we believe Mr Wieser spoke only from his mouth & not from his Heart, and without the Governor's Authority so we think proper to return the Belt.

He gave the Belt to Mr Croghan

Thursday June the 11th

Present

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax } Commissioners
James Patton

Mr Christopher Gist Agent for the Ohio Company

The Chiefs of the six Nations

Mr Andrew Montour Interpreter

The Commissioners of Virginia delivered to the six Nations a String of Wampum & Suit of Indian Clothing, to wipe away their Tears for the Loss of one of their Chiefs, who lately came down from the Head of Ohio; to Loggs Town & died there. ——

Afterwards the half King spoke to the Delawars

Nephews you receiv'd a Speech last Year from your Brother the Governor of Pensylvania, and from us, desiring you to choose one of your wisest Counsellors & present him to us, for a King, as you have not done it, we let you know that it is our Right to give you a King, and we think proper to give you Shingas for your King whom

whom you must look upon as your Chief, & with whom all publick Business must be transacted, between you & your Brethren the English

On which the half King put a laced Hat on the Head of the Beaver who stood Proxy for his Brother Tuingas, & presented him also with a rich Jacket & a suit of English Colours, which had been delivered to the Half King, by the Commissioners for that Purpose. ——

The Commissioners addressing themselves to the Shawnese acquainted them, that they understood that their chief King Cockawichy who had been a good Friend to the English, was lying bedrid and that to shew the Regard they had for his past Services, they took this Opportunity to acknowledge it, by presenting him with a suit of Indian Clothing.

Then the half King spoke as follows

Brother the Govr. of Virginia, You acquainted us yesterday with the Kings Right to all Lands in Virginia as far as it is settled & back from thence to the Sun setting, wherever he shall think fit to extend his Settlements. You produced a Copy of the Deed, made by the Onondago Council at the Treaty of Lancaster, & desired that your Brethren of Ohio, might likewise confirm that Deed

Brother the Governor of Virginia, We are well acquainted that our chief Council at the Treaty of Lancaster, confirmed a Deed to you for a Quantity of Land in Virginia which you have a

S. Right to, & likewise our Brother Onas has a right to a Parcel of Land in Pensylvania. We are glad you have acquainted us with the Right to those Lands, & we assure you we are willing to confirm any Thing our Council has done in Regard to the Land

but

but we never understood before you told us Yesterday, that the Lands then sold were to extend further to the Sun setting, than the Hill on the other side of the Allegany Hill, so that we can't give you a further Answer ~~now~~ now. —

Brother, you acquainted us yesterday, that the French were a designing People, which we now see & know that they design to cheat us out of our Lands, you told us that the King of England, designed to settle some Lands, on the South East side of Ohio, that it might be better in our Brethrens Power to help us if we were in Need, than it is at Present at the great Distance they live from us; we are sure the French design nothing ~~else~~ but Mischief, for they have struck our Friends the Twightwees. We therefore desire our Brethren of Virginia may build a strong House, at the Fork of the Mohongalio, to keep such Goods, Powder, Lead & necessaries as shall be wanting, and as soon as you please; and as we have given our Cousin the Delawars a King who lives there, we desire you will look upon him as a Chief of that Nation. — — — —

J.

Gave a large String of Wampum

Brethren, your Brothers that live on the Ohio are all Warriors & Hunters, & likewise your Brothers the Traders are not all wise Men, there has been Reason for many Complaints for some Time past, but we will not complain of our Brethren the Traders, for we love them & can't live without them, but we hope you will take care to send none among us but good Men sure you know them that are fit, & we hope you will advise them

them how to behave, & we will take all the Care we can of our young Men, that they shall behave better than they have done.

We well remember when first we saw our Brethren the English, & we remember the first Council we had with them, & we shall do all we can to keep the Chain of Friendship from Rust.

This Evening the Commissioners had a privale Conference with the half King on the Subject of the strong House, for it had been alledged, that the Expression implied a Settlement of People, as well as an House. The Question being asked whether he meant it in that Sense or not, He answered in the Negative.

The Commissioners then told him, that a Trade could never be carried on with them to their Advantage, unless we had a Settlement of People near, to raise Provision & make them plenty & cheap, for whilst the Traders were oblig'd to bring theirs from Pensylvania, or purchase of those who brought them for sale, they were oblig'd to lay a greater Advance on on their Goods to answer that Charge, & that if at any Time they themselves should stand in need of Assistance against an Enemy, it would be easier for their Brethren the English to send Men, than to support them afterwards with Provisions.

Frydy the 12th of June

The half King & the deputy from the Onondago Council, with a String of Wampum informed the Commissioners, that one Braizer a Smith in the Town of Niwangs threatned to remove, that they did not desire he should leave them, but if he did they wished another might be

be sent to them, & they said they had not a sufficient Number of Traders there to supply them with Goods. —

To which the Commissioners replied that they would represent their Case to the Governor of Virginia, & hoped they would be supplied according to their Desire. — — — — — — — — —

The same Day the Chiefs of the Shawnese with a String of Wampum, thanked the Commissioners for their good Advice. They acknowledged that they had been led astray by the French & had suffered for it, & said that they would take Care not to be deceiv'd by the French again, but would keep fast hold to the Chain of Friendship between the English, the six Nations & themselves. —

The Commissioners thanked them for their Attachment to the English, & desired their Compliments might be made to the young King of the Shawnese, who was generously gone to the Assistance of the Pitts, they sent him also a laced Hat and a rich Jacket. —

A little before the Treaty began, a Traders Man about forty Miles above Loggs Town, cut an Indian of the six Nations dangerously across the Wrist with a Knife, & took his Gun from him, which much exasperated the Indian, & he threatned to revenge it on some of the Traders. To pacify him the Commissioners gave him a Gun & Mr. George Croghan a thousand of Wampum to pay for the Cure; on which the Indian returned thanks for the Care his Brethren had taken & assured them they had removed all Anger from his Breast, and

that

that he would think no more of what had happened. — — —

Saturday June the 13th — — — —

Present

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax
James Patton
} Commissioners

Mr. Christopher Gist Agent for the Ohio Company

The Chiefs of the six Nations

Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter. —

Shonaris a speaking to the Commissioners said

Brethren you told us you sent a Present of Goods in the Year 1748 which you say Conrad Wieser delivered at this Town he may have told you so, but we assure you we never heard of it from him, it is true he did deliver us Goods then, but we understood him they were from our Brother Onas; he never made mention of the great King our Father, nor of our Brother Assaragoa. —

Then directing his Speech to the Governor of Virginia he said Brother, you complained to us that some of our People had murdered a Woman in Virginia; it is true there has been such a Thing done & Brother we know the Man that did it, he is one of our six Nations, although he has lived some time among the French. We cannot make an Excuse for so barbarous a Murder, but we assure you he did it without our Knowledge, & we believe the evil Spirit tempted him to do it, we will let the Onondago Council know, what has been done & we believe they will try to get him & make a Satisfaction for the Crime committed — — — Gave a String of black & white Wampum
Brother

Brothers we have heard what you said in Regard to the Kings Design of making a Settlement of his People on the Waters of this River Ohio, you likewise told us you had a Deed for those Lands — signed by our Council at the Treaty of Lancaster; we assure you of our Willingness to agree to what our Council does or has done but we have not the full Power in our Hands, here on Ohio. We must acquaint our Council at Onondago of the Affair, and whatsoever they bid us do we will do. —

In Regard to our Request of Building a Strong House at the Mouth of Mohongalio, you told us it would require a Settlement to support it with provisions & necessaries. It is true but we will take Care that there shall be no Scarcity of that Kind, untill we can give you a full Answer; Although in all our Wars we don't consider Provisions, for we live on one another but we know it is different with our Brethren the English. —

Gave three Strings of white Wampum

The Commissioners having drawn an Instrument of writing for confirming the Deed made at Lancaster & containing a Promise, that the Indians would not molest our Settlements on the South East Side of Ohio, desired Mr. Montour to confer with his Brethren the other Sachems in private on the Subject, to urge the Necessity of such a Settlement & the great Advantage it would be to them, as to their Trade or their Security

On which they retir'd for half an Hour & then returned, & Mr. Montour said they were satisfied in the Matter & were willing to sign & seal the Writing, which was done & witnessed by the Gentlemen present

The —

The half King spoke as followeth:

Brethren the Governors of Virginia & Pensylvania, you expressed your Regard for our Friends & Allies the Twightees & have considered their Necessities at present, we return you our Thanks for your Care of them; we will Join with you & desire you will deliver them this Belt and let them know from us, that we desire them not to forget what they did in Pensylvania when they were down four Years ago and joind in Friendship with our Brethren the English; we desire they may hold fast by the Chain of Friendship, & not listen to any but their Brethren the English & us the six Nations, Delawars, & Shawnese, as we will stand by them, we expect they will come down & confirm the Friendship they have engaged in with the English

He delivered the Belts to be sent to the Shawnese. ——

The Commissioners then opened the Road to Virginia with a Belt of Wampum & the following Speech. ——

Brethren we have travelled through a long & dark Way to meet you at this Council, we have now compleated our Business with Pleasure & Satisfaction, both to you & us, & as we are now returning back we do in the Name of the great King your Father, As also in the Name of your Brother the Governor of Virginia, remove all Obstacles out of the way & make clear the Road, that you may at any Time send Messengers to us on any Occasion, and we shall always be ready to receive them kindly, and look upon you as our Brethren; and in Token of our Sincerity of our Hearts, we present you with this Belt of Wampum. —

Gave the Belt. ——

The Commissioners added —

Brethren at the Treaty of Lancaster the Commissioners informed you of a large House built among us for the educating of Indian Children, & desired that you would send some of Yours, we now make you the same Offer, but if you think it too far to send your Children, we desire to know whether it would be agreeable to you, that Teachers should be sent among you.

The Advantages of an English Education, are greater than can be imagined by those who are unacquainted with it. By it we know in that Part of the world, from whence we came, how Nations for some thousands of Years back have arose, grown powerful or decayed; how they have removed from one Place to another, what Battles have been fought; what great Men have lived & how they have acted, either in Council or in War.

In this Part of the World we know from the first Time the Spaniards came to it, how cruelly they used the Indians then wholly ignorant of fire Arms. And we know the Actions of the French against you & others. There are many Benefits arising from a good Education, which would be too long to be mentioned, but the greatest of all is, that by it we are acquainted with the Will of the great God, the Creator of the World & Father of us all; who inhabits the Skies, by which the better People among us regulate their Lives & hope after Death to live with him forever.

Gave a String of Wampum

To which the half King after a short Pause answered —

Brethren, we heard of the Offer which was made us at Lancast

Lancaster, & we thanks you for that which you make is now but we can give you no Answer before we have consulted the Onondago Council about it. ——

A Copy of the Instument of writing before mentioned

Whereas at the Treaty at Lancaster in the County of Lancaster & Province of Pensylvania, held between the Government of Virginia & the six united Nations of Indians, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventy four, the Honble Thomas Lee and William Beverly Esqrs being Commissioners, a Deed recognizing & acknowledging the Right & Title of his Majesty our sovereign Lord the King of great Britain, to all the Lands within the Colony of Virginia as it was then or hereafter might be peopled & bounded by his Majesty our sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs & Successors, was signed, seald & delivered by the Sachems & Chiefs of the six united Nations then present, as may more fully appear by the Deed Reference thereunto being had: We Conogariera, Chescago, Corousaget, Engnisana, Togyrondoaro, Thonovisa, Sachems & Chiefs of the s[d] united Nations now met in Council at Loggs Town, do hereby signify our Consent & Confirmation of said Deed in as full & ample a Manner as if the same was here recited. And whereas his Majesty has a present Design of making a Settlement or Settlements of British Subjects on the southern or eastern Parts of the River Ohio called otherwise the Allegany: We in Council (Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax & James Patton being Commissioners on behalf of his Majesty) do give our Consent thereto, & do further promise that the said Settlement or Settlements shall be unmolested by us, and that we

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Comment on the treaty at Logstown, 1752.

Deception and conspiracy keynoted this multilateral treaty. The Virginia commissioners learned that the present Virginia gave to Conrad Weiser to present to the Ohio Indians in 1748 had not been given in that colony's name; Weiser had either pocketed it or had given it in Pennsylvania's name instead of Virginia's. The Virginians responded to this discovery by bribing Pennsylvania's agents at Logstown, trader George Croghan and chief Andrew Montour of the Six Nations grand council.

Under the surface calm, the Six Nations and the Delawares were very much at odds. Iroquois "Half King" Tanacharisson took pains to bolster his sagging authority in two ways. He "ordered" the Delawares to cease warring against the Cherokees, proclaiming "You belong to me /the Six Nations/ and I think you are to be ruled by me," but carefully adding, "I, joining with your Brethren of Virginia, order you to go to war no more." He knew that the Delawares would refrain from challenging Virginia.

The same sort of equivocation is evident when he ostentatiously "gave" the Delawares a "king." Though formally asserting authority, the act in context is revealed as an acknowledgment of loss of power. A year earlier, Pennsylvania had decided to recognize and treat with the Delawares which it had not done since 1742, treating instead exclusively with the Six Nations. To save face after this severe political loss, the Iroquois told the Delawares to nominate a chief for the Six Nations to install in office. The Delawares ignored them. At Logstown, sooner than permit the Delawares to negotiate without any Iroquois intervention at all, Tanacharisson pompously asserted that "it is our Right to give you a King, and we think proper to give you Shingas for your King." The joke is that the Delawares already recognized Shingas and his brother Beaver as their chiefs.

The Virginia manuscript of this treaty omits one very important phrase given in the George Mercer Papers. In the proceedings of 12 June, both texts agree that Tanacharisson rejected a request for Virginia to send settlers to the Ohio. The Mercer Papers add the significant remark that Tanacharisson continued, "he always spoke the sentiments of others and not his own, for that we could not be without a large quantity of land." The hint was seized upon by the commissioners who took Montour and Croghan into their pay, and the latter two took Tanacharisson into a back room to sign papers which did authorize Virginia to found a colony at the forks of the Ohio. This fact was hidden from the Delawares present (who were resident in the territory involved) by the simple device of a false reading of the document when the conspirators returned to the council room.

As for most conspiracies, I cannot supply evidence for every single detail of this interpretation, but enough is available to warrant considerable confidence. See Francis Jennings, "Miquon's Passing: Indian-European Relations in Colonial Pennsylvania, 1674-1755," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1965, pp. 423-429; -----, "The Delaware Interregnum," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 89:2(April 1965), pp.174-198; George Mercer Papers Relating to the Ohio Company of Virginia, comp. and ed., Lois Mulkearn (Pittsburg: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1954), p.282.

F.J., 30 Oct 1980

INDIAN TREATY SERIES

~~No. 4.~~

Extracts from the Treaty with the Indians at Loggstown.

June 1, 1752.

Printed copy.

No. 4.

Extracts from the Journ: of
Legislature in 1752.

N.o 5

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

Treaty with the Indians at Loggſtown in the Year 1752.

At a Council held at Loggſtown, June 1, 1752.

Preſent. Joſhua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, James Patton, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners.
Mr. Chriſtopher Giſt, Agent for the Ohio Company.
Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter.
Mr. George Croghan, Commiſſioner for Penſylvania.

Indian treaty at Loggs-town in 1752.

The Indians addreſſed themſelves to the Commiſſioners in the following ſpeeches.

BRETHREN, You have come a long and blind way, if we had been certain which way you were coming, we ſhould have met you at ſome diſtance from the town; but we now bid you welcome, and we open your eyes with this ſtring of wampum, which we give you in the name of the ſix united nations. *Gave a ſtring.*

Indians welcome the commiſſioners.

Brethren of Virginia and Penſylvania, I deſire you will hearken to what I am going to ſay, that you may open your hearts, and ſpeak freely to us; we dont doubt but you have many things in your minds which may trouble you, notwithſtanding which, we hope we may continue in friendſhip, on which we give you theſe ſtrings of wampum. *Gave two ſtrings.*

Deſire them to ſpeak their minds freely.

After which the commiſſioners let the Indians know they would give them an anſwer in a few hours.

Some time after, all being met in the council houſe, Mr. George Croghan, by direction from the governor of Pennſylvania, made a ſpeech to the Indians, letting them know, that it was his deſire that they ſhould receive their brethren of Virginia kindly, and preſented them with a ſtring of wampum. *Gave a ſtring.*

Croghan recommends the commiſſioners, by order of the governor of Pennſylvania.

Copy a the Bottom

Then the Commiſſioners ſpoke as followeth:

Brethren, You ſent us a ſtring of wampum which met us on the road, by which you acquainted us that you heard of our coming to viſit you, and welcomed us ſo far on our journey. Yeſterday we arrived at this place, and this morning you took an opportunity with a ſtring of wampum to bid us welcome to your town, and to open our eyes that we might ſee the ſun clearly, and look upon you our brethren, who are willing to receive us; this we take very kindly, and we aſſure you, of our hearty inclinations to live in friendſhip with you: To confirm this we preſent you with a ſtring of wampum. *Gave a ſtring.*

Commiſſioners thank the Indians, &c.

Brethren, In your ſecond ſpeech to us and our brethren of Pennſylvania this day, you delivered us two ſtrings of wampum, to clear our hearts from any impreſſions that may have been made on them, by flying reports or ill news, and that we might ſpeak our minds freely. Brethren, we aſſure you of our willingneſs to remove all miſunderſtandings out of our hearts and breaſts, which might impede or hinder the friendſhip ſubſiſting between us.

Now brethren, we are to acquaint you, that we are ſent hither by the King of Great Britain our father, who not forgetting his children, on this ſide the great waters, has ordered us to deliver you a large preſent of goods in his name, which we have brought with us; but as we underſtand that you have ſent for ſome of your chiefs, whom you ſhortly expect, we will wait with patience till they come, and will then faithfully deliver you the goods, and open our hearts to you; in aſſurance of which we preſent you with this ſtring of wampum. *Gave a ſtring.*

Commiſſioners tell the Indians they had a preſent to deliver them from the king.

There were ſome debates concerning the method of proceeding in the treaty, whether to demand the reaſons why the belt and ſpeech delivered laſt fall were not ſent to Onandago; or if nothing ſhould be ſaid of that affair, till the more material buſineſs obtaining leave to ſettle the lands, &c. was ſettled, which it was judged the other would effectually defeat.

June 2d. The goods were got out and dried, when it was found they had not received the damage that might have been expected, the fine goods none.

June 3d. The commiſſioners had conferences with Mr. Trent, and Mr. Croghan, about the likeliеſt method to ſucceed in their negotiations, and had farther aſſurances of their aſſiſtance.

Commiſſioners confer with Mr. Trent and Mr. Croghan.

June 4th. Two Shawane chiefs being diſguſted (as was ſaid) came to the commiſſioners, and made a ſpeech, expreſſing their inclinations to be gone home; as they were preparing an anſwer, in conjunction with ſome of the ſix nations to ſtop them, word was brought, that a veſſel with Engliſh colours was coming down the river, which proved to be the Half King with a chief from the Onandago council; he was received with ſeveral diſcharges of ſmall arms, landed and fixed the Engliſh colours on the top of his houſe; the commiſſioners waited on him, ſome time after he returned the viſit, with ſome of the chiefs, drank the king's

Half king arrives with one of the Onondago council. His reception.

health, proſperity to the Six Nations, the governor of Virginia, &c. and the commiſſioners, when he went away, made him a preſent of tobacco.

Commiſſioners ſhew the Indians the Lancaſter deed, &c.

June 9th. The commiſſioners had a private conference with the half king, and the other chiefs at Mr. Croghan's, and ſhewed the Lancaſter deed and other papers: They thanked the commiſſioners for letting them know what the Onandago council had done, and blamed them much for keeping it private (as they ſaid) for had they known it ſooner, it would have prevented many diſorders. They ſaid, they never told them that they had ſold farther than the warriors road, at the foot of the Allegany mountain, and that they would confirm whatever they had done.

Indians agree to confirm it.

The Indians deſired to have their guns and hatchets mended, which was complied with. Big Hanoana, a Shawane chief, told us, that the Piques were upon the poiſe whether they ſhould return to the French, or continue ſteady to the Engliſh, and wanted to ſee what encouragement the latter would give them.

June 10th. This day was appointed to deliver the king's preſent to the Indians; there were ſeparate arbors made for the commiſſioners and Indians, where the preſent was laid out, and a part ſet aſide for the Piques, which was well taken by the other Indians. The fine cloaths were diſtributed to the chiefs.

The Indians being met, the Commiſſioners ſpoke as followeth:

Copy this ſent

Preſent. Joſhua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, James Patton, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners.
Mr. Chriſtopher Giſt, Agent for the Ohio company.
Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter.

Sachems and Warriors of the ſix united nations, our friends and brethren.

We are glad to meet you at this place, to enlarge the council fire already kindled by our brerhren of Pennſylvania, to brighten the chain, and to renew our friendſhip, that it may laſt as long as the ſun, the moon, and ſtars ſhall give light. To confirm which we give you this ſtring of wampum. *Gave a ſtring.*

Commiſſioners tell the Indians of the deed made at Lancaſter in 1744, and recite the particulars.

Brethren, at the treaty at Lancaſter, in the year 1744, between the governments of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennſylvania, you made a deed recognizing the king's right to all the land in Virginia, as far as it was then peopled, or ſhould thereafter be peopled, or bounded by the king our father, for which you received the conſideration agreed on; at the ſame time Canoſateego deſired the commiſſioners would recommend you to the king's farther favour, when the ſettlements ſhould increaſe much farther back; this the commiſſioners promiſed, and confirmed it by a writing under their hands and ſeals, in conſequence of which, a preſent was ſent you from the king; by Mr. Conrad Weiſer, which he ſince informed us that he delivered you, at a council held here in the year 1748. Now the king your father, to ſhew the love he bears to juſtice, as well as his affection to you his children, has ſent a large preſent of goods, to be divided among you and your allies, which is here ready to be delivered to you, and we deſire you may confirm the treaty at Lancaſter.

Deſire the Indians to confirm that treaty.

Tell the Indians the king propoſes to make a ſettlement on the Ohio, and point out its advantages.

Brethren, It is the deſign of the king your father at preſent, to make a ſettlement of Britiſh ſubjects on the South-eaſt ſide of Ohio, that we may be united as one people, by the ſtrongeſt ties of neighbourhood, as well as friendſhip, and by theſe means prevent the inſults of our enemies. From ſuch a ſettlement greater advantages will ariſe to you, than you can at preſent conceive; our people will be able to ſupply you with goods, much cheaper than can at this time be afforded, will be ready help in caſe you ſhould be attacked, and ſome good men among them will be appointed, with authority to puniſh, and reſtrain the many injuries and abuſes, too frequently committed here, by diſorderly white people.

Brethren, We aſſure you that the king our father, by purchaſing your lands, had never any intentions of taking them from you, but that we might live together as one people, and keep them from the French who would be bad neighbours; he is not like the French king, who calls himſelf your father, and endeavoured about three years ago, with an armed force to take poſſeſſion of your country, by ſetting up inſcriptions on trees, and at the mouths of the creeks, on this river, by which he claims theſe lands; though at their coming, and for many years before, a number of your brethren the Engliſh, were reſiding in this town, and ſeveral other places on this river. You remember how he ſcattered the Shawneſe, ſo that they were diſperſed all over the face of the earth, and he now threatens to cut off the Twigtwees; this is to weaken you, that he may cut you off alſo, which he durſt not attempt, while you are united. On the contrary, the king your father, will lay his hand on your heads, under which protection you will always remain ſafe.

Send a preſent to the Twigtwees.

Brethren, The great king our father, recommends a ſtrict union between us, you, and our brethren towards the ſun ſetting, which will make us ſtrong and formidable, as a diviſion may have a contrary effect: We are directed to ſend a ſmall preſent to the Twigtwees, as an earneſt of the regard which the governor of Virginia has for them, with an aſſurance of his farther friendſhip when ever they ſhall ſtand in need.

Brethren, We earneſtly exhort you, not to be drawn by the empty deceitful ſpeeches of the French, the peculiar talent of that cunning people; but in all their attempts to ſhake your duty to our common father, think of what real acts of friendſhip have been done by the Engliſh, and what by the French; weigh theſe things in your mind, and then determine, who beſt deſerves your eſteem and regard; for it is not by vain unmeaning words, that true friendſhip is to be diſcovered. That what we have ſaid may make the greater impreſſion on you, and have its full force, we preſent you with this belt of wampum. *Gave a belt.*

Brethren,

Brethren, It is many years ago that the Engliſh firſt came over the great water to viſit you: On their firſt coming you took hold of our ſhips, and tied them to your ſtrongeſt trees, ever ſince which, we have remained together in friendſhip; we have aſſiſted you when you have been attacked by the French, by which you have been able to withſtand them, and you have remained our good friends and allies; for though at ſome times the chain of friendſhip may have contracted ſome ruſt, it has been eaſily rubbed off, and the chain reſtored to its brightneſs. This we hope will always be the caſe, and that our friendſhip may continue to the laſt poſterity, we give you this ſtring of wampum. *Gave a ſtring.*

Brethren, We are ſorry for the occaſion that requires us to complain to you of an injury done us by one of your people, who murdered a poor woman on the new river. Murder is a great crime, and by the conſent of all nations, has uſually been puniſhed with death, this is the uſage among the Engliſh, whether one of our own people has been killed, or one of our brethren the Indians; and it is one of the earlieſt commands of the great Father and Maker of us all, who inhabits the ſkies, *that whoſo ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed.* We underſtand you know the man that is accuſed of the murder, and we hope you will give him up, to be tried by our laws; you may be aſſured he will have a fair trial, and if he is not guilty he will be ſent back unhurt. We muſt inform you, that the governor of Virginia expects you will deliver the perſon ſuſpected to be guilty, up to ſome magiſtrate in Virginia, whom we ſhall name to you, that we may ſend him to Williamſburg, for his trial. This procedure is not only proper, as it is a compliance with the laws of God and nations, but it is neceſſary to warn all hot-headed men, who are not guided by reaſon, to forbear from ſuch wicked actions, by which their brethren ſuffer. Brethren, we deſire for the future, you will obſerve the treaty of Lancaſter, and when ever your young people travel through Virginia, that they will take ſuch paſſes as are directed by the ſaid treaty; by theſe paſſes the men will be known, which will be ſome reſtraint on them as to their behaviour; it will be proper alſo that a man of prudence and diſcretion ſhould head each party, that one among them, if poſſible, ſhould ſpeak Engliſh, and that by no means any French, or French Indians be ſuffered to go with them. We might have mentioned many other irregularities, but we have forborn, in hopes that for the future you will give your people ſuch orders, as will prevent our having any farther occaſion to complain. To inforce what we have ſaid, and induce you to do us juſtice, we preſent you with this belt of wampum. *Gave a belt.*

Complain of the murder of a woman on the New river.

Demand the man who committed the murder

Recommend to the Indians to obſerve the treaty of Lancaſter.

The commiſſioners then ſpoke to the allies of the Six united Nations who were preſent, having firſt adviſed with the Half King, and being joined in the ſpeeches by him, in the name of the Six Nations.

Brethren, the Delawares, We thank you for the kind reception you gave us when we came to Shenapins, which we ſhall never forget; we adviſe and exhort you to beware of the French councils, and to adhere to a ſtrict friendſhip with us, the Six Nations, and your brethren who live towards the Sun-ſetting, which will ſtrengthen us all, and be a ſure defence againſt our enemies. To confirm you in this mind, we preſent you with this belt of wampum. *Gave a belt.*

Speech to the Delawares.

Brethren, the Shawneſe, Your nation has ſuffered much by French devices, by which you have been diſperſed; we exhort you that you continue to keep firm hold of the great chain of friendſhip between us, the Six Nations, and their allies, which is the likelieſt means to retrieve your loſs, and again make you a happy people. We preſent you with this belt of wampum. *Gave a belt.*

Speech to the Shawneſe.

Brethren, the Wyandots, Your nation is divided, and part is under the directions of the French; we think it would be good policy in you that are in our intereſt, to endeavour to bring over your brethren; but if this can not be done, you ought to take all the care in your power, that they do not, under the colour and name of friendſhip, come into our country, and hurt our inhabitants, or if they do, that you will endeavour to ſecure them on their return, to prevent any miſunderſtanding. We preſent you with this belt of wampum. *Gave a belt.*

Speech to the Wyandots.

After theſe ſpeeches had been delivered and interpreted to the ſeveral nations, the Half King deſired the commiſſioners not to depart, for he ſaid they had a great deal of buſineſs to do: He then with a ten rowed belt of wampum in his hand, directing his ſpeech to Eghuiſara (which is Mr. Montour's Indian name) ſaid child, remember that thou art one of our own people, and have tranſacted a great deal of buſineſs among us, before you were employed by our brethren of Pennſylvania, and Virginia; you are interpreter between us and our brethren, which we are well pleaſed at, for we are ſure our buſineſs will go on well, and juſtice be done on both ſides; but you are not interpreter only, for you are one of our council, and have an equal right with us, to all theſe lands, and may tranſact any public buſineſs in behalf of us the Six Nations, as well as any of us, for we look upon you as much as we do any of the chief councellors; and to confirm what we have ſaid, we preſent unto you this belt of wampum. *Gave the belt.*

Half King tells Montour the interpreter, that he has an equal right with them, being one of their council, to tranſact buſineſs and ſell lands. See Indian deed, p.

Then addreſſing himſelf to the commiſſioners of Virginia, and all the Indians preſent, with a ſtring of wampum in his hand, he ſpoke as follows:

Brethren, It is a great while ſince our brother the Buck (meaning George Croghan) has been doing buſineſs between us and our brothers of Pennſylvania, but we underſtand he does not intend to do ſo any more; ſo I now inform you, that he is approved of by our council at Onandago, for we ſent to them to let them know how he has helped us in our councils here, and

George Croghan declared to be one of the council. See Indian deed, p.

and I deliver him this ſtring of wampum to ſtrengthen him, and to let you and him know, that he is one of our people, and ſhall help us ſtill and be one of our council.

Gave the ſtring of wampum.

Forbids the Shawanes from going to war with the Cherokees.

He next ſpoke to the Shawanes, and told them, that he took the hatchet from them, and tied them with black ſtrings of wampum, to hinder them from going to war againſt the Cherokees; he ſaid that they ſtruck their own body, and did not know what they were doing, he ſaid they had ſeen of their own people there, whom he wanted to get back, and would it not be better to be at peace to bring them back? He charged them not to go again to ſtrike their own people, and he ſaid that the governor of Virginia and Pennſylvania would intereſt themſelves in making a peace. *Gave a black ſtring.*

Forbids the Delawares from going to war with the Cherokees.

Then turning to the Delawares he ſaid, You went to the Wiandots, and delivered a ſpeech, and a belt of wampum, to make peace between you and the Cherokees, and after you came back you let your young men go to war againſt the Cherokees, which was very wrong, after you had delivered the ſpeech, which I myſelf being preſent heard. I take the hatchet from you, you belong to me, and I think you are to be ruled by me, and (I joining with your brethren of Virginia) order you to go to war no more. *Gave a belt of wampum.*

Taking a belt of wampum in his hand, he proceeded as followeth:

Complains of the quantity, and price of ſpirituous liquors.

Brethren, The governors of Virginia and Pennſylvania, ſome years ago we made a complaint to our brother of Pennſylvania, that his traders brought too much ſpiritous liquors amongſt us, and deſired that there might not come ſuch quantities, and hoped he would order his traders to ſell their goods and liquors at cheaper rates. In anſwer to our requeſt, Conrade Weiſer delivered us this belt of wampum, and told us we muſt pay but five buck-ſkins for a keg, and if the traders would not take that, that we ſhould have it for nothing, ſince which time there has been double the quantity brought out yearly, and ſold as formerly, and we have made ſome complaints to try to ſtop ſuch large quantities from being brought, but as there has been no notice taken to prevent it, we believe Mr. Weiſer ſpoke only from his mouth, and not from his heart, and without the governor's authority; ſo we think proper to return the belt.

Charges Conrad Weiſer with having deceived them.

He gave the belt to Mr. Croghan.

June 11th. Preſent. Joſhua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, James Patton, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners.
Mr. Chriſtopher Giſt, Agent for the Ohio Company.
Mr. Andrew Montour, Interpreter.

An Indian Chief died, commiſſioners give a preſent to wipe away their tears.

The Commiſſioners of Virginia, delivered to the Six Nations a ſtring of wampum, and a ſuit of Indian cloathing, to wipe away their tears, for the loſs of one of their chiefs, who lately came down from the head of Ohio to Loggs-town, and died there.

Gave the ſuit of cloaths and ſtring.

Shingas appointed king of the Delawares

Afterwards the Half King ſpoke to the Delawares; Nephews, you received a ſpeech laſt year from your brother the governor of Pennſylvania, and from us, deſiring you to chooſe one of your wiſeſt councellors, and preſent him to us for a king; as you have not done it, we now let you know that it is our right to give you a king, and we think proper to give you Shingas for your king, whom you muſt look upon as your chief, and with whom all public buſineſs muſt be tranſacted, between you and your brethren the Engliſh. On which the Half King put a laced hat on the head of the Beaver, who ſtood proxy for his brother Shingas, and preſented him alſo with a rich jacket, and ſuit of Engliſh colours, which had been delivered to the Half King by the commiſſioners for that purpoſe.

Commiſſioners ſend a ſuit of cloaths to the old Shawane king.

The commiſſioners addreſſing themſelves to the Shawanes, acquainted them, that they underſtood their chief king Cochawitchiky, who had been a good friend to the Engliſh, was lying bed rid, and that to ſhew the regard they bore to his paſt ſervices, they took this opportunity to acknowledge it, by preſenting him with a ſuit of Indian cloathing.

Half King's reply, concerning the lands granted by the treaty of Lancaſter.

Then the Half King ſpoke as followeth:

Brother, the governor of Virginia, You acquainted us yeſterday with the king's right to all the lands in Virginia, as far as it is ſettled, and back from thence to the ſun-ſetting, whenever he ſhall think fit to extend his ſettlements: You produced alſo a copy of his deed, from the Onandago council, at the treaty at Lancaſter, and deſired that your brethren of Ohio, might likewiſe confirm the deed. Brother, the governor of Virginia, we are well acquainted that our chief council, at the treaty of Lancaſter, confirmed a deed to you for a quantity of land in Virginia, which you have a right to, and likewiſe our brother Onas, has a right to a parcel of land in Pennſylvania; we are glad you have acquainted us with the right to thoſe lands, and aſſure you, we are willing to confirm any thing our council has done, in regard to the lands; but we never underſtood, before you told us yeſterday, that the lands then ſold, were to extend farther to the ſun-ſetting, than the hill on the other ſide the Allegany hill, ſo that we cannot give you a farther anſwer.

Deſires the people of Virginia to build a fort at the forks of the Monaungahela.

Brother, You acquainted us yeſterday, that the French were a deſigning people, which we now ſee, and know that they deſign to cheat us out of our lands; you told us that the king of England deſigned to ſettle ſome lands on the South-eaſt ſide of Ohio, that it might be better in our brethren's power to help us if we were in need, than it is at preſent, at the great diſtance they live from us: We are ſure the French deſign nothing elſe but miſchief, for they have ſtruck our friends the Twigtwees; we therefore deſire our brothers of Virginia, may build a ſtrong houſe at the fork of Monaungahela, to keep ſuch goods, powder, lead, and ne-

ceſſaries

ceſſaries, as ſhall be wanting, and as ſoon as you pleaſe; and as we have given our couſins the Delawares a king who lives there, we deſire you will look on him as a chief of that nation. Copy

Gave a large ſtring of wampum.

Brethren, Our brothers that live on this river Ohio, are all warriors and hunters, and like our brethren the traders, not all wiſe men. There has been reaſon for many complaints for ſome time paſt, but we will not complain of our brethren the traders, for we love them, and cannot live without them; but we hope you will take care to ſend none amongſt us but good men: Sure you know them that are fit, and we hope you will adviſe them how to behave better than they have done. We well remember when firſt we ſaw our brethren the Engliſh, and we remember the firſt council held with them, and ſhall do all we can to keep the chain of friendſhip from ruſt.

Says they cannot live without the traders, but deſires care may be taken, to ſend none but good men, amongſt them.

June 12th. This day the Indians gave the commiſſioners an anſwer concerning the land which the Ohio company wanted to ſettle; they deſired them to build a ſtrong houſe or fort very ſoon: As the commiſſioners had aſked for the lands at Monaungahela, they imagined the Indians had given up the lands upon that river, but they only meant ground ſufficient for the fort to ſtand upon, as appeared by a private converſation with the Half King, who ſaid, that was all that was intended, though he always ſpoke the ſentiments of others, and not his own, as he knew a proper ſettlement could not be made without a large quantity of land. Copy

The commiſſioners had alſo the following conferences with the chiefs of the Indians.

Deſires a black-ſmith, and more traders might be ſent amongſt them.

June 12th. The Half King with a ſtring of wampum informed the commiſſioners, that one Frazer a black-ſmith, at the town of Venango, threatened to remove, that they did not deſire he ſhould leave them, but if he did, requeſted another might be ſent to them; and he ſaid that they had not a ſufficient number of traders there, to ſupply them with goods: to which the commiſſioners replied, that they would repreſent their caſe to the governor of Virginia, and hoped they would be ſupplied according to their deſire.

Shawanes promiſe to remain firm to the Engliſh.

The ſame day the chiefs of the Shawanes, with a ſtring of wampum, thanked the commiſſioners for their good advice; they acknowledged that they had been led aſtray by the French, and had ſuffered for it, and ſaid they would take care not to be deceived by the French again, but would keep faſt hold of the chain of friendſhip, between the Engliſh, the Six Nations, and themſelves.

The commiſſioners thanked them for their attachment to the Engliſh, and deſired their compliments might be made to the young king of the Shawanes, who was generouſly gone to the aſſiſtance of the Picques. They ſent him alſo a laced hat, and a rich jacket.

Half King ſays Weiſer had never delivered then the preſent ſent by the king, but had given them ſome goods as from the governor of Pennſylvania.

June 13th. The Half King ſpeaking to the commiſſioners ſaid:

Copy

Brethren, You told us you ſent us a preſent of goods in the year 1748, which you ſaid Conrade Weiſer delivered at this town; he may have told you ſo, but we aſſure you, we never heard of it from him: it is true, he delivered us ſome goods then, but we underſtood him they were from our brother Onas *; he never made mention of the great king our father, nor of our brother Aſſaragoa †. Then directing his ſpeech to the governor of Virginia ſaid:

Brother, you complained to us that ſome of our people had murdered a woman in Virginia: it is true there has been ſuch a thing done, and brothers we know the man that did it, he is one of our Six Nations, although he has lived ſome time among the French; we cannot make an excuſe for ſo barbarous a murder, but we aſſure you he did it without our knowledge, and we believe the evil ſpirit tempted him to do it. We will let the Onandago council know what has been done, and we believe they will try to get him, and make a ſatisfaction for the crime committed.

Promiſes ſatisfaction for the murder complained of.

Gave a ſtring of black and white wampum.

Indian reply concerning the ſale of their lands by the treaty of Lancaſter.

Copy

Brother, We have heard what you ſaid, in regard to the king's deſign, of making a ſettlement of his people, on the waters of the river Ohio; you likewiſe told us, you had a deed for thoſe lands, ſigned by our council at the treaty of Lancaſter; We aſſure you of our willingneſs to agree to what our council does, or has done, but we have not the full power in our hands here on Ohio; we muſt acquaint our council at Onandago of the affair, and whatever they bid us do we will do. In regard to your requeſt, to build a ſtrong houſe at the Monaungahela, you told us it would require a ſettlement to ſupport it, with proviſions, and neceſſaries; and it is true, but we will take care that there ſhall be no ſcarcity of that kind, until we can give a full anſwer; although in all our wars, we do not conſider proviſions, for we live on one another, but we know it is different with our brethren the Engliſh.

Gave three ſtrings of white wampum.

Indian chiefs ſign a deed to the king, for the lands, &c. on the Ohio.

Copy

The commiſſioners having drawn an inſtrument of writing, for confirming the deed made at Lancaſter, and containing a promiſe, that the Indians would not moleſt our ſettlements on the South-eaſt ſide the Ohio, deſired Mr. Montour to converſe with his brethren the other Sachems, in private on the ſubject, to urge the neceſſity of ſuch a ſettlement, and the great advantage it would be to them, as to their trade, or their ſecurity: on which they retired for ſome time, and then returned; and Mr. Montour ſaid they were ſatisfied in the matter, and were willing to ſign and ſeal the writing, which was done and witneſſed by the gentlemen then preſent.

INDIAN DEED.

Deed made at the treaty of Lancaſter, recited.

Copy

Whereas, at the treaty of Lancaſter, in the county of Lancaſter and province of Pennſylvania, held between the government of Virginia and the Six united Nations of Indians, in the year of our Lord 1744: The honourable Thomas Lee, and William Beverley, Eſqrs. be-

* Governor of Pennſylvania. † Governor of Virginia.

ing commiſſioners, a deed recognizing and acknowledging the right and title of his Majeſty, our Sovereign Lord the King of Great Britain, to all the lands within the colony as it was then, or hereafter might be peopled, and bounded by his ſaid Majeſty our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, was ſigned ſealed and delivered by the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six united Nations, then preſent, as may more fully appear by the ſaid deed, reference thereto being had, We *Conogariera*, *Cheſcaga*, *Cononſagret*, **Eaghuiſara*, *Togrondoara*, *Thonariſſa*, Sachems and Chiefs of the ſaid Six Nations, now met in council at Loggs-town, do hereby ſignify our conſent to, and confirmation of the ſaid deed, in as full and ample a manner as if the ſame was here recited. And whereas his ſaid Majeſty, King of Great Britain, has at preſent a deſign of making a ſettlement or ſettlements, of Britiſh ſubjects, on the Southern or Eaſtern parts of the river Ohio, called otherwiſe Allegany; we in council (Joſhua Fry, Lunſford Lomax, and James Patton, Eſqrs. being commiſſioners on behalf of his Majeſty) do give our conſent thereto, and do farther promiſe, that the ſaid ſettlement, or ſettlements ſhall be unmoleſted by us, and that we will, as far as is in our power, aſſiſt and protect the Britiſh ſubjects there inhabiting. In witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals, this 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord God 1752.

Indians confirm the deed made at Lancaſter.

Agree to a ſettlement.

Promiſe their protection to Britiſh ſubjects, ſettling on the Ohio.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered
in the preſence of

	Marks of	Seals
William Trent,	Conogariera,	(L. S.)
‡George Croghan,	Cheſcaga,	(L. S.)
Thomas Mc Kee,	Conontagret,	(L. S.)
William Blyth,	(*Andrew Montour*)	
Hugh Crawford,	†Eaghuiſara,	(L. S.)
Michael Taaffe,	Togrondoara,	(L. S.)
William Weſt,	Thonariſſa,	(L. S.)
Chriſtopher Giſt,		
William Preſton,		
Aaron Price,		
John Taylor,		
Peter Toſtee.		

Copy.

The Half King then ſpoke as follows:

Half King thanks the commiſſioners for their care of the Twigtwees

Brethren, The governors of Virginia and Pennſylvania, you expreſſed your regard for our friends and allies the Twigtwees, and have conſidered their neceſſities at preſent; we return you our thanks for your care of them; we join with you, and deſire you will deliver them this belt, and let them know from us, that we deſire them not to forget what they did in Pennſylvania, when they were down four years ago, and joined in a friendſhip with our brethren the Engliſh; we deſire they may hold faſt the chain of friendſhip, and not liſten to any other but their brethren the Engliſh, the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawneſe, as we will ſtand by them, and expect they will come down, and confirm the friendſhip they have engaged to the Engliſh. *He delivered a belt to be ſent to the Twigtwees.*

The commiſſioners open the roads, as is the cuſtom with the Indians, to Virginia, with a belt of wampum, and invite the Indians to come down.

The commiſſioners then opened the roads to Virginia, with a belt of wampum, and the following ſpeech:

Brethren, We have travelled through a long and dark way to meet you at this council; we have now compleated our buſineſs with pleaſure and ſatisfaction, both to you and us, and as we are now returning back, we do in the name of the great king your father, as alſo in the name of your brother the governor of Virginia, remove all obſtacles out of the way, and make clear the road, that you may at any time ſend meſſages to us, on any occaſion; and we ſhall be always ready to receive them kindly, and look on you as our brothers: and in token of the ſincerity of our hearts, preſent you with this belt of wampum. *Gave the belt.*

Indians reminded of the ſchool in Virginia, for the education of Indians, and aſked to ſend their children down. The advantages of education enumerated.

The commiſſioners added. Brethren, At the treaty of Lancaſter, the commiſſioners informed you of a large houſe built among us, for the education of Indian children, and deſired that you would ſend ſome of yours; we now make you the ſame offer, but if you think it too far to ſend your children, we deſire to know whether it would be agreeable to you, that teachers be ſent among you. The advantages of an Engliſh education, are greater than can be imagined by them who are unacquainted with it. By it we know the part of the world from whence all nations came; how nations for ſome thouſands of years back have roſe, grown powerful, or decayed; how they have removed from one place to another; what battles have been fought; what great men have lived, and how they have acted either in council, or in war. In this part of the world we know, from the firſt time the Spaniards came to it, how cruelly they uſed the Indians, then wholly ignorant of fire arms; and we know the actions of the French againſt you, and others. There are many other benefits ariſing from a good education, which would be too tedious to be mentioned, but the greateſt of all is, that by it we are acquainted with the will of the great God, the Creator of the world, and Father of us all, who inhabits the ſkies, by which the better people among us regulate their lives, and hope after death, to live with him for ever. *Gave a ſtring of wampum.*

* Andrew Montour. ‡ Page 19. † Half King declares Montour, and Croghan, Indian Counſellors.

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The following is the copy of the treaty with the Wawiagtas, and Piankaſhas, mentioned in Giſt's Journal, folio 8.

Wawiagta and Piankaſha treaty.

Whereas, At an Indian treaty held at the Tawightwi town, on the big Mineami creek, being a branch of the river Ohio, on Friday the 22d day of February, before George Croghan, and Andrew Montour, twenty men of the Wawiagtas, and Piankaſhas, two of their Indian chiefs, viz. Tokintoa Molſinoughko, and Nynickonowca, appeared in behalf of themſelves and their nations, and prayed, that as their Indian brothers the Tawightwis, had been lately admitted into the friendſhip and alliance of the King of Great Britain and his ſubjects, and as they are tribes of the ſaid Tawightwis, they earneſtly deſire to be admitted into the ſaid chain of friendſhip and alliance of the king of Great Britain and his ſubjects, profeſſing on their parts, to become true and faithful allies to the Engliſh, and ſo for ever to continue; Miſhikinoughwee, and Nemeſgua, and all the nations in friendſhip and alliance with the Engliſh, becoming earneſt interceſſors with the ſaid two chiefs on their behalfs, the prayer of the ſaid chiefs of the Wawiaghtas and Piankaſhas, was granted; a firm treaty and alliance of friendſhip was then ſtipulated and agreed on, between the ſaid George Croghan, and Andrew Montour, in behalf of the government of Pennſylvania, and the ſaid chiefs or deputies of the Wawiaghta and Piankaſha nations, as by the records of that council held, will more fully appear. Now theſe preſents witneſs, and it is hereby declared, that the ſaid nations of Indians called the Wawiaghtas and Piankaſhas, are accepted by the ſaid George Croghan and Andrew Montour, as good friends and allies of the Engliſh nation, and they the ſaid nations, and the ſubjects of the king of Great Britain, ſhall for ever after be as one head, and one heart, and live in true friendſhip as one people. In conſideration whereof, the ſaid Tokintoa Molſinoughko, and Nynickonowca, chiefs of the ſaid Wawiaghta, and Piankaſha nations, do hereby, in behalf of ſaid nations, covenant, promiſe, and declare, that the ſeveral people of the ſaid Wawiaghta and Piankaſha nations, or any of them, ſhall not at any time hurt, injure, or defraud, or ſuffer to be hurt, injured, or defrauded, any of the ſubjects of the king of Great Britain, either in their perſons or eſtates, but ſhall at all times readily do juſtice, and perform to them, all the acts and offices of friendſhip, and good-will. Item, That the ſaid Wawiaghta and Piankaſha nations, by the alliance aforeſaid, becoming entitled to the privilege and protection of the Engliſh laws, ſhall at all times behave themſelves regularly and ſoberly, according to the laws of the government of Penſylvania, whilſt they live or be amongſt, or near the chriſtian inhabitants thereof. Item, That none of the ſaid nations ſhall at any time, be aiding, aſſiſting, or abetting, to, or with any other nation, whether of Indians or others, that ſhall not at ſuch time be in amity with the crown of England, and the ſaid government of Pennſylvania. Item, That if at any time any of the Wawiaghta and Piankaſha nations, by means of evil minded perſons and ſowers of ſedition, ſhould hear of any unkind or diſadvantageous report of the Engliſh, as if they had evil deſigns againſt any of the ſaid Indians, in ſuch caſe, ſuch Indians ſhall ſend notice thereof to the governor of the aforeſaid province, for the time being, and ſhall not give credit to the ſaid reports, till by that means they ſhall be fully ſatisfied of the truth thereof: And it is agreed that the Engliſh ſhall in ſuch caſes, do the ſame by them. In teſtimony whereof, as well the ſaid George Croghan, and Andrew Montour, as the chiefs of Wawiaghta and Piankaſha nations, have ſmoaked the calumet pipe, made mutual preſents to each other, and hereunto ſet their hands and ſeals, the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1750, and in the 24th year of the reign of George the ſecond, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c.

Deſire to be admitted into the Engliſh alliance.

Wawiaghtas, and Piankaſhas received as allies.

Promiſe to protect the Engliſh.

Agree to ſubmit to the Engliſh laws, while amongſt the white people, and to aſſiſt them in war.

Agree to complain formally, if they find they have cauſe.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered
in the preſence of

Chriſtopher Giſt,
Robert Kallender,
Thomas Kenton,
John Potts.

George Croghan, (L. S.)
Andrew his Mark Montour, (L. S.)
Tokintoa Molſinoughko,
Nynickonowca.

Lauwaſhannoito, a Shawane witneſs preſent,
Ir John Peter, a Delaware Indian preſent.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 25th of May, 1752.

PRESENT:

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Council was called to take into consideration the condition of the Magistracy within the Province, which had received many alterations as well from Deaths as from the Erection of the New Counties; while the Council were sitting the Governor sent to inform them that he was indisposed, but desired they wou'd think of a proper number to put into Commission for the county of Chester, the Court sitting the next day, and also of a proper number for the county of Philadelphia, that Court sitting next week, and after much deliberation the following Persons were recommended and commissions accordingly issued, viz., William Moore, Elisha Gatchel, Joseph Bonsell, John Mather, Charles Grant, Samuel Flower, Thomas Cummings, Thomas Worth, Aaron Ashbridge, John Churchman, John Miller, Isaac Davis, John Scot, Joshua Pusey, Samuel Lightfoot, Edward Brinton, Mordecai Moore, Mordecai James, Esquires, and the Chief Burgess of Chester for the time being, were appointed Justices for the county of Chester; And Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, William Logan, Esquires, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for the time being, the Recorder of the City of Philadelphia for the time being, Owen Evan, Joshua Maddox, Septimus Robinson, Edward Shippen, Charles Willing, Nicholas Ashton, Thomas Fletcher, John Potts, William Coleman, Benjamin Franklyn, John Smith, Rowland Evans, William Plumsted, Thomas White, John Mifflin, Henry Antis, Henry Pawling, Samuel Ashmead, John Jones, and Abraham Dawes, Esquires, were appointed Justices for the City and County of Philadelphia.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 9th of June, 1752.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The consideration of the new Commissions of the Peace was re-

sumed, and the following Gentlemen appointed Justices for the County of Bucks, viz.: Abraham Chapman, Mathew Hughes, Simon Butler, Ennion Williams, Richard Mitchell, John Abraham De-Normandy, Alexander Graydon, Mahlon Kirkbride, Langhorn Biles, Thomas Janney, Richard Walker, John Jemmison, William Buckley, Septimus Robinson, John Hart, John Chapman, John Wilson, John Watson Junr, William Paxson, William Rodman, and Gilbert Hickes, Esquires, and the Chief Burgess of Bristol for the time being.

And Thomas Craige, Daniel Broadhead, Timothy Horsefield, Hugh Wilson, James Martin, John Vanatta, Aaron Depuy, William Craig, and William Parsons, Esquires, were appointed Justices for the new County of Northampton.

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter which he had received from Govr Clinton, with some advices relating to Indian Affairs, which were read and ordered to be entered together with his Honour's Answer to Governor Clinton:

A Letter from Governor Clinton to Governer Hamilton.

"Sir:

"I do myself the Honour to transmit you Copies of a Paragraph of a Letter from Lieutenant Mills at Oswego, also of a Letter from Mr. Martin Killogg, the Indian Interpreter for Boston and Connecticut, to Coll Johnson, which are Just now come to my Hands. I am with very great Truth, Sr

"Your Honour's most obedient and very humble Servant,

"G. CLINTON.

"Fort George, in New York, 23 May, 1752."

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Paragraph of a Letter from Lieutenant Mills at Oswego, dated the 27th of April, 1752.

"Monsieur St. Orr, a French Officer, who was going Express for De Troit to Canada, called here on Thursday last and informed me that the Party he lately commanded mutinied, the Corporal at their head, but that he had the good Luck to run one of them thro' the Body, and an Inhabitant at the head of nineteen more shot another, which put an end to it, and he left four in Irons behind; but when he heard of my Treatment he was astonished, and as I heard the preceding Day by an Indian that Burns only is alive at Swiagawekee, a new Settlement between Codaraghqui and Montreal, with one of his Feet almost rotted off, he assures me if his Endeavours are successful to send him back to me.

"By some forreign Indians just arrived I am told that the Twightwees have killed Fifteen of the French, and that the above-

mentioned Officer is gone to Canada to conduct an Army back to be employed against them, pursuant to my Report last Fall.

"I am, Sir, your Excellency's

"Most dutiful and most Obedient humble Servant,

"JOHN MILLS.

"NEW YORK. "Copy Ex^d^ by

"GEO. BANYAR, Del. Con."

—

Copy of a Letter from Martin Kellogg to Coll. Johnson.

"STOCKBRIDGE, April 13, 1752.

"Sir:

"By a Mohawk from Connajaharie we are informed the Taweetawees invited several Tribes to smoak with them at or about the beginning of January last past, signified their design of making war with the French, and has ordered three French to be killed, to say, an Officer and two Soldiers—took another, cut off his ears, sent him to Canada to do word to the Governor, &^ca.^ 'Tis also said our Six Nations will join with them to war against Canada and others of the Tribes. Also that you are desired to send Provisions, Powder, Cutlass's, &c., to Oswego, where they have promised to meet with you early this Spring. Also that you are desired to build a Fort at Chenoontawanie for them to retire to in case they need. I have made report to Boston Court, and shall very soon make Report to Connecticut Court, but, Sir, we have not a word from yourself about all this. I should be glad you would send me an Account what you suppose true of all the above soon as you can, that I may convey the same to our several Governments, that in case any thing may be wanted to encourage such a Design it may be had, is of very great importance wisely to improve an advantage to the best Purpose. If truly many of the Tribes are resolutely set, and will unite to war against Canada, I am apt to think they will soon amaze the French, and vastly interrupt their Peace; you, Sir, can have opportunity to exert yourself in doing abundance for the Crown of Great Britain. I question not your willingness and ability herein, and wish you may be directed in every thing for the better, from your ready Friend and humble Servant,

"MARTIN KELLOGG.

"A true Copy of the Original Exam^d^ this 23d May, 1752, by

"GEO. BANYER, D. Secry."

Governor Hamilton's Answer to Governor Clinton.

"PHILADELPHIA, June 11th, 1752."

"Sir:

"I am honoured with yours of the twenty-third of May last, enclosing Extracts from two Letters that have been sent to your Excellency relating to Indian Affairs, in which this Province is particularly concern'd, and I return you my sincere thanks for your early Communication of them. But as the Nation of Indians therein mentioned, and indeed most of the Others residing in those Parts, have an intimate Connection with this Govern$^{mt.}$ yet have not signified any thing of the kind to me (altho' there be a daily intercourse betwixt us), I am inclined to think Matters have not proceeded to the lengths there represented. At the same time I am firmly perswaded the French, whenever they think themselves strong enough, will not omit any Opportunity of reducing those People to their Obedience; and it is a great Mortification to me to find myself so embarrassed in that respect by the religious Scruples of one Branch of our Legislature, that I fear it would not be in my Power (whatever Necessity there might be for it) to afford our Indian Allies that Assistance, and Protection my own Inclination leads me to, and which the Interest of this Part of his Majestie's Dominions seems to demand. If I receive any Intelligence from Ohio which I think worthy your Notice, I shall not fail to communicate it to you by the first opportunity.

"Being with very great Regard, Sir,

"Your Excellency's most obedient

"And most humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 24th June, 1752.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Petition was presented to the Governor by Mr. Spangenberg, praying his Honour's Passport and Permission to three of the Mo-

Whereas at the Treaty at Lancaster in the County of Lancaster and Province of Maryland held between the Government of Virginia and the Six united Nations of Indians in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty four, the honble Thomas Lee and William Beverley Esqrs Coms Commissioners, a Deed recognizing and acknowledging the Right and Title of his Majesty our Sovereign Lord the King of Great Britain to all the Lands within the Colony of Virginia, as it was then or hereafter might be peopled and bounded by his Majesty our Sovereign Lord the King his Heirs and Succes was signed sealed and delivered by the Sachems and Chief of the Six united Nations then present, as may more fully appear by the said Deed, Reference thereunto being had, We Canogarieva, Chiscaga, Corenyaqrat, Enguiwara, Togr -doaro, Thanorion, Sachems and Chiefs of the said Six Nat now met in Council at Logs town, Do hereby signify our Consent and Confirmation of the said Deed, in as full and ample a Manner, as if the same was here recited And Whereas his Majesty has at present a Design of making a Settlement or Settlements of British Subjects on the Southern or Eastern Parts of the River Ohio, call otherwise Allegany, We in Council, (Joshua Fry, Lunsf Lomax James Patton Esqrs being Commissioners on beh of his Majesty) Do give our Consent thereto, and do further Promise that the said Settlement or Settlements shall be accomodated by us, and that we will as far in our Power assist and protect the British Subjects there inhabiting. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals this thirteenth

day of June in the Year of our Lord One thousand
seven hundred and fifty two —

Signed sealed and delivered
in Presence of
William Trent
George Croghan Jotham

Signed & sealed by the
seven Indians within
named

Walthor Ch. Cor.

Virginia.

Confirmation of a Deed of Release by the Ohio Indians made at Logg town in 1752.

Read April 1. 1762.

Y. 11.

228
212
31.

M. Dupuis à M. le Mis Duquesne

à Ville le 16. Juin 1752.

Vous etes informé de ce qui s'est passé à l'occasion d'une aventure arrivée entre dans la mission de Sault St. Louis. Sur des mouvements qu'il y avoit eus m. de la Jonquiere prit le party de rappeller les S. Tournois missionnaires et de supprimer un magasin que les dlles Desaunies entretenoient dans cet endroit. Cette operation fut approuvée sur le compte que m. de la Jonquiere rendit des motifs qui l'y avoient déterminé. Les dlles Desaunies firent ensuite des representations pour le retablissement de leur magasin; mais je ne jugeay point à propos d'y avoir égard: j'écrivis seulement à m. de la Jonquiere de leur donner les facilités convenables pour le recouvrement des dettes qu'elles pretendoient avoir à repetter sur les sauvages de la mission; mais suivant le compte qu'il m'a rendu sur cet article il paroit que ce n'étoit qu'un pretexte de leur part pour retourner chez ces sauvages. Quoiqu'il en soit il ne doit point etre question de leur laisser la liberté de retablir leur magasin. Les abus qui s'y commettoient et sur lesquels je sais qu'il y avoit depuis longtemps des plaintes, ne permettent pas de s'y prêter. Et comme il pourroit arriver que vous fussiez sollicité sur cela, je vous recommande de ne faire aucun changement sans m'avoir auparavant rendu compte des raisons qui pourroient vous y engager, et sans avoir receu les ordres dudessus à ce sujet.

J'ay vu aussi par la d.e lettre que m. de la Jonquiere m'a écrite sur cette affaire qu'il n'avoit pas lieu d'etre content du missionnaire qui avoit remplacé le S. Tournois dans cette mission. J'ay cependant lieu de croire que vous n'aurez pas à vous en plaindre. Il faut que vous vous en

expliquiez naturellement avec le Supérieur des Jésuites et que vous l'engagiez à donner des ordres efficaces pour que la mission soit tranquille et que le Missionnaire s'occupe à contenir les sauvages dans leurs devoirs. Si malgré cette précaution il arrivoit quelque mouvement qui vous rendit le Missionnaire suspect il faudroit toujours observer un certain ménagement avec son Supérieur, l'engager à rappeller lui même le Missionnaire si vous le jugiez nécessaire, ou du moins ~~ne vous détourner aucun~~ n'user de votre autorité pour cela qu'en en prévenant M. l'Evêque et de concert avec lui. En un mot il faut dans ces sortes d'occasions éviter autant qu'il est possible l'éclat et concilier le respect et la considération qui sont dus au caractère des Missionnaires avec les moyens qu'on peut être obligé d'employer pour les empêcher d'en abuser.

Il y a encore un objet relatif à cette affaire sur lequel il convient que vous preniez des éclaircissements. M. de la Jonquière m'a mandé que les Iroquois de la Mission réclament la propriété des terres qu'elle occupe, et sur lesquelles les Jésuites ont des prétentions. Il faut que vous examiniez avec M. Bigot les titres de concessions qui ont été expédiés pour ces terres, que vous vous mettiez en état de conférer avec lui de me proposer une décision, et que pour cet effet vous vous fassiez remettre par le Supérieur des Jésuites un mémoire de leurs prétentions

Fait à Versailles.

From the Twightwees Town June y. 21.st 1752. —

Our good Brother of Virginia

This comes by our Brother Thomas Burney, who was with us in the last unhappy Battle we had with our Enemies the French and French Indians, who engaged our Fort at a Time when all our Warriors and brishest Men were out a hunting. They had two hundred and forty fighting Men, appeard suddenly and took us on Surprize, when they had sent us Wampum and a fine French Coat, in Token of Peace and good Will, just to deceive and draw our People out a Hunting, and then fall on us, as a more weak and defenceless Part, being only twenty Men able to bear Arms, and nine of them were our Brothers the English who helped us much; but their Stores and Houses being on the outside of our Fort, our Enemies plundered them, and took six of our Brothers the English's Goods, and to our great Loss, their Powder and Lead, and killd one of them English, & scalped him. They killd our great Tanachosha King, whom we call'd old Brittain for his great Love to his Brothers the English. — Brother, we send you by our Brother Burney one Scalp and a Belt of Wampum, to let you know we are more concern'd for the Loss of our King, and our Brothers that were taken & killd, than for ourselves, also in great Distress for Want of Arms and Ammunition, for we must look on ourselves as lost, if our Brothers the English do not stand by us, and give us Powder and Lead and Arms. To confirm what we say and to assure you that we will ever continue true Friends and Allies to our Brothers the English, we send you this Scalp and Belt of Wampum. —

P. S. There were but two French-men appeard among the Indians in

in Sight of Battle, altho' we understood there were thirty French men within two Miles of us, all the Time of Action who were ready to receive their Share of the Plunder.

To the Honble Robert Dinwiddie Esqr. his Majesty's Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of Virginia

In Obedience to your Honours Commission we proceeded to Loggstown with his Majesty's Present to the Indians of the six Nations & their Allies, and held a Treaty with them. An Account of our Transactions in that Affair is contain'd in the following Sheets, which we humbly beg Leave to lay before yr Honour, and are your Honours most dutiful and most humble Servants

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax
James Patton

An Account of the Treaty held between the Government of Virginia & the six united Nations of Indians on the River Ohio in the year of our Lord 1752.

The Commissioners being on their Way with the King's Present were met on Thursday the 28th of May about three Miles from Shonassions Town on Ohio by seven or eight of the Delaware Indians on Horse-back, when they came near, all as well English as Indians dismounted, and the Indians having fix'd and lighted their long-

Pipes

[illegible] fronting the petition[illegible]
[illegible] gainst Kent & Sir Jn[illegible]

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the 11th day of August 1752.

Present His Excellency the Hon[ble] George Clinton
Jn[o] Cotten
Jn[o] Van Dam
Jn[o] Kennedy
} W[m] Smith Justices
Jn[o] Moland
Jn[o] Chambers

His Excellency communicated a Letter of the 30th ult[o] from Sir William Johnson Bart dated at his House at Mohawks Country the 25th ult[o] Inclosing a Letter from Mr Daniel Claus Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs to Sir William dated at Onondaga the 15th ult[o] Inclosing a Speech of the Onondaga Sachems to the Governor of New York and the Six Nations which was Read in Council and Ordered to be Entered on the Minutes.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Petition of Thomas Hayes and Alexander Colden Esqrs relating to the Meeting and Desertion of the Assembly at their last Session which requested the Board that as the Petitioners had been Elected Members to serve in General Assembly for the City and County of New York and had Taken the Oaths and Subscribed the Test Roll Appointed by Law for Members of the Assembly to Qualify themselves by before they Sat in General Assembly that they might be Admitted to Qualify themselves accordingly which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Petition of John Morgan and Richard Bayley two of the Persons above mentioned to be confined in the Gaol at Albany for Contempt which was Likewise Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of Jacobus Van Dam Esq[r] Praying that he might be Admitted to Qualify himself as a Member of the General Assembly for the City and County of New York which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of Peter Van Brugh Livingston Esq[r] Praying that he might be Admitted to Qualify himself as a Member of the General Assembly for the City and County of New York which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of Robert Livingston Esq[r] Praying that he might be Admitted to Qualify himself as a Member of the General Assembly for the City and County of New York which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of Philip Livingston Esq[r] Praying that he might be Admitted to Qualify himself as a Member of the General Assembly for the City and County of New York which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of William Alexander Esq[r] Praying that he might be Admitted to Qualify himself as a Member of the General Assembly for the City and County of New York which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of Robert R. Livingston Esq[r] Praying that he might be Admitted to Qualify himself as a Member of the General Assembly for the City and County of New York which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of Peter R. Livingston Esq[r] Praying that he might be Admitted to Qualify himself as a Member of the General Assembly for the City and County of New York which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of Henry Beekman Esq[r] Praying that he might be Admitted to Qualify himself as a Member of the General Assembly for the City and County of New York which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of Gerardus Beekman Esq[r] Praying that he might be Admitted to Qualify himself as a Member of the General Assembly for the City and County of New York which was Read and Ordered to be Entered.

His Excellency Laid before the Board a Petition of Peter Van Brugh

[illegible] of Opinion, that as the small Box is more [illegible]
the Members who have not had the Stamps [illegible]
of that House shou'd be called, His Excellency there [illegible]
sion of the Council thereon. Who were of Opinion, [illegible]
desired His Excellency to write to the Mayor, Aldermen and
of the City of St Mary, recommending to them to employ and
Persons to Judge, to make such Repairs & Alterations
as shall be found necessary to defend the Persons from the in-
of the Weather, in the next Leeward Carribean Provinces may stand
all Repairs wanting. And that His Excellency will strongly recom-
to the General Assembly at their next Meeting to provide for the
Repayment of such Monies as their Corporation shall Expend
orders for, on this important Service, which the Council doubt
the House will readily come into.

Ordered that a Proclamation be prepared, further to prorogue
the General Assembly to Thursday the 12th day of October next.

[illegible] a Letter from Lieut. Morris Esqr Fly
of the Court of Vice Admiralty, of the 27th Ult, requesting his Excel
[illegible] Sentence, a Spanish Boat, was brought into
[illegible] and sold to one Hillmaster, viz
[illegible] namely. that his Name
[illegible] Savanna. the
[illegible] Excellency's Or
Council attending only to those who were concerned. And that
the Secretary do [illegible] His Excellency and the Council.

Read a Report from the Judge of the Admiralty of the 13th Instant,
setting forth, that in Obedience to an Order of Council of
the 25th Novr last he had read over the several Documents again
the Spanish Boat [illegible] brought into this Port,
during the last Year, and upon the whole is of Opinion the Certificates of
Evidence produced to be Freemen, [illegible] Consistently with the
Intent and Meaning of [illegible] and that the
back Part of the Province by several Persons [illegible] examined. And that
no Purchase by Persons [illegible] was after he had been declared a
Prize, and that no Bona fide Debts [illegible] by Those
taken from on Board by the said Privateer [illegible] and paid for
but where he is not informed. This Report [illegible] by His Excellency
with the Advice of the Council, that he should [illegible] Admiralty do
make Inquiry into the said Allegations examined by the said Francis
Delaney, and if they appear to be sufficient Cause for Prosecution, the
Judge proceed therein accordingly.

On the petition of Samuel Auchmuty, John Burges, William Ogilvie, John
Avery, Morley Hanson, Daniel Crane, William Mitchell, Hendrick
Cruger

[illegible] by Walter Butler, And that [illegible]
Land lying in the same County, on the [illegible]
River, near fifty miles above Schenectady, was also
manner by Jacob Glen and others, and that part of
Tracts in different parcels, still remains vacant &c
and thereupon humbly praying his Majesty's Letters Pa
their heirs and Assigns, Eighteen thousand acres of the
Tracts of Land, or as much thereof not exceeding that quan
in so many parcels, as upon a Survey shall be found vacant
considered. Was presented to the Board and read.

The Petition of Thomas Williams was presented to the Board and read
praying his Majesty's Letters Patent for two several parcels of
yet remaining vacant, lying on the Patent formerly grant
Capt. John Lydius which has been since vacated and the Lands
resumed, Or for so much of the said parcels of Land not exceeding
quantity of two thousand acres, as shall be found vacant & capable of
Cultivation. And also praying that Letters Patent for the Islands
lying upon the West [illegible] hundred feet [illegible] make into Isles
Hudson, the whole [illegible] to the State
[illegible] on the West side of
[illegible] as place [illegible]
Hudsons Ri[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
and two Rowes thereof &c.

Upon the Petition of Abraham Ford in regard of Fort Miller Island

The Petition of Abraham Ford, was presented to the Board and read
praying his Majesty's Letters Patent for a small Island, lying in
Hudson's River in the County of Albany, near Claverack, known by
the name of Fosterick's Clam Bank Island, and near to the
dwelling House of the petitioner. And

Upon the Petitions of Coleman Taylor, Doris Johnson and Henry Hansen for Leave to purchase Land of the Indians

The Petition of Coleman Taylor, Doris Johnson and Henry Hansen
Dutch, praying a License to purchase in his Majesty's name of the
native Indian proprietors thereof, the quantity of six thousand acres
of some vacant Lands, lying in the County of Albany, on the West
side of Hudsons River, to the Southward of the mouth of Fishkeer
and on the North side of Esters Kill. Was presented to the Board & read.

Ordered that the said Petitions be referred to the Gentlemen of the
Council or any five of them.

His Excellency withdrawing, the Gentlemen of the Council resolved
into a Committee on the said Petitions. And the Committee
being risen on their report His Excellency returned & took his seat

[illegible] Opinion that his
[illegible] thereof But as to the Land
[illegible] Petitioners Thomas Ellison the Commd
[illegible] same be not surveyed and laid out in more than
Which Report on the Question being put was agreed
And the Board humbly advised his Excellency to grant their
Letters Patent accordingly to the Petitioners in the three first
above mentioned And to Isleman Cuyler, Joris Johnson and
Ramsen Junr. adjoyning to purchase the Lands particularly
Described in their said Petition.

At a Council [illegible] at Fort George in the City
of New York the 29th day of September 1752.

Present His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Capt. Gen.
Mr. Alexander } Mr. Holland
Mr. Kennedy } Mr. Chambers
Mr. Murray }

[illegible]

His Excellency was pleased
to lay before this Board an Ex-
tract of a Letter from the Lords
Commrs. for Trade and Plantations
dated the 30th of March 1752
which was read in the words
following Viz.

[illegible]

[illegible] Report of the City of
[illegible] and the Land
[illegible] and Chancellor
[illegible] City and County of
[illegible] Petition brought to
[illegible] and by the Board

[illegible] to which we have annexed
[illegible] Limitation directed
[illegible] Survey to be made. And the
[illegible] the like Number be left
[illegible] and the Proportion of the
[illegible] Gentry to be reserved
[illegible] Gentry on the Grantees
[illegible] Confirmation of their Patents
[illegible] Majesty on the 20th day of

Whereas

M.r Peters

Sir

The following is an Extract from my Albany Journal as far as relates to the Message from the Governor of Pensilvania to the Indians of the Six nations meeting the Governor of New York in June & July 1751 at Albany.

June the 27, arrived in Albany. the 30.th following the Indians arived, several of the Chiefs came to see me that Very day &c.. The Indians being impatient to hear my Message I went to his Excellency the Governor of New York, to ask leave to deliver my message, I had not the Honor to see his Excellency, but one M.r Askow carried my Request to him who brought back an answer, to wit that his Excellency must have it in writing in Order to lay it before the Council, I told M.r Askow that I could say no more to the Indians then what was Contained in my Instructions, the Governor Wanted to see them. I send them Immediately after it was read in Council, It was Allowed to me, and I was told that the Governor Wanted to speak to me some time in the afternoon, accordingly in the afternoon I was sent for, when I came to the Governor M.r Golding was with him, his Excellency was pleased to tell me, that he ~~would~~ Wanted to speak

(to)

the Indians that morning, but they were Some where Else engaged he did not know where then Requested me not to Speak to the Indians before he had done with them, and that I must give him in writing What I would Say to them, I made answer that I had it in charge not to Speak to the Indians without his Excellency's Approbation & So acknowledg and had nothing Else to Say then What was contained in my Instructions (which I Showed again) then in my hand So for the Indians coming to ~~to~~ See me, I could not lock up my Doors upon them, I did not care to Offend them, his Excellency Replyed that he would not have me to Offend the Indians, and So dismissed me for that time.

the 9 Waited on his Excellency again to obtain leave to Deliver my message, Was told that as Soon as the Catabaws had their answer I Should.

the 10 His Excellency gave me leave to Deliver my message, I Acquainted the Indians accordingly and they met me that Evening at my Lodging and as on Such Occasions Some particular Ceremonies are used I Employed Canaqua=gnaieson, an Oneider Chief, to perform them for me, he was but the other day employed by Mr. Stephens, the ~~New York~~ Interpreter for New York Government on the Same Occasion After most of the Indians were met Canaqua=gnaieson Stood up and began to Walk upon

(and

and down the Glass and to Sing Lementation Songs in Very Melancholy tune which Continued till all were met, and Some time after in the Song mention was made of the person or persons for which he mourned and their Vertue praised.

Then he told the Indians that the Governor of Pennsylvania had Sent Tharachiawagon with a Message to the Six United Nations which would now be Delivered to them (and that what would be Said to them) Was the Very words of the Governor & the People of Pensilvania a String of Wampum was given,

The Speaker Canachquieson being before informed of my whole Message I only repeated the beginning and gave him a belt of Wampum, he then went on and Said Brethren the six United nations the Governor of Pennsylvania was but last Year informed of the Death of Several ~~nations~~ of the chiefs of the six United nations, dieing in their way homewards from Philadelphia and of the death of Canasatego and Silgo Wanachly who both Died since their arribal at their own Town, the Governor of Pensilvania was very Sorry to hear of the Death of those his good friends and Brethren, has therefore Sent Tharachawa-gon to the Council fire at Onontago with a present to Signify to the Council of the Six United nations, that he himself and the People of Pennsylvania, Condoles with them on the Loss on Such Valuable persons, and hath Sent that present to wipe of their Tears

(eight)

Eight peices of Strowds were layed before them
and a String of Wampum Given.
A peice of Strowds Was Delivered in particular
on the Death of Canusalego) to the Onondo
Item 7. Strowds Matchcoats on the deaths of
Cunquod a noted Warrior among the Mohocks
killed by the French in the Last War in his
Majesty's Service,
Item 6, Strowd Matchcoats on the Death of a
Son of Cayenquarachtons a Sinnikes Chief
who was killed after the same manner,
Songs of Lementation being Sung by Canachqu
-ieson on the deaths of these three Great
Warriors who had made a Sacrify of their
Live for the Comon cause and in Obedience
to his Majesty King George &c
The Indians appeared well pleased and look
upon the present to be a large One One Such
Occasion the Indians had a consultation to
gether for a good while about an answer
I understood that they were at a Loss for Some
things to Sends as a present to the Governor of
Pensilvania to wipe off his and his Peoples
tears over the death of Canasalego &c I
gave them to understand that they needed
Slope for that at this time, that I would
Excuse them in the best manner I could
with the Governor and People of Pensilvania
as I Know they had parted with what they
had On Other Occasions, and I gave them
Councel

Gunthey to understand that at a certain ~~day~~
Hour that night, I must go on board the
only Vessel that was left and stayed a
purpose to take me in by the time of High
Waters to which they ~~consented~~ consented the Governor
of N^r Y^k, and his Counsil and other
Gentlemen being all gone that afternoon.
Then Abraham a Mohock Chief stood up
and returned thanks in the best manner he
could and said a great deal of the Satisfac=
=tion this present gave them, and that they
looks at it as a fresh token of the brotherly
Love of the Governor and people of Pensilvania
toward the six United nations and Desired
me to returns thanks in their behalf to the
Governor & people of Pensilvania in the best
I could, and gave a String of Wampum.
By another String of Wampum he said
Brother Sharachkiawayon, we thant you
for this Visit, we will take care of your
Son we look upon him as one of our own
children, we will use our ~~Endeavours~~ Endeavours to
learn him to speak our Language well, we
are very glad you brought him to us as to
your Towns it shows that you retain the
same Love as you did formerly to us ——
The Indians expressed unto General a good
deal of Satisfaction and shook Hands with
James Weiser & Daniel Clause to signify to them
that they received them kindly, & the busines
ended.

(We)

We Sate and Drunke a Glass of Wine and so Some punch, by that time it Was Ten of the Clock at night, We took leave of One another With a Gode deal of Satisfaction and Went on bord.

I thought I had a Draft of my Speech made to his Honour the Governor on my Return, but I Cant find it having either mislaid or left it Some where the Foregoing is an Extract which Only includes Pensilvania affairs, I had to take care of that time.

You will excuse my bade writing having been unwell ever Since I Ben at home I had a very Severe Visit by the Colic, and a Fever with it, my Daughter got Over her Illness I hope I Shall get Over mine this time however I conclude and Wish you Healths & Happyness Who am Sir your Very Obedient &c.

Conrade Weiser

Heidelberg the 28th of Septr 1752

Septr 28th 1752

Copy of Conrad

Weiser's Journal in

July 1751

Compared

Mr Conyngham

Williamsburg Virginia 6th Oct. 1752

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My Lords

By this Ship I transmit to Your Lordships a Duplicate of the Laws pass'd here last Assembly, for His Majesty's Approbation; as also the other Papers agreeable to my Instructions which I wish safe to Your Hands. And in that Box, I also send the Copy, of Report of the Comissrs. that deliver'd his Majesty's Present, to the several Nations of Indians, at the Logs Town, on the Ohio, to which I beg to be refer'd.

I beg leave to observe, that the Twightwees, a large Nation of Indians, to the Westward of the River Ohio, have taken up the Hatchet, (as they term it) against the French, & the Indians in Amity with them; that is, that they have declar'd War against the French, & their Allies, & that they solicited the Friendship of the English, & the Nations of Indians on the Ohio; as this Application was made before His Majesty's Present was divided the Comissrs. (I think,) prudently, laid aside part of the Present, for the Twightwees, which was much approv'd of, by the other Nations of Indians, then at Logs Town, & they sent two Gentlemen with that Present, to be deliver'd to the Chiefs, in the Name of His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

This Nation of Indians lie a great way West of the Ohio, upon the Lake Erie, they & their Allies can bring into the Field, as I am inform'd, at least 10,000 Men, & much more numerous than the Six Nations, & all their Allies. It is in the Power of the Twightwees to stop, & prevent the French having any Intercourse, between Mississippi & Canada. They have Towns on the North West, & South West, of the Lake Erie, where the French are oblig'd to pass, in their Going from Canada, to the Southward. The Gentlemen that carried the Present, are not yet return'd, when they do I shall write You more fully on this Subject, at present, I will do all in my Power, to make a confirm'd Peace, with that Nation of Indians, but that must be done by Presents; & as they are now at War with the French, they will be the easier prevail'd on, to come into Amity with the British Nation.

I am endeavouring to procure a true Acct. of all the Nations of Indians, to the West of our Settlements, & their Numbers

Numbers, which when I have obtain'd, shall transmit the same to You

I assure You, ever since Arrival, I have been closely Employ'd in settling the Affairs of this Dominion, in proper Order, the first Step, was that, of the Comission of the Peace, the Number of Justices on my Arrival, amounted to very near One Thousand which I have reduc'd, by the Advice of the Council to 525, which is sufficient Number for that Duty; the Residue will be of Service to the Colony, in other Stations. Many of our Counties had no Officers for the Militia, I therefore thought it better, to give out new Comissions to each County, so as to have our Militia in good Order, which I hope in a short Time to perfect, for we are a very open, extensive Country, without any Fortifications of any Consequence; for the above Reasons, I hope Yr Lordships will excuse my not giving You the State of this Dominion, agreable to my Instructions, but shall, as soon, as possibly can, comply with that Order, & every other Duty of my Appointment

Before I left London, I apply'd to Yr Lordships, for Yr Opinion, & Liberty to change a Fee, on affixing the Seal, & Signing Patents for Land, agreeable to the Usage, & Custom, of all the Govts on the Continent of America, as I had not the Honr of the Opinion of the Board, on this Head, I laid the Affair, before the Council here, who unanimously agreed, that such a Fee was just, & reasonable, & therefore gave their Opinion, that a Pistole, for affixing the Seal, & Signing each Patent for Land, was very reasonable. This Fee is much less than the neighbouring Govts Charge, however I am therewith well Satisfied, & only beg Yr Approbation thereof, by a Letter; the Minute of Council on my asking their Advice, & Concurrence, in this Affair, I enclose to Yr Lordships. I am with great Deference & Submission

Right Honble

Your Lordships

Most Obed: &

very hble Servt

Robt Dinwiddie

Copy

Chas Town 11th Nov: 1752

Friends and Brothers

I am informed by my Brother the King of the Catawbaws of your Arrival in his Country, and that he and his Headmen have received you in a kind and brotherly manner; Our Friends the Mohawks, Senecas, and other Northern Indians have sent you to Visite and shake hands with their new Allies, the Catawbaws, and as you are the first that have come on such an Embassy I have thought proper to send this letter by a Special Messenger to congratulate your safe Arrival among my good Friends, and to express my satisfaction that the devouring flame of War which raged so long and with such violence betwixt you and them is perfectly extinguished in Spite of all the Artifices used by the French to blow it up and keep it alive; How different has been the behaviour of the English? The Governor of New York and I have employed our good Offices in quenching it which at length we have happily effected and instead thereof have kindled the kindly fire of Friendship which at present warms you both, and I hope will continue to do so, and to burn pure and bright whilst the Sun gives light, I rejoyce in the Share I have had, in this desirable event, and it would be a great additional pleasure to me to be the happy Instrument in making peace betwixt you and the Creeks or any other of our Friends the Southern Indians with whom you may be at War this would greatly strengthen your Interest for then all the English and the Six Nations with their Allies as well as the Cherokees the Catawbaws the Creeks the Chickasaws and our other Friends would would be all linked and bound together by one Comprehensive Chain of Friendship - - - What Nation Under the Sun durst be so bold, or so mad rather as to Attempt to break it, who would be so hardy as to lift a hatchet

against

against so many powerful Nations so united & determined
to stand by one another, or the contrary must not
all other Nations shew a perfect Submission to their
pleasure could any Nation think itself safe till its
Name were enrolled in that glorious Catalogue, would
not every one desire to be admitted into the number
of their Allies and pray that they might lengthen
the Chain a few links more, so as to comprehend
them also, that they may make one common cause
with them. Listen my friends with attention to
what I say, I have sent a few presents to fix it in
your Memory, carry it home to your Nations with care
and tell the Sachems, the Headmen, the Warriours
and even the Women and Children, that this is
the Speech of their firm friend and loving Brother

The Governor of Carolina

James Glen

Williamsburg Virginia the 10th Decr 1752

My Lords

Enclos'd Your have Copy of my last dated 6th Oct & to which I beg to be refer'd, I send by this Opportunity the List of Shipping, enter'd Inwards & Outwards from Lady Day, till Michaelmas 1752 in this Colony.

I also herewith transmit to Your Lordships, the Account of His Majesty's Quit Rents for the Year 1751. Ballance due to the Crown Eight Thousand & Eighty Three Pounds, Eighteen Shillings & Five Pence as also the Receipt of the Revenue of Two Shillings p Hogshead, ending 25th Oct: 1752. Ballance thereon, Nine Thousand, Two Hundred & Fifty Pounds, Eleven Shillings & Eleven Pence, these Accounts formerly were transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, & to the Secretary of State but from the late Regulation, directing the Governors to correspond with the Board of Trade, in all Affairs relating to their Government in America, I hope I am right in transmiting the above, to the Lords of Treasury & Your Lordships.

I must beg leave to observe to You, that the Two Shillings p Hogshead, is a Revenue laid, rais'd & appropriated for paying the many Charges & Emergencies of this Government, & that there is to be brought to the Debet of this Account, many considerable Articles not yet furnish'd, as the Repairs of the Governors House, several Charges & Presents to the Indians, which will greatly reduce the above Ballance.

Since my last Letter to Your Lordships, M.r Williamson who was sent from the Ohio, (by the Commissioners from this) to the Twightwees, with part of His Majesty's Present for that Nation, returnd some time since, & enclos'd I send Your Lordships a Copy of his Journal there, & back to this Government, by which, You'll please observe the Iroquois he met, & the miserable Condition he found these poor People in, their Town taken, & many of their People kill'd by the French & Indians in Amity with them, & many of the English Traders ruin'd, being robbed of their Goods, some kill'd, and others carried away Prisoners, & all this, as I am inform'd, is under the Conduct of the French from Canada, or New Orleans on the Mississippi, the Indians having declar'd to our Traders, that the French promis'd to give them One Hundred Crowns for every white Scalp they bring them, there are no other white People trading there, but the English Subjects, & the French, so it's obvious they would encourage the Indians to Murder our Traders in cool Blood: (Scalping is cuting the Skin round the Head, & by the Hair drawing off quite to the Eyes.) The French Traders from Canada, have

our Traders in the Woods, & robb'd them of all their Skins & Goods, they have applied to me for Protection, & Power to make Reprisals, which I by no means would grant, as we are at Peace with the French, but I pray Your Lordships Directions how to behave on such Applications for the future; as I think the British Subjects are under great Oppression, & Severities from the French Traders, in their villanous Robberies I.

And till the Line is run between Pensylvania, & this His Majesty's Dominion, so as to ascertain our Limits, I cannot apoint Magestrates to keep the Traders in good Order, as the Pensylvanians dispute the right of this Government, to the River Ohio.

Since the Arrival of Mr. Trent as above, the Twightwees have sent one Thomas Burney Express, who brought me a Belt of Wampum, a Scalp of one of the Indians that are at War with them, & in the Interest of the French, with a Calmute Pipe, being an Emblem of Peace with those they send it to) & two Letters Copy thereof I here enclose to Your Lordship they are of an odd Style, but are copied litterally as I receiv'd them.

I dispatch'd Burney back to them with a Belt of Wampum; as the Season of the Year will not admit of sending them any Supplies have assur'd them, in the Spring I would send them, & the Six Nations their Friends & Allies, Twenty Barrels Gun Powder, One Hundred small Arms, & some Clothing &c.[a]

These Nations are very Powerful, & of great Consequence to all our Settlements on the Continent; the Twightwees, & the other Nations contiguous to them, in Friendship with them, I am told, can bring into the Field, Ten Thousand Fighting Men, & as they are now join'd in strict Friendship with the Six Nations of Indians, I think it will be of great Service, to confirm them to our Interest, as they will be a great Protection to our back Settlements to the Westward, & they are able from their Situation, to hinder an Intercourse of Trade between the French Settlements of Canada, with that of the Mississippi behind our Colonies, & our Indian Traders assure me, there never was a Time so propitious for the British Colonies, as now, to secure these People in our Interest, & to encourage the Settling the interior Parts of this Dominion, but this cannot be done without considerable Presents to them. Therefore I would humbly propose, that One Thousand Pounds from the Quit Rents, should be invested in Goods, agreeable to the encloss'd Sketch of Goods suitable for them, Copy thereof have sent to Mr. John Hanbury, if it should prove agreeable from that Fund to grant the above Sum, he being a proper Person, to purchase & ship the Goods, & this Colony will be at the charge of forwarding the Goods to them, which will be a very great Expence; The last Present cost this Dominion, Twelve Hundred Pounds this Money to deliver it, & indeed

if

if His Majesty should be graciously pleas'd to give these poor People the above Present out of the Quit rents, it will be in a Manner only lending the Money, for from their Protection, I doubt not in seven Years, the Quit rents will increase above One Thousand Pounds P Annum, as many People will take up Land when they are assur'd of the Friendship of the Indians to the Westward of our Settlements, & I know no Method of geting their Friendship but by Presents, & the Thousand Pounds propos'd, will be but a Trifle, when divided among the many different Nations. 242

If Your Lordships should agree with me on this Head, I hope for Your Interest & Application in obtaining it, & I am of Opinion it should be done immediately, otherways it will be of no great Consequence or so much wanted as at this Period of Time, I have this Affair so much at Heart, for the Benefit of Great Britain & the Plantations, & the great Advantages I foresee, in cultivating a firm Alliance & Friendship with these Nations of Indians.

That if the Present be sent out as propos'd, I will go & deliver it to them in Person, as I am told such a Thing will be of essential Service, & most agreeable to them, by being present, I would fain hope, & expect to confirm them strongly to the British Interest.

I must observe to Your Lordships, that the French have already built, & actually continue to build Forts from Canada quite to the Mississippi, & that not far from our back Settlements, this String of Forts not far distant from each other, will in Time much annoy our back Country; the Twightwees have declared their Resolution to destroy all those on Lake Erie, which if they do, & we settle so far back, I doubt not from our Numbers, to make good our just right to these Lands.

There came here a Deserter from the French, I prevailed with him to give me an Account of their Forts Mend&c. which I have enclos'd You, but I cannot think the French have so many Forts, & such Number of Forces, particularly regular Forces, as this Person asserts, tho' the Man offer'd to take his Oath to the Truth of it, but from this Information, I think it's full Time we should build some Forts of Defence.

The Indians are fond & solicitous, that we should build some Forts on the Ohio &c. & I am of Opinion it would be a very proper Step; in that Case, we shall want some small Cannon, Carriages, & Powder &c. proportionable, to make a Beginning Twenty or Thirty three Pounders would do; If this meets with Your Lordships Approbation, an Order to the Ordnance would soon furnish them, which I doubt not You may obtain, not being of any great Value: and the Indians on the Ohio have open'd a Road from a River that runs into the Ohio, to the Head Potomack River in this Dominion, with a Land Carriage only of Eighty Miles, which will be of great Use to our Settlers & Traders, as

for the Conveying our Cannon to proper Places on the above River.]

Some time since, the Emperor of the Cherokees, His Empress, & only Son, two of His Generals & Attendants came to this City, they said they had come through Briers, Thickets & great Waters, to see me. I bid them welcome, & assur'd them of civil Entertainment, His Errand I found was to cultivate a Friendship, & encourage a Trade from this Government to His Nation. I told Him it was too great a Distance from this, as He had come 700 Miles, & recommended to Him to continue their Trade with S.t Carolina, which is within 100 Miles of His Nation, but He gave me to understand, there was some Uneasiness & Disputes between Him & the Governor of S.t Carolina; I advis'd Him to make up these Differences, & live in Friendship with that Colony for the future, & I would use my Interest with the Governor to establish the same, I told Him, I had not Power over our Traders to direct them in their Comerce, but would acquaint them of the Friendship, Protection & Encouragement, he was pleas'd to promise them.

I order'd for Him, Empress, Son, Generals & Attendants some fine Cloths, & a handsom Present, they went away highly pleas'd, & fully determin'd to keep up strict Friendship, & Fidelity with the British Nation in General, & this Government in particular.

My Lords. I fear the Length of this Letter may be troublesom to You, but the Matters contain'd therein appear to me so essential to the British Nation, & His Majesty's Colonies on this Continent, that I could not properly abreviat it, & if it appear in the same Light to Your Lordships, I hope I shall be excus'd, at same time beg leave to assure You while I have the Honour to Preside here, my chief Aim shall be to promote the Interest, Trade of Great Britain, & to encourage the Settling our Back Country. With great Gratitude & Truth I acknowledge the Hon.r I have had of Your Countenance & Patronage, & remain most Sincerely

Right Hon.ble

Your Lordships

much Oblig'd & most

Obed.t Hu.ble Serv.t

Rob.t Dinwiddie

P. S. I have just now rec.d

Your Lordships Letter of

the 3.d June, in regard to the

Revival of my Instructions,

as it will require some Time

to be exact on that Head, I shall

in a short Time write Your Lordships

fully thereon

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Virginia

Letter from Robt. Dinwiddie Esqr. Lieut. Govr. of Virginia to the Board, dated at Williamsburg the 10th. of December 1752. relating to ~~Indian Affairs, & transmitting sev.l Accounts viz.t~~ the inclosed State of that Province with regard to the French and Indians, & transmitting

Recd. Febry. 28. } 1753.
Read March 8. }

W. 92.

Lee Journ. W. 121

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To the Honble Robert Dinwiddie Esqr His Majestys Lieu^t Governor & Comander in Chief of the Colony of Virginia

May it please Your Honour

In pursuance to Instructions which I receiv'd from the Honble Coll^o Joshua Fry, Coll^o Lunsford Lomax, & Coll^o James Patten Your Honours Comissioners appointed to deliver His Majestys Present to the Indians, at the Logs Town, to proceed with a Present to the Twightwees. An Account of that whole Affair I beg leave to lay before You, which will appear in the following Sheets. I am

Your Honours
most Dutiful &
Obedient Servant
William Trent

June the 21st 1752 We left the Logs Town

25th We met a white Man, who had been thirteen Days from the Pick Town, he inform'd us that the French Indians had been there, & that twenty five Families of the Picks or Twightwees, had gone back with them to the French

27th We met a Mingoe Man call'd Powell, who had been then just twenty Days from Fort D'Troit, & ten Days before he left the Fort, Three Hundred French & Indians, had set off either to perswade the Twightwees back to the French, else to cut them off

29th We got to Muskingum, 150 Miles from the Logs Town, where we met some white Men from Hochocken, who told us the Town was taken, & all the white Men kill'd, the young Shawonese King having made

made his Escape & brought the Newo.

July the 2d. We reach'd Stockocken, where we met with William Joe who pass'd by the Swightwee Town in the Night, he inform'd us, the white Mens Houses were all on Fire, & that he heard no Noise in the Fort, only one Gun fired, & two or three Hollowo.

3d. We got to the Allegueck, where we heard much the same Newo, which made us conclude to go to the lower Shawnese Town with the Goods, that we might know the Certainty.

6th. We arriv'd at the lower Shawnese Town, where the Indians receiv'd us very kindly, with the Firing of Guns & Hooping & Hollo. according to their Custom, & conducted us to the long House (the Council House) where after they had given us Victuals, they enquir'd the Newo, we told them the next Day we would let them know every thing: then Thomas Burney & Andrew McBryer, the only two Men that escap'd, when the Town was Attack'd, came to us, & told us, that 240 French & Indians, on the 21st June, about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, surpriz'd the Indians in the Cornfields, & that they came so suddenly on them, that the white Men, who were in their Houses, had the utmost Difficulty to reach the Fort; three not being able to get to the Fort, shut themselves up in one of the Houses, at this Time there was but Twenty Men & Boys in the Fort, including the white Men. The French & Indians having taken Possession of the white Mens Houses, some of which was within ten Yards of the Fort, they kep a smart Fire on the Fort, the Afternoon, & had taken the three white Men, who had shut themselves up, in one of the Houses, though they had plenty of Armo. & Amunition in the House, they could not be prevail'd upon, by the white Men & Indians in the Fort, to fire a Gun, though they encouraged them as much as possible, but as soon as they were taken, told how many white Men were in the Fort. The Fren

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& Indians in the Afternoon let the Twightwees know, that if they would deliver up the white Men that was in the Fort, they would break up the Siege & go Home, after a Consultation it was agreed by the Indians & Whites, that as there was so few Men, & no Water in the Fort, it was better to deliver up the white Men, with Beaver & Wampum to the Indians, not to hurt them, than for the Fort to be taken, & all to be at their Mercy. the White Men was deliver'd up accordingly, except Burny & Andrew, whom the Indians hid, one of the white Men that was wounded in the Belly, as soon as they got him, they Slab'd & Scalp'd, & took out his Heart & eat it, upon receiving the white Men, the deliver'd up all the Indian Women they had Prisoners, & set off with the Plunder they got out of the white Mens Houses, amounting to about Three Thousand Pounds, they kill'd one Englishman & took six Prisoners, one Mingoe, & one Shawnese, kill'd, & three Twightwees, one them, the old Pianguasha King, call'd by the English Old-Britain, who for his Attachment to the English they boil'd, & eat him all up.

7th Scaruneate with some more of the Six Nations, came to us in the Morning, & ask'd us if we would go with them, in order to bring the remaining Twightwees this Way, we told them that we would, then we went to the long House, & shewid them our Belts & Speeches, with each Bell. Then the Shawnese that had been at the Twightwees produced the Wampum they brought, on a large black Belt, with a Scalp tied to the End of it, with this Speech;

BROTHERS. We have struck the French, & we expect that all Nations in Alliance with us, will do the same.

The next was a String of black Wampum, from the Captains and Warriors of the Twightwees, to the Capts & Warriors of all Nations in Alliance with them, teling them know, that they put their Women & Children under their Care, that is as much, as, they expect, that they would all assist them, & that they had not forgot the League Between them ——

(The

The next was a large white Belt, that the Six Nations had sent the upon their first being Friendo, which was to let them know, the Situa they were in was bad, & that they should move from the Fort, with with their own People, or the Six Nations, whoever should come fo that they might be in a Place of safety, but Each with the French th never would go, they also let them know, that in the Time of the Ba the French & Indians call'd to them, & told them they were Dead, w =ther they kill'd them or no, for the English, & Six Nations would put all to Death, upon which they made them this Answer. You are Liers, You have kill'd of us all, & we'll be reveng'd.

July 12th: We left the lower Shawnese Town, with twenty two Men, Boys, Whites & Indians, instead of above an Hundred which we expe occasion'd by a Quantity of Liquor coming to Town, the Chief we had, were six Nations.

19th: We lay about twenty Miles this side the Pick Town, before we took up, we heard three Guns, we sent some young Men out to dis cover who they were, but they return'd without finding any Body, about Midnight, some of our People that were awake, heard a Holl & two Whistles, they waked us, & we lay awake the rest of the Night, with our Guns in our Hands.

20th: We sent two Men off in the Morning, to view the Town, they m us about five Miles on this Side the Town, & told us, that it wa deserted, & that there was two French Flags flying; we went to the Town, unloaded our Horses, & turn'd them into the Cornfields, & hoi the English Colours, we sent out People to track which Way they were gone; they found where two Men the Day before had been sit in the Cornfields, which we suppose to be some of the Enemy wa the Fort, they found the Peoples Tracks down the Creek, one part of which had taken through the Woods, for the lower Shawnese & the rest, had gone towards their own People; We got Water in t Fort, & secur'd two of the Port Gates, the other we left open, for

(People

People to go in, & out at, a little after Dark, we heard three Guns fir'd along the French Road, upon which we sent four young Men out, to scout about the Edge of the Woods, to see what they could discover, & the rest of us kep awake all Night, at the Fort Gate, with our Guns in our Hands.

21st: In the Morning, we Lyd up part of the Skins that were left in the Fort, & lent the Main, who the Skins belong'd to, our riding Horses to bring them off. we sent some People out along the French Road, but they return'd without discovering any of the Enemy, they found blew Jacket, & a Shirt Slab'd in 6 or 7 Places, all Bloody, which we suppose belong'd to some of the Indians that was Killed, about Noon we set off upon the People's Track down the Creek, we went about seven Miles, & then took up, in order to kill Meat, having no Provisions, but what we kill'd—

29th: We reach'd the Shawnese Town, after a very tiresome & tedious Journey, having then carried the Goods, between six & seven Hundred Miles, the Weather, the Hotest that ever was known in them Parts, many of the Indian Dogs droping dead as they were Hunting, the Runs & Creeks were so dry'd that we were almost Perish'd for want of Water, having travell'd one Day two & twenty Miles without a Drop, after we had refresh'd ourselves, we went to see the Twightwees, & found, that the young Pianguisha King, Muchequnockqua, or the Turtle, two more Men, Old Britain's Wife & Son, with about a Dozen Women, & their Children, were come this Way—

August the 1st: When the six Cherokees were coming into Town, the Shawnese sent for us, to the Place they had made to receive them, after we had been there some Time, they hoisted a Suit of French Colours, which the French had given to Nucheconner, I got up, & told them, that I look'd upon the hoisting them Colours, as an Affront to His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, & as I was do. the King's Business, I could hear no Councils under them, upon wch. Mr. Montour, & myself got up, & went away. As soon as an Indian

(call'd

call'd the blew Shadow, understood it, he struck them, & throw'd them away as far as he could throw them ~]

[Brothers the Twightwees. We present You with this String of Wampum, to wash away the Blood, & to take away Grief from Your Hearts ~. We gave a String of black & white Wampum ~

The Six Nations then spoke to the Twightwees.

Brothers the Twightwees. We present You with this String of Wampum, to wipe away Your Tears, that You may see clearly what we, & Your Brothers the English, are going to say to You.

Gave a String of black & white Wampum. ~

The Six Nations spoke again to the Twightwees

Brothers the Twightwees. We present You with this String of Wampum, to clear Your Hearts & open Your Minds, that You may understand rightly, what Your Brothers the English are going to say to You ~ Gave a String of white Wampum ~.

Brothers the Twightwees. We must now inform You, that Your Brothers the Delawars, desired us to remember the Treaty made betwixt us, the Six Nations, the Shawonese, Wayondotts & themselves, with You, & they desire that You would go down, and brighten the Chain, & renew the Friendship already made betwixt us, & they further desire the English, & the Six Nations, to put their Hands upon Your Heads, & keep the French from hurting You, & to advise You not to listen, or hear what the French says to You ~

Brethren

You join'd in a Covenant Chain with us, Your Brethren the English, & the Six united Nations of Indians, & their Allies three or four Years ago. The King of Great Britain Your Father has now sent a very large Present of Goods to the Sogo Town, to be divided amongst his Children. As you could not come thither, we have taken Care to send You part; We join with the Six united Nations of Indians (in

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in advising Sou to stand fast in the Chain of Friendship, which Sou have already taken hold of, & assure Sou of the Friendship, of the Goverment of Virginia, under the Direction of the Great King Sour Father on the other side the Water.

We gave a Bell of Wampam.

The Twightwees made the following Speech, with a Beaver Blanket with a green painted Spot in the Middle.

Brothers

We perceive that Sour Country is all smooth, & clear like this Blanket, & that Sour Hearts are good, & the Dwellings of Sour Governors, are like this green painted Spot in the Middle of the Blanket, which represents the Spring in its bloom.

Gave the Beaver Blanket.

The Six Nations then produced a large Bill, which the Twightwees had sent to all the Nations in Alliance with them, with the following Speech

Brothers We are very sorry that our People were so foolish as to deliver the English out of the Fort, to the French, & their Indians, but as our People first consulted the English in the Fort, & it was agreed that it was better to deliver them up, (which we did with Beaver & Wampum, to the Indians not to hurt them,) than all to be Kill'd, & we desire all our Friends, to speak to our Brothers the English, & to interceed with them, not to desert us, but send their Traders among us, & pity our Women & Children.

Shew'd the Bell.

The Six Nations made the following Speech to the Twightwees, with a Bell of white Wampum, in favour of themselves & the English.

Brothers

We desire Sou to be strong, & to hold fast the Chain of Friendship, concluded between us, Sou, & the English, & we desire

Sou

Sow not to mind what the French & their Indians may say to
our disadvantage, for Sou have now once more come amongst us, & Sou
now see, what some of Sour own People, that loved the French, told Sou
that we should put Sou to Death if Sou came amongst us, is all Lies.
Sou have now an Opportunity of seeing that we are still Sour Friends
& of being assur'd from our own Mouths, that we shall always re=
main so, & we would have Sou mind what Sour Brothers the Dela=
wars shall say to Sou, for they have been long acquainted with the
English, & know their Hearts.

Gave the Belt

Then the Twightwees produced a feather'd Pipe, & made the following
Speech

Brothers We now acquaint Sou that the French, & their Indians
have struck us, yet we kep this Pipe whole & unhurt, that is as much
as to say, they still hold fast of the Chain of Friendship with the
English, Six Nations & their Allies.

Gave the Pipe to the Six Nations

The Six Nations then made the following Speech to the Twightwees
with a String of black & white Wampum.

Brothers

We are glad to see, that Sou have kep safe that Pipe
which we see Sou have not forgot the Treaty between Sou, us
the English.

Gave the String

Then the Six Nations gave us a Twist of Tobacco, to be given to
Half King, to desire him to acquaint the Six Nations of what ha
been done at the Twightwees, & to desire him to come down, & see
what they would do with them.

Then the Shawnesse produced a Shell, & black String of Wampum,
from the Twightwees, acquainting all Nations in Alliance with
them, that they had but one Heart with them, & though it was

(Darkness

Darkneſs to the Westward, yet towards the Sun rising it was bright & clear

Gave the Shell & String to be given the Six Nations.

Then the Shawneſse produced a String of mostly black Wampum, from the Captains & Warriors of the Twightwees, teling the Capt.s and Warriors of all Nations in Alliance with them know, that their Hands had been tied, but now they were loose, & that they have the Hatchet in their Hands ready to strike the Irench, & their Indians, & they desire all their Friends to aſsist them.

Gave the String, to be given to the Six Nations

Then the Twightwees produced a black & white String of Wampum teling the Shawneſse & Delawars know, that when they went there before, they had clear'd a Road, but as it had been stop'd by the Irench & Indians, they now clear it again

Gave the String of Wampum

Then the old Pianguisha King's Wife, got the following Speech made to all Nations in Alliance with them, with a String of black & white Wampum

Brothers. The Irench have kill'd my Husband, I am now left a poor lonely Woman, with one Son, who I recommend to the Care of the English, Six Nations, Shawneſse, & Delawars, & desire they will take Care of him

Gave the Six Nations the String

Then the Delawars produced a Feather'd Pipe, & Beaver Blanket, from the Wawetannes, with the following Speech to the English, Six-Nations & their Allies.

Brothers We have had this Pipe from the Beginning of the World, & when ever it got Cloudy, we sweep the Clouds away, & though it is dark to the Westward, yet we sweep all Clouds away towards the Sun rising, & leave a clear & serene Skie, & Brothers we present

(a Gun

I Sow with this Beaver Blanket, hoping that Sow Hearts & Minds may be as clear as the green painted Spot in the Middle.

Gave the Pipe & Blanket to be given to the Six Nations.

The Twightwees made the following Speech to the English, with a green Belt & Pipe.

Brothers When we first went to see Sow, we made a Road, wch. reached to Sour Country, which Road the French & Indians have made Bloody; now we make a new Road, which reaches all the way to the Sun rising, one End of which we will hold fast, which Road shall remain open & clear for ever, that we & our Brothers may travel backwards & forwards to one another with safety, & if we live till the Spring, our Brothers may expect to see us, & we send this Pipe that our Brothers may smoke out of, & think upon what we say, & they may depend upon seeing us in the Spring, at which Time we will give a full Answer

Gave the Belt & Pipe

Speeches made to the Shawnesse, by the six Cherokees, who came to make Peace with the Six Nations & their Allies—

Brethren

We give Sou this Tobacco to smoke, that while Sou are Smoking Sou may consider us & pity our Condition.

Gave some Tobacco tyed in a piece of Leather

Brethren

We are come to inform Sou, that fourteen Hundred of our Men, will be here in about two Months, to live amongst Sou, for we can live no longer in our own Country, for the English are angry & refuse to supply us with Powder & Lead, because they say we kill their Traders.

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Gave a String of white Beads

Brethren We are sensible there has been a great many Traders killed

kill'd, but we have not done it. You know, that it is the French Indians that have kill'd them, therefore we beg that You, the Six Nations, and Delawars, would intercede with our Brothers the English for us, that they may take Pity upon our Women & Children, & not desert us, but that they may take us under their Protection.

Gave a String of white Wampum.

All the Speeches that was deliver'd to the Six Nations, by the Shawnesse & Delawars that came from the Twightwees, & those from the Deputies of the Six Nations, were deliver'd again to the head Men of the Six Nations, at the Sogo Town, by Mr Andrew Montour, in order that they might send some Person to the Head Council at Onondagoa, with them.

When we found that Old Britain was kill'd, we gave the Cloths, by Advice of the Six Nations, in the following Manner. The Scarlet Cloak, to Old Britain's Son, a young Lad; the Hat & Jacket, with the Shirt & Stockings, to the young Pianguisha King; we Clothed Old-Britain's Wife, & gave the rest of the Goods to the young Pianguisha King, the Turtle, & two more Men of the Nation, for the use of the Twightwees; & I perswaded an Indian Trader to carry the Goods for them, who promis'd to do it, & he set of with Horses for the lower Shawnesse Town, for that Purpose.

NB: The young Pianguisha King, & Mushequanockque, or the Turtle, were two of the Deputies for the Twightwees, when they first enter'd into an Alliance with the English.

While we were at the lower Shawnesse Town, there came a Messenger from the Six Nations, to order the Indians there to keep themselves together, & to acquaint them that there was an Army from Canada arriv'd in the Lakes

William Trent

Virginia

Journal from the Ohio. to the Twightwees. & back, in June 1752.

Rec.d with Lieu.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's
Letter dated y.e 10.th of Dec.br 1752.

Rec.d Febr.y y.e 28.th
Read. March 8. } 1753.

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From the Swighlwees Town June 21st: 1752

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Our good Brother of Virginia

This comes by our Brother Thomas Burney, who was with us in the last unhappy Balle we had with our Enemies the French, & French Indians, who engaged our Fort at a Time when all our Warriors & briskest Men were out a Hunting.

They had two Hundred & forty Fighting-Men, appear'd suddenly & took us on Surprize, when they had sent us Wampum, & a fine French Coat, in Token of Peace & Good-will, just to deceive & draw our People out a Hunting, & then fall on us, as a more weak & defenceless Fort, being only Twenty Men able to bear Arms, & Nine of them were our Brothers the English, who help'd us much; But their Store & Houses being on the out Side of our Fort, our Enemies Plunder'd them, & took six of our Brothers the English's Goods, & to our great Loss their Powder & Lead, & kill'd one of them English & scalp'd him; they kill'd our great Tanquisha King, whom we call'd old Britain, for his great Love to our Brothers the English.

Brother We send You by our Brother Burney, one Scalp & a Bell of Wampum, to let You know we are more concern'd for the Loss of our King & our Brothers that were taken & kill'd, than for ourselves; altho' in great Distress for want of Arms & Ammunition, for we must look on ourselves as lost, if our Brothers the English do not stand by us, & give us Powder & Lead & Arms. To confirm what we say, & to assure You, we will ever continue true Friends & Allies to our Brothers the English.

We send You this Scalp & Bell of Wampum

P:S There was but two French Men appear'd among the Indians in Time of Balle, altho' we understood there were sundry French Men within two Miles of us, all the Time of Action, who were ready to receive their Share of the Plunder.

Virginia.

Copy of a Letter from the Treasurers to
Lieut. Gov.r Dinwiddie, June y.e 21. 1752.

Rec.d with Lieut.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's
Lett.r dated y.e 10.th Dec.br 1752.

Rec.d Febry y.e 28.th
Read March d. } 1753.

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Eldest Brother

M. 0.1

This is to let You know, that we Sulo & Windawe are come with Tears in our Eyes, & to let You know, that about three Years ago, the French King's Servants came & told us, that we should all die, & did not know by whom, or what People, but now we have found it out to be themselves, & that they have spill'd our Blood, & to assure You hereof, here is this String of Wampum, & has kill'd five of us, & eat three of our Men's Flesh, the other two they have in Irons, now we come crying to our Brother & his Allies, & to let them know, that we have taken the Hatchet to strike the French, for spilling our Blood, thus with Tears in our Eyes, the Wandawe & Piets, Captains & Kings, & to have your Opinion of it, & all Your Friendly Brothers, & that the French have all our Nation, & the Ottzabuse, Mackcuty, Twightwees, Shandaw Doutowe, & five Nations that they will have against them, & told them, that the will come & take their Land from them, & we desire our Brother to look upon us & to pity, for we are in great Distress, & that our Captains have taken up the Hatchet of War, & to assure You of that, we present this Belt of Wampum, they are allways as Counsel with us not to leave them, but we have told them, that we will not but come to our Brothers the English, where we can have Supply of Powder & Lead, and Weapons for War. Last Spring we heard here, that You our Brother & our Friends, that have very good News, that You nor our Brother's Children should not be hurt, nor our Blood spill'd, but hunt without, & now we come to You. Now they have told us go & leave them, & go to the English & get Powder & Lead & everything fit for Hunting, & let them be Your Father; this is to let our Brothers know, that we have left the French, & come to our Brothers the English, to get Supply of them, & know that we are Your Brothers, as the other Nations are, & don't think this is from our Mouth only, that it is from our very Hearts, & not to think that we are deceiving of You our Brothers, or Your Friends We have kill'd & eate ten of the French, & two of their Negroes, & eat of their Flesh, we have told You, that we have struck them, now have left them, & will not return to them any, but will War against them, & as we told You, they told us, to go to You the English, & to make a Father of them, & we are come to the Piets Town, & have found very Eldest Brothers, that swap'd every thing with us, for such as we wanted, we are very glad to find such Brothers —,

Virginia

Copy of a Letter from the Revd Mr Windaus
to Lieut. Govr Dinwiddie.

Recd with his Letter dated the
10th of Decr 1752.

Recd Febry ye 28th
Read March 8 } 1753.

W. 97.

525

5 14.

No 1.

Goods fit for a Present, for the Six United Nations, together with the Shawnesse, Delawars, Twightwees, Picts, & Windotbo ~

Every Article proportion'd to the Stroudo & Duffils, by the Quant: of which every other Article should be proportion'd ~

20 Pieces of Stroudo
20 Pc of Duffills
20 Pc of Halfthicks
10 Barrels of Gun Powder
60 Cl of Lead
10 Ps. of Garlix viz!

15 Ps. 3/4 made into plain Shirts for Men each Piece will make 10 Shirts.
10 Ps of 3/4 made into small Shirts for Children of different Ages
15 Ps. whole
10 Ps. of 7/8 made into Shirts for Men. Ruffled with Muslin, each piece will make 8 Shirts.

1000. Flints
20 Groce of Gartering & Bedlace, the Gartering Scarlet & Star 36 Yds in a Piece without Breakage
20 Ps. of 4d Ribbon, dispd, Blew, & Green
20 Ps. of 12d. Do the same Colours
10 Ps. Striped Callimancoe lively Colours
6 doz Womens scarlet worsted Stockings
6 doz Mens large worsted Caps
20 doz large Clasp Knives
100 Guns small Bored & 25 Ps Pistols
5 doz Cutlasses
60 lb of Vermillion
2 Groce of square Indian Awl Blades
26 lb of Brass Kettles
20 lb of Brass Wire different Sizes
20 lb Beads, small White
10 lb Coloured Thread
50 Meddals with His Majesty's Picture on one Side, & the British Court of Arms on the other, as they need not be so thick as English Crowns, they may be made something larger, with a Loop to put a Ribbon through.

JD

That ever Quantity of Lace Cloths, & Hats & Feathers shall be thought proper. I imagin that Scarlet Cloth, Cuff'd & Lapell'd with Blew, laced with common single Lace. Would be acceptable as any ~

Virginia

Sketch of Goods suitable as a Present for the Indians.

Rec.d with Lieu.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's
Lett.r dated y.e 10.th of Dec.br 1752.

Rec.d Feb.ry y.e 28.th
Read March 8 } 1753.

W. 98.

6

32
15

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Labalize Sautre dumaisetoile y mesen
etrase. soldat 200 pieds de canon
cedetoute deux mile soldat sur deux rive
de Lacher soldat dans les deux rive
150 mile de canon. 30 mezon de la taille de
eliat traversade nage pour faire sur diuot.
Jeune Nelle cretaine epitalle durait. mele ve une vinne
deux pour mautre ete. Petite zone
les roi charge de soldat et de munition
pour. Lutilité de la laborine pour elige
charge dindiuot et de bardau et toiture
et de mas pour les vesaux les vesues epaniole
jeunes amenie le eau de vin et de divers
et Lequi fait bateau dindiuot et de vie et durait
eliat deux bateau de cazeme eliat 1000 soldat
et pories en nombre de vaisseaux et une nuit 1200 negres
de canon

Lespetit vilage sauvage
de la vilation
de la pierre
pour transporter
espitale cayen vilage
contenant 100 etensiroit 3000
riere pour mettre de ses munpour. lemagen
pie. le seau de mine de balles de lamerique
espagnole forcerait soldat 100 canon
dans une amirale rouge a 4 mille espagnole
contenant 300 soldat et 300 mine. lemagasin

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Etat des villes nouvelle ormees

Les balize fore entes sa situe au bore de la mer
nombres de soldat 200 pies des canon. 2 ~

Destour 2 fore. entes sur au bore du midi sigue un dun bore sauter de lautre bore
nombres des soldat dans 2 deux fore 150 pies de canon. 30
nombres de meson de habitant 50

Canon velle orleant capitale du paist nombres de soldat 500
pie de canon 40
nombres de meson 600

Canon fore en bois nombre de soldat 50 pies
de canon
Soldat 50 canon 1
Si la pas nous

nombres de meson 200

Canon coupee fore en bois soldat 50 canon 1

nombres de meson 250

Le magasin fore en bois

nombres de meson 100 en village de soldat sur le bore

De la rivier vaje a nombre ville de espagnole

Les bonda fore en bois soldat 50 canon 2

Les malins fore en bois soldat 100 canon 12

Les arquebuses fore en bois soldat 200 canon 12

nombres

pie de canon

nombres de meson 250 mise pile village en fore en bois sans point de soldat

La poste de roches village sans nombres
de meson 100 de habitement fore en bois

Soldat 200 canon 8 meson 150 Les pistil village fore en bois
meson 100 point de soldat

Les cant fore en bois Soldat 50 canon 4

Les cant fore en bois Soldat 50 canon 4

legranonial fore en bois Soldat 200 canon 8

nombres de mezon 200

les petit oniat fore en bois Soldat 100 canon 4

nombre de mezon 60

. Soldat 3000 canon 24

nombres des mezon 400

lonbeebe fore en boi Soldat 50 canon 2

alibamone fore en bois Soldat 50 canon 4

legrand baiou fore en bois Soldat 50 canon 8

nombres des mezon 40

Virginia

Account of the French
Forts &c.ª from a Deserter.

Rec.d with Mr. Dinwiddie's
Letter dated 10.th Dec.r 1752.

Rec.d Febry 28.th
Read March 8 } 1753.

W 99

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Extract of the French &c.ª
from a Deserter

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Virginia.

The Treaty with the Indians at Logs. Town 1752.

Rec.d with Lieu.t-Gov.r Dinwiddie's Letter dated y.e 10.th of Dec.br 1752.

Rec.d February y.e 28.th 1753.

Read

W. 100.

An Account

Of the Treaty held between the Government of Virginia & the six united Nations of Indians, on the River Ohio, in the Year of our Lord 1752. Under the Management of Joshua Fry Lunsford Lomax, and James Patton, ye Comiss.rs on said Treaty, & to deliver His Majesty's Present, to the six Nations of Indians, & those other Indians on the Ohio, that are in Amity with us, & them.

The Comiss.rs being on their Way with the King's Present, were met on Thursday the 28.th of May, about three Miles from Shenapins Town on Ohio, by seven or eight of the Delaware Indians, on Horse-back. When they came near, all as well English, as Indians dismount'd & the Indians having fill'd, & lighted their long Pipes, or Calumets, first Smoked, & then handed them, to the Comiss.rs, & others in their Company, who all Smoked. After this Ceremony had been repeated two, or three Times, the Chief of the Indians made a short Speech, to welcome the Comiss.rs which being answer'd, they all mounted, & the Indians led the Way.

About two hundred Paces from the Town, the Comiss.rs with their Company halted, the Indians going on to join their own People, & then they began the Salute, by firing their Pieces, which was return'd by the English, & this was repeated two, or three Times.

The Comiss.rs then proceeded to the River Bank, a little above the Town, where they pitch'd their Camp, & set up the King's Colours which had been carried before them.

At this Time the Delawars had no King, but were headed by two Brothers, named Shingoo, & the Beaver, who were Dress'd after the English Fashion, & had Silver Breast Plates, & a great deal of Wampum

Friday the 29th: of May

At a Council held at Shenapins Town

Present —

Joshua Fry —
Lunsford Lomax } Comiss.rs
James Patton —

Mr. Christopher Gist Agent for the Ohio Company —

The Chiefs of the Delaware Indians.

Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter.

The Speaker of the Indians, addressing himself to the Comiss.rs

Brethren. You have come a long Journey, & have Sweated great deal. We wipe off yr. Sweat with this String of Wampum.

Gave a Str

Brethren. You are come a long Way, & we are glad to see y we hope You will open yr. Heart to us, & speak clearly; & that y may be enabled to do it, we clear yr. Voice with this String of Wampu

Gave a Str

Brethren. You are come from far, & have heard many & false Reports about us yr. Brethren, We hope you will not he them in yr. Mind, & that You may disregard them, we give you String of Wampum.

Gave a S

Brethren. We desire you will consider our Brethren, that towards the Sunsetting, & that you will give them yr. best Ad upon which, we give you this String of Wampum.

Gave a S

Then Mr. Christopher Gist, & Mr. Andrew Montour

289 to the Comiss.rs a String of Wampum, from the Council at Logs T let them know, they were glad to hear of their being on the Road, & them that they might come in safety to Logs Town.

The Comiss.rs not having any Wampum strung, without which Answers could not be return'd, acquainted the Indians, that they would answer their Speeches in the Afternoon, on which the Council broke up.

May the 29th in the Afternoon

The same Persons being met the Comiss.rs spake as followeth.

Brethren the Chiefs of the Delawars. We have had a long & difficult Journey hither, to see our Brethren, but that has been sufficently made Amends for, by the kind Reception you have given us. We assure You we are glad to meet you here in Council, & present you with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

Brethren. In y.r second Speech, you clear'd our Voices, that we might speak our Minds to you. In Answer to which we inform you, that the great King our Father, has sent by us, a Present of Goods, to his Children the Indians, the largest he has ever given them, which we are to deliver at Sagi.noos; whether we are going.

It is the Desire of our Father, that You, & we his Children, should be strongly united together as one People; & that it is our Inclination so to be joind, we confirm to You by this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren. In answer to y.r third Speech, we let you know, that we did hear many Stories in our Way hither, rais'd by idle, & wicked People, to occasion a Difference between us, but we did not believe them, & now we are satisfied that they were False. If any other should be spread, we shall wholly disregard them, & we hope you will do the like; & that our good Agreement may always continue, we give you this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren. We heartily wish well to our Brethren, who live

towards

towardo the Sun Setting, & shall be always ready to assist them, with
best Advice, whenever we shall be inform of their Circumstances, wh
in the Course of the Treaty to be held at Sogo's Town, we suppose, we m
be. We present you with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Saturday May the 30th

The Goods being put on board of four large Canoes lash'd togeth
Comissrs. & others, went on board also, to go down the River, with
Colours flying. When they came opposite to the Delawar Town, they
were Saluted, by the Discharge of Fire Arms, both from the Town
opposite Shore, where Queen Allaquippi lives, & the Compliment w
return'd from the Canoes.

The Company then went on Shore to wait on the Queen, who welco
them, & presented them, with a String of Wampum, to clear their way
Sogo Town. She presented them also, with a fine Dish of Fish, to
with them, & had some Victuals set, which they all eat of; the Com
then presented the Queen, with a Brass Kettle, Tobacco, & some other
took their Leave.

The Weather being very wet, the Comissrs went on Shore to a Fr
House, secur'd the Goods in Canoes, by covering them covering th
the best manner they could, & lay there that Night

Sunday May the 31st

They set off with the Canoes, & arriv'd at Sogo Town, where they
saluted by the Firing of small Arms, both from the Indians, & Eng
Traders residing there; & the Comissrs were met, by the Chiefs of the
Indians, on the Shore, & welcom'd.

Monday June the 1st

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The Chiefs of the Indians then at Sogo Town, having met in
Council House, by a Message, acquainted the Comissrs, that they

had something to say to them. They went to the Place, & after they & the other Company were seated, a Chief of the six Nations stood up, and addressing himself to the Comiss^rs spoke as followeth.

Brethren. You have come a long & blind way, if we had been certain, which way you were coming, we should have met you at some Distance from the Town, but now we bid You welcome, & we open y^r Eyes with this String of Wampum, which we give You in the Name of the six united Nations.

Gave a String.

Brethren of Virginia & Pensylvania. I desire that you will hearken, to what I am going to say, that you may open y^r Hearts, & speak freely to us. We don't doubt, but you have many things in y^r Minds, which may trouble y^r, notwithstanding which we hope, we may continue in Friendship, on which we give you these Strings of Wampum.

Gave two Strings.

The Comiss^rs let them know they would give them an Answer in a few Hours.

Some time after, all being met in the Council House, M^r. George Croghan, by direction of the Governor of Pensylvania, made a Speech to the Indians, letting them know it was his Desire, that they should receive their Brethren of Virginia kindly, & presented them with a String of Wampum.

The Comiss^rs then spoke as followeth.

Brethren. You sent a String of Wampum, which we met on the Road, by which you acquainted us, that you heard of our coming to visit you, & welcom'd us so far on our Journey. Yesterday we arriv'd at this Place, & this Morning you took an Opportunity, with a String of Wampum, to bid us welcome, to y^r Town; & to open our Eyes, that we may see the Sun clearly, & look upon You our Brethren.

who are willing to receive us. This we take very kindly, & we a
you of our hearty Inclinations, to live in Friendship with you
confirm this we present you with a String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren. In y^r second Speech to us, & our Brother of Pensyl
this day you deliver'd us two Strings of Wampum. to clear our
from any Impression, that may have been made on them by fly
Reports, or ill News, & that we might speak our Minds freely

Brethren. We assure you of our Willingness to remove all
understanding out of our Hearts & Breasts, which impede,
der the Friendship subsisting between us

Now Brethren We are to acquaint You, that we are sent h
by the King of Great Britain our Father, who not forgetting his
dren on this side of the great Waters, has order'd us to deliver y
large Present of Goods, in his Name, which we have brought
us; but as we understand, you have sent for some of y^r Chief
you shortly expect, we will wait with Patience till they come
then faithfully deliver you the Goods, & open our Hearts to you
assureance of which we present you with this String of Wampum

Gave a String

So which the Speaker replied, I am glad, that you have the Co
deration, to wait for the Coming of our chief Men

On Thursday the 4th of June, Thonarisa, call'd by the English th
half King, with a Sachem, deputed by the Onondago Council, & other
came down the River, with English Colours flying to Logs Town;
the following Daies they were employ'd in their own Business, t
the 10th, then a Council was appointed, for treating with the Co
of Virginia, & the Present, was set out before the Door, where they
Lodged, Arbours being made, for the Council to sit round about

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being met, the Comiss.rs addressing themselves to the Indians said—

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Sachems & Warriors of the six united Nations, our Friends & Brethren

We are glad to meet You at this Place, to enlarge the Councie Fire already kindled here, by our Brethren of Pensylvania*, to brighten the Chain, & to renew our Friendship, that it may last as long as the Sun, the Moon, & Stars shall give Light, to confirm which we give You a String of Wampum—

Gave a String

† **Brethren**. At the Treaty of Lancaster, in the Year 1744, between the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, & Pensylvania, you made a Deed, recognizing the King's Right, to all the Lands in Virginia, as far as it was then Peopled, or hereafter should be Peopled, or bounded by the King our Father, for which you rec.d the Consideration agreed on.

At the same time Conasetego desir'd, that the Comiss.rs wd recomend you for the King's further Favour, when the Settlements shou'd increase much further back. Shew the Comiss.rs promis'd, & confirm'd it by a Writing, under their Hands & Seals.

In consequence of which Promise, a Present was sent you from the King, by Conrad Wiser, which Mr. Wiser since inform'd us, that he deliver'd you, at a Council held here in the Year 1748.

Now the King our Father, to shew the Love he bears to Justice as well as his Affection to his Children, has sent a large Present of Goods, to be divided among You, & yr. Allies, which is here ready to be deliver'd to you, & we desire that you will confirm the Treaty of Lancaster.

Brethren. It is the Design of the King our Father at present, to make a Settlement of British Subjects, on the South East side of Ohio, that we may be united as one People, by the strongest Ties of

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* The Pensylvanians first treated with the Indians at this Place

of Neighbourhood, as well as Friendship. & by these means be a
to withstand the Insults of our Enemies, be they of what kind soever

From such a Settlement, greater Advantages will arise
You, than you can at present conceive. Our People will be able to
supply you with Goods much cheaper, than can at this time be
they will be a ready Help, in case you shou'd be attack'd, & some
Men among them will be appointed, with Authority to punish an
restrain, the many Injuries, & Abuses, too frequently comitted
here, by disorderly white People

Brethren. We assure You, that the King our Father, by purch
ing your Lands, had never any Intention of taking them from You
but that we might live together as one People, & keep them from the
French, who would be bad Neighbours. He is not like the French
King, who calls himself y^r Father, & endeavour'd about three
Years ago, with an arm'd Force to take Possession of y^r Country, by
veling Inscriptions on Trees, & at the Mouths of the Creeks, on this
River, by which he claims these Lands, though at the Time of their
coming, & for many Years before, a Number of y^r Brethren the
English were residing in this Town, & at several other places on
this River

You well remember how he scatter'd the Shawanese*, so tha
they are yet dispers'd all over the Face of the Earth, & he now threate
to cut off the Twightwees. This is to weaken you, that he may
you off also, which he durst not attempt while you are United

On the Contrary, the King y^r Father, will lay his Hand on
y^r Heads, under which Protection You will allways remain
safe

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* Peter Chaillee with a French Comission, robb'd some of our Trader
& drew off a great part of the Shawonese to a new Settlement, & the
French Interest, but they are since Dispers'd

Brethren. The great King our Father, recomends a Strict Union between us, you, & our Brethren towards the Sunsetting, which will make us Strong & Formidable, as a Division may have a contrary Effect We are directed to send a small Present, to the Twightwees, as an Earnest of the Regard, which the Governor of Virginia has for them, with an Assurance, of his further Friendship, whenever they shall stand in need

Brethren. We earnestly exhort you, not to be drawn away by the empty deceitful Speeches of the French, the peculiar Talent of that cunning People, but in all their Attempts to shake y^r Duty to our comon Father, think on what real Acts of Friendship, have been done by the English, & what by them, weigh these Things in y^r Minds & then determine who best deserves y^r Esteem, & Regard; for it is not by vain unmeaning Words true Friendship is to be discovered. That what we have said may have the greater Impression on you, & have its full force, we present you with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt

Brethren. It is many Years ago, that the English first came over the great Water to visit You. On our first Coming you took hold of our Ships, & tied them to y^r strongest Tree, ever since which we have remain'd together in Friendship. We have assisted you, when you have been attack'd by the French, by which You have been able to withstand them. & you have remain'd our good Friends & Allies; for though at some times, the Chain of Friendship, may have contracted some Rust, it has been easily rub'd off, & the Chain has been restor'd to its Brightness; this we hope will always be the Case, & that our Friendship may continue to the latest Posterity; We give you this String of Wampum

Gave a String

Brethren. We are sorry for the Occasion that requires us to complain to you, of an Injury done us by one of y^r People, who murder'd a poor Woman on the New River.

Murder is a great Crime, & by the Consent of all Nations, has b
usually punish'd with death. This is the Usage among the Engli
whether one of our own People has been kill'd, or one of our Brethr
the Indians; & it is one of the earliest Comands, of the great Father,
Maker of us all, who inhabits the Skies —— That whoso sheddeth
Mans Blood, by Man shall his Blood be shed.

We understand, you know the Man that is accus'd of the M
& we hope you will give him up, to be tried by our Laws; You m
be assur'd that he will have a fair Tryal, & if he is not Guilty, he wi
vent back unhurt ——

We must inform you that the Governer of Virginia, exp
that you will deliver the Person suppos'd to be Guilty up, to some
Magistrate in Virginia, whom we shall name to you, that h
send him to Williamsburg for his Tryal.

This Procedure is not only proper, as it is a Complian
with the Laws of God, & of Nations; but it is necessary to warn al
hotheaded Men, who are not guided by Reason, to forbear from su
wicked Actions, by which their Brethren suffer. ——

Brethren. We desire for the Future, that you will observe t
Treaty of Lancaster, & when ever y^r People travel through Virgin
that they will take such Passes as are directed by that Treaty; by t
Passes sign'd by Magistrates, the Men will be known, which will b
some restraint on them as to their Behaviour. It will be proper al
that a Man of Prudence, & Discretion, should head each Party, th
one among them, if possible, should speak English, & that by no mea
any French, or French Indians, be suffer'd to go with them.

We might have mention'd many other Irregularities, but
have forborne, in hopes, that for the Future, you will give y^r Peop
such Orders, as will prevent our having any further Occasion
complain. To enforce what we have said, & to induce you to do

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Justice, we present You with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

The Comiss.rs then spoke to the Allies of the six Nations, who were present, having first advised with the half King, & being join'd by him in the Speeches, in the Name of the six Nations.

Brethren the Delawars. We thank you for the kind Reception you gave us, when we came to Shenapin's, which we shall never forget. We advise & exhort you to beware of French Councils, & that you will adhere to a strict Friendship with us, the six Nations, & your Brethren, who live towards the Sunsetting, which will strengthen us all, & be a sure Defence against our Enemies. To confirm you in this Mind, we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

Brethren the Shawnese. Your Nation has suffer'd much by French Devices, by which you have been dispers'd, we exhort you that remain, to keep firm hold of the great Chain of Friendship between us, the six Nations, & their Allies, which is the likeliest Method to retrieve y.r Loss, & again to make you an happy People. We present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

Brethren the Windols. Y.r Nation is divided & part is under the Direction of the French. We think it would be good Policy in you, that are in our Interest to endeavour to bring over your Brethren; but if this can't be done, you ought to take all the Care in your Power, that they do not under the Colour, & Name of Friendship, come into our Country, & hurt our Inhabitants, or if they do, you will endeavour to secure them on their Return, & give them up, to prevent any Misunderstanding. We present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

After these Speeches had been spoke, & Interpreted the Comiss.
his Majesties Name, deliver'd the Present of Goods to the Half King &
other Chiefs of the Indians, who thankfully receiv'd them, & appointed
of their Men to make a Division of them, which they did without the
Noise, or Disorder, on the Spot, among the several Nations, whose
Representatives respectively took Charge of their Parts, to be subdi-
ded, when they carried them Home.

The Half King then with a ten row'd Belt of Wampum
his Hand, directing his Speech to Tagnivara, which is Mr. Mo
Name (said)

Child remember that you are one of our own People, & have ha
acted a great deal of Business among us, before you were empl
our Brother of Pensylvania, & Virginia, you are Interpreter betw
us, & our Brethren, which we are well pleas'd at, for we are sure o
Business will go on well, & Justice be done on both sides; But you a
not Interpreter only, for you are one of our Council, & have an equal
Right with us, to all the Lands, & may transact any publick Busin
in behalf of us the six Nations, as well, as any of us, for we look up
you, as much, as we do upon any of the chief Counsellors, & to confir
what we have said, we present you with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt

Then addressing himself to the Comiss.rs of Virginia, & all the
Indians present with a String of Wampum in his Hand, he spoke
as follows.

Brethren. It is a great while since our Brother the Buck (m
Mr. George Croghan) has been doing Business between us, & our B
ther of Pensylvania, but we understand he does not intend to do
more, so I now inform you, that he is approv'd of by our Council
Onondago, for we sent to them, to let them know, how he has helpe
in our Councils here, & I deliver him this String of Wampum to

String

strengthen him, & to let you, & him know, that he is one of our People, & shall help us still, & be one of our Council ——

Gave the String.

He next spake to the Shawnese, & told them, he took the Hatchet from them, & tied them with black Strings of Wampum, to hinder them from going to War against the Cherrokees. He said they struck their own Body, & did not know what they were doing. Had they not some of their own People there, whom they wanted to get back? & would it not be better to be at Peace, to bring them back? He charg'd them not to go again to strike their own People, & he said, that he hop'd that the Governors of Virginia, & Pensylvania, would Interest themselves in making a Peace.

Gave a black String of Wampum

Then turning to the Delawares, he said, You went to the Windo to & deliver'd a Speech, & a Belt of Wampum to make a Peace between you, & the Cherrokees; & after you came back, you let y.r young Men go to War against the Cherrokees, which was very wrong, after you had deliver'd the Speech, which I myself being present heard. I take the Hatchet from you, You belong to me, & I think you are to be rul'd by me, & I joining with y.r Brethren of Virginia, order you to go to War no more ——

He gave a Belt of Wampum

Taking a Belt of Wampum in his Hand, he proceeded as followeth

Brethren. The Governors of Virginia & Pensylvania. Some Years ago we made a Complaint, to our Brother of Pensyloania, that his Traders brought out too much spirituous Liquors amongst us, & desired, that there might not come such Quantities, & hoped he would order his Traders, to sell their Goods, & Liquors at cheaper Rates;

In answer to our Request, Conrad Weiser deliver'd us this Belt of Wampum

Wampum, & told us, that we must pay but five Buckskins for a Cag; & if the Traders would not take that, we ought have it for nothing.

Since which Time, there has been double the Quantity brought us Yearly, & sold as formerly; & we have made some Complaints since, to try to stop such large Quantities from being brought, but as there has been no Notice taken to prevent it, we believe Mr. Wiesser spoke only from his Mouth, & not from his Heart & without the Governors Authority; so we think proper to return the Belt.

He gave the Belt to Mr. Croghan.

Thursday June the 11th.

Present

Joshua Fry } Comissrs
Lunsford Lomax }
James Patton }

Mr. Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio Company
The Chiefs of the six Nations.
Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter.

The Comissrs of Virginia, deliverid to the six Nations a String of Wampum, & a Suit of Indian Cloathing, to wipe away their Tears for the Loss of one of their Chiefs, who lately came down from the Head of Ohio, to Logs Town, & died there.

Afterwards the Half King spoke to the Delawares

Nephews, You receivd a Speech last Year, from yr Brother, the Gov. of Pensylvania, & from us, desiring you to choose one of yr wisest Counsellors, & present him to us for a King; as you have not done it, we let you know, that it is our Right to give you a King, & we think proper to give you Shingos, for yr King, whom you must look upon, as yr Chief, & with whom, all publick Business must be tranwalter

transacted between you, & y^r Brethren the English.

On which the Half King put a Laced Hat, on the Head of the Beaver, who stood Proxy for his Brother Shingoo, & presented him also with a rich Jacket, & a Suit of English Colours, which had been deliver'd to the Half King, by the Comiss^rs for that purpose.

The Comiss^rs addressing themselves, to the Shawnese acquainted them, that they understood, that their chief King Cockawiecky, who had been a good Friend to the English, was lying Bedrid, & that, to shew the Regard, they bore to his past Services, they took this Opp^y to acknowledge it, by presenting him with a Suit of Indian Cloathing.

Then the Half King spoke as follows

+ Brother the Governor of Virginia. You acquainted us Yesterday, with the King's Right, to all the Lands in Virginia, as far as it is Settled, & back from thence to the Sunsetting, whenever he shall think fit to extend his Settlements. You produc'd a Copy of the Deed, made by the Onondago Council, at the Treaty of Lancaster & desir'd, that your Brethren of Ohio might likewise confirm that Deed.

Brother the Governor of Virginia. We are well acquainted, that our chief Council, at the Treaty of Lancaster, confirm'd a Deed to you, for a Quantity of Land in Virginia, which you have a Right to; & likewise our Brother Onas has a Right, to a parcel of Land in Pensylvania. We are glad you have acquainted us, with the Right to those Lands, & we assure you we are willing, to confirm anything our Council has done, in regard to the Lands, but we never understood before you told us Yesterday, that the Lands then Sold, were to extend further to the Sunsetting, than the Hill, on the otherside of the Allegany Hill, so that we can't give you a further Answer now.

Brother, You acquainted us Yesterday, that the French were a

a designing People, which we now See; & know, that they design to
cheat us, out of our Lands. You told us that the King of England, de
-sign'd to settle some Lands, on the South East side of Ohio. that it
might be better in our Brethrens power to help us, if we were in
than it is at present, at the great Distance, they live from us. We de
-sire the French design nothing else, but Mischief: for they have
struck our Friends the Twightwees. We therefore desire our Bre
-thren of Virginia, may build a strong House, at the Forks of Moho
-galio, to keep such Goods, Powder, Lead, & Necessaries, as shall be
wanting, & as soon as you please, & as we have given our Cousin
the Delawars a King, who lives there, we desire you will look
upon him as a Chief of that Nation.

Gave a large String of Wampum

Brethren S.r Brothers that live on this River Ohio are all
Warriors, & Hunters, & like our Brethren the Traders, are not all
wise Men. There has been reason for many Complaints for some
time past, but we will not complain of our Brethren the Traders,
for we love them, & can't live without them; but we hope you
will take care to send none amongst us, but good Men, sure you
know them that are fit, & we hope you will advise them how to
behave, & we will take all the Care we can, of our young Men,
that they shall behave better, than they have done.

We well remember, when first we saw our Brethren,
the English, & we remember, the first Council we held with them;
& we shall do all we can, to keep the Chain of Friendship from rust

This Evening the Comiss.rs had a private Conference
with the Half King, on the Subject of the strong House; for it had
been Alledged, that the Expression implied a Settlement of People, as
well, as an House. The Question being ask'd, whether he meant it
in that Sense or not, he answer'd in the Negative.

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The Comiss.rs then told him, that a Trade could never be
carried

carried on with them, to their Advantage, unless we had a Settlement of People near, to raise Provisions, & render them Plenty & Cheap*, for whilst the Traders, were oblig'd to bring theirs from Penoylvania, or purchase of those who brought them for Sale, they were oblig'd to lay a great Advance on their Goods, to answer that Charge; & that if at any Time, they themselves should stand in need of Assistance, against an Enemy, it would be easier for their Brethren the English, to send Men, than to support them afterwards with Provisions.

Friday the 12th of June

The Half King, & the Deputy from the Onondago Council, with a String of Wampum informd the Comissrs, that one Straizer, a Smoth in the Town of Winango, threatned to remove, that they did not desire he shou'd leave them, but if he did, they wish'd another might be sent to them. & they said, they had not a sufficient number of Traders there, to supply them with Goods

To which the Comissrs replied, that they would represent their case, to the Governor of Virginia, & hop'd they wou'd be supplied, according to their Desire.

The same Day the Chiefs of the Shawnese with a String of Wampum thank'd the Comissrs for their good Advice. They acknowledged that they had been led astray by the French, & had suffer'd for it; & said that they wou'd take care, not to be deceiv'd by the French again but would keep fast hold to the Chain of Friendship, between the English, the six Nations, & themselves

The Comissrs thank'd them, for their Attachment to the English & desir'd their Compliments might be made to the young King of the Shawnese, who was generously gone to the Assistance of the Piets. They sent him also a Lac'd Hat, & a rich Jacket.

* Wheat Flour at this time was sold for, three Pounds Penoylvania Money an Hundred, & very little to be got, & Mr George Croghan bought of the Indians, as much Corn, as made him a Bushel & half of Homony, which cost him twenty Buck Skins, of the Value of seven Pounds ten Shillings

A little before the Treaty began, a Tradero Man about forty Miles above Log's Town, cut an Indian of the six Nations dangerously across the Riot with a Knife, & took his Gun from him, which much exasperated the Indian, & he threatned to reveng it, on some of the Traders. To pacify him the Comiss.rs gave him a Gun, & Mr. George Croghan, one thousand of Wampum, to pay for the Cure.

On which the Indian return'd Thanks, for the Care his Brethren had taken, & assur'd them they had remov'd all Anger from his Breast, & that he would think no more of what had happened.

Saturday the 15th of June

Present

Joshua Fry } Comiss.rs
Lunsford Lomax }
James Patton }

Mr. Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio Company.

The Chiefs of the six Nations.

Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter.

Thonaiwa speaking to the Comiss.rs said

Brethren You told us, you sent a Present of Goods in the Year 1748. which you say Conrad Wiener deliver'd at this Town. He may have told you so; but we assure you we never heard of it from him; It is true he did deliver us Goods then, but we understood him; they were from our Brother Onas. We never made mention of the Great King our Father, nor of our Brother Assaragoa.

When directing his Speech to the Governor of Virginia, he said

Brother: You complain'd to us, that some of our People had murder'd a Woman in Virginia; It is true, there has been such

such a thing done, & Brother, we know the Man, that did it. He is one of our Six Nations, altho' he has lived some time among the French. We cannot make an Excuse, for so barbarous a Murder; but we assure you, he did it without our Knowledge, & we believe the Evil Spirit tempted him to do it; we will let the Onondago Council know, what has been done, & we believe they will try to get him, & make a Satisfac=tion, for the Crime committed

Gave a String of black & white Wampum

+ Brother. We have heard, what you said in Regard to the King's Design, of making a Settlement of his People, on the Waters of this River Ohio. You likewise told us, that you had a Deed for those Lands, Signd by our Council at the Treaty of Lancaster. We assure You of our Willingness to agree to what our Council does, or has done, but we have not the full Power, in our Hands here on Ohio, we must acquaint our Council at Onondago of the Affair, & whatever they bid us do, we will do.

In regard to our Request of building a strong House at the Mouth of Mohongalio, you told us it would require a Settlement, to support it with Provisions, & Necessaries. It is true but we will take Care, that there shall be no Scarcity, of that kind, untill we can give you a full Answer. Although in all our Wars, we don't consider Provisions, for we live on one another, but we know, it is different with our Brethren the English

Gave three Strings of white Wampum

The Comiss^rs having drawn an Instrument of Writing for confirming the Deed, made at Lancaster, & containing a Promise, that the Indians would not molest our Settlements, on the South East side of Ohio, desir'd Mr. Montour to converse with his Brethren, the other Sach=ems in private, on the Subject, to urge the Necessity of such a Settlem^t & the great Advantage it wou'd be to them, as to their Trade, or their Security. On which they retire'd for half an Hour, & then return'd,

&

& Mr. Montour said, they were satisfied in the Matter, & were willing to Sign, & Seal, the Writing; which was done, & Witnessd by the Gentlemen then present

The Half King spoke as followeth.

Brethren the Governors of Virginia & Pensylvania.

You expressd your Regard for our Friends, & Allies, the Twightwees, & have consider'd their Necessities at present. We return you our Thanks, for y.r Care of them; we will join with you, & desire you will deliver them this Belt, & let them know from us, that we desire them not to forget, what they did in Pensylvania, when they were down four Years ago, & join'd in Friendship, with our Brethren the English. We desire they may hold fast by the Chain of Friendship, & not listen to any, but their Brethren the English, & us, the six Nations, Delawars, & Shawnese, as we will stand by them; we expect they will come down, & confirm the Friendship they have engag'd in, with the English.

We deliver'd the Belt to be sent to the Twightwees

The Comiss.rs then open'd the Road to Virginia with a Belt of Wampum, & the following Speech.

Brethren We have travel'd through a long & dark Way, to meet you at this Council. We have now compleated our Business, with Pleasure, & Satisfaction, both to you, & us, & as we are now returning back, we do in the Name of the great King our Father, as also in the Name of y.r Brother, the Governor of Virginia, remove all Obstacles out of the Way, & make clean the Road, that you may at any time, send Messengers to us, on any Occasion, & we shall be always ready to receive them kindly, & look on you as our Brethren, & in Token of the Sincerity of our Hearts, we present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave the Belt

The Comiss.rs then added

Brethren. At the Treaty of Lancaster, the Commissrs informd you, of a large House built among us, for the Educating of Indian Children & desird, that you would send some of yr. We now make you the same Offer, but if you think it too farr to send yr Children, we desire to know, whether it would be agreeable to you, that Teachers shou'd be sent among you.

The Advantages of an English Education, are greater than can be imagin'd by those, who are unacquainted with it. By it we know, in that part of the World, from whence we came, how Nations for some thousands of Years back have risen, grown Powerful, or Decay'd, how they have remov'd from one place to another; what Battles have been fought; what great Men have liv'd, & how they have acted, either in Council, or in War.

In this part of the World we know, from the first time the Spaniards came to it, how cruely they used the Indians, then wholly ignorant of Fire Arms, & we know the Actions of the French against you, & others. There are many Benefits arising from a good Education, which would be too long to be mentiond, but the Greatest of all is, that by it we are acquainted, with the Will of the Great God, the Creator of the World, & Father of us all, who inhabits the Skies, by which the better People among us, regulate their Lives, & hope after Death, to live with him for ever.

Gave a String of Wampum.

To which the half King after a short Pause answerid.

Brethren. We heard of the Offer, which was made us at Lancaster, & we thank you for that, which you make us now, but we can give you no Answer, before we have consulted the Onondagoo Council about it.

+ A Copy of the Instrument of Writing, before mentiond.

Whereas

Whereas at the Treaty of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster & Province of Pensylvania, held between the Government of Virginia, & the six united Nations of Indians, in the Year of our Lord, One Thou-sand, Seven Hundred, & Forty Four The Honourable Thomas Lee, & Wm Beverley Esqrs being Comissrs, a Deed recognizing & acknow-ledging, the Right & Title of His Majesty our Sovereign Lord the King of Great Britain, to all the Lands within the Colony of Vir-ginia, as it was then, or hereafter might be Peopled, & bounded by his said Majesty, our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs, & Successors, was Sign'd, Seal'd, & Deliver'd, by the Sachems, and Chiefs of the six united Nations, then present, as may more fully appear by the said Deed, reference thereunto being had, We Conogarieo Chescago, Conondagret, Sagnivara, Togrondoara, Shonoriva, Sachems & Chiefs of the said six Nations, now met in Council, at Logs Town do hereby Signify our Consent, & Confirmation of the said Deed, in as full, & ample a Manner, as if the Same was here Recited. And whereas his Majesty has at present a Design, of making a Settle-ment, or Settlements, of British Subjects, on the Southern, or East-ern parts of the River Ohio, called otherwise Allegany, we in Council (Joshua Fry, Sunoford Somay, James Patton Esqrs being Comissrs on behalf of his Majesty) do give our Consent thereto, & do further promise, that the said Settlement, or Settlements, shall be unmolested by us, & that we will as far as in our Power, assist, & Protect the British Subjects there inhabiting. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our Hands, & Seals, this thirteenth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, & Fifty Two

Sign'd, Seal'd, & Deliver'd, in presence of

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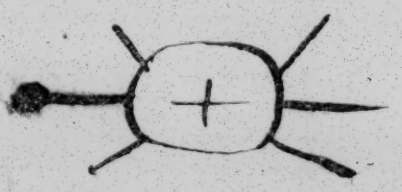
	Marks of	
William Trent		
George Croghan	Conogarieira	Seal
Thomas McKee		
William Blyth	Chevcago	Seal
Hugh Crawford	Conovagret	Seal
Michael Teaffe		
William West	Montour Sagnivara	Seal
Christopher Gist		
William Preston	Togrondoara	Seal
Aaron Price		
John Taylor	Shonariva 	Seal
Peter Teelee		

A Copy of a Letter to Captain William Trent, & of the Speech to the Twightwees

To Capt. William Trent

Logs Town June 13th

Sir

We desire you to proceed with Expedition, to the Piele Town, & there to deliver to the Pianguisha King, the Sac'd Hat, Cloak & Vest for his own use, & the rest of the Present, to be dispos'd of, as he, & the rest of his great Men, shall think fit; & that you will endeavour to promote his Majesties Interest there

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax
James Patton

Speech

Speech to the Twightwees

Brethren the Twightwees. You join'd in a Council Chain with us, your Brethren the English, & the six Nations of Indians, three or four Years ago, which was agreeable to us.

The King of Great Britain has now sent a very large Present of Goods to Logs Town, to be divided among his Children, & as you could not come thither we have taken care to send you part.

We join with the six Nations in advising you, to stand fast to the Chain of Friendship, which you have already taken hold & assure you of the Friendship of the Government of Virginia under the Direction of the Great King y.r Father, on the other side of the Water.

I. F.
S. S.
I. P.

A true Copy.

Test Wm Withers

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Copy[1]

[Jan 9–10, 1753][2]

Brother

Since we have heard of the Death of our Great Frind Sir Petter Warren[3] have all ways had Tears in our Eyes and as We look upon You to be in the Same Meloncholy Condition are Come to Condole with you and Dry up your Tears on this melon. occ^{n}. For were you To Remain in this State it woud be a General loss to the Countrey but to us in particular we now Desire to wipe away your Tears and to open your Mouth and ears that you May a Gain See hear & Speak to us your Brothers

Belt

We are much Gri[e]ved for the loss of our Good Fri[e]nd As we are Convinced of the Good Services he has done against the Enemy. Nay to him we seemed to owe preservation now he is Gone and as its the Lords will We Submit to it but we must count our Selves now lost without him, nay we look on our Selves as Dead men or men Doom'd Shortly to Die for our Great Help is no more

A Belt

Brother

This Sorrow which is on us has Darkend our Eyes that we cou'd not Clearly See, the Sun Seemd Dim Darkned with Clouds but Now We Clear up that Darkness and the Clouds role aside that we Can begin to See the Sun Shine Bright

A Belt

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[1] In Canadian Public Records, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol 9.

[2] Date taken from the indorsement.

[3] Sir Peter Warren died in Dublin, Ireland, July 29, 1752.

Brother

As we are Sensible the Grife with which you are Troubled is deep Setteled in Your Body We now with the Clearist water rench your inwards to remove the Grife whear buryed there

a Belt

Brother

We Remember the Joyfull Day we first Saw you in our Countrey. its now Since about Seventeen Years ever since which time we have lived in the Greatist frindship and also dont forget you then told us you wou'd live & Die amongst us to our Great Sattisfaction

Belt

Brother

you have been A Great Good Standing tree amongst us a long time. We are now Troubled [to] find it falling. but are Detirmend [to] keep [it] up with all our Might. We want no other Tree but Such as you are and our Room or meeting place we Desire may [ ]

Belt

Brother

We leave here with you a little bag in which is Contained all Necessaryes Relateing to News we Desire you to take particular Care of it, in it youl find a Candle which you will light imeadiately on reciveing any News relateing to your Belts its light will bring your News Clear To us Either by Night or Day

Belt

Brother

forget you then told us you wou'd live & Die amongst us to our sioners to take Care of us and our News We dont like them Nor Wont hear them Speak in any Shape Nay if our Good Brother the Govr. wants to Speak with us through those men We the two Castles of the Mohawks Wont heare his News

We Cant Say how the upper Nations Will behave in this for they Speak with lips & not with hearts Which is not our princible

Belt

INDORSED:

Jany. 9th. & 10th. 1753

TO GEORGE CLINTON

A. L. S.[1]

May 22^{d}. 1753 —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCEY

Your favour by M^{r}. Ogilvie[2] I received together with the Negroe fellow, Whom I shall have as great Care taken of as if my own — I received Yesterday a letter from Captn. Stoddert, an Abstract of which I send Your Excellencey, as I look upon it worthy Your Excellenceys Notice &ca. — I make bold also to inclose a letter I received from the Mayor of Albany, purely for Your Excellenceys perusal, it shews what they want to have done, and indeed could it be obtained, I think it would be a great Security to Albany. however I shall say nothing on that Head, being of opinion Your Excellencey will be addressed by Others more imediately conscerned.

I have Been so much from Home this time past, that my business is quite backward, which will prevent my goeing to York, as early as I intended, however shall endeavour to be there ab^{t}. the tenth of June. I assure You Sir, I am so much pestered now with Traders Indians &ca that I can scarce lay pen to paper. So hope Your

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[1] In William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.

[2] The Rev. John Ogilvie.

To his Excellency the Honourable
Gorge Clinton cabton Geneial and in
chief of his Magestie Prouince of
Nuew york and Terrlorias therin
depnd eing in America & admiral
of the Same and admirall of the White
Squadron of his magestis fleet &c in
Councel

The Petition of Hendrick Petirson
Abrom Petirson Indes Poules
Petirson Johanos Nikos Ingens
may it pleis your Excelence to Let us
Ingens Havorein Will to Let our Fo
Geirmans have part in that grant
that Tidy in Ginis in teinds to have
or elis wee will kee it all to our
Seve[ra]l may it pleis your Excelence.
and Gentleill[men] of the Councell
our Cristein brethirein hais had the
promis of it this maney yeirs and
at all tims Suplis us in our want
and wee Canot Let eney otheir have
it may it Plei[s] your Excelence to anser
our Request as Ingeins natifs of this
Land and wee will Stop Eney Seuiein
that will Com our cristein Brotheirs
and Wee ar all on and wee will not
haue our Church Pull down for wee
are on Church

and wee will not peart wee ar grown
up togtheir and wee mitend to Lide our
Lif tim to githeir as Brotheirs

his
Hendrick D Petirson
mark

his
Abram N Petirson
mark

Jebanezthe S: Daulus Petirson
8 Onontio:yoh
John Nicklos
his mark

1753

Governor's Proposition into their Consideration unanimously agreed, as he stood in so near a Relation to the Proprietaries, and was himself perfectly agreeable to them, to place him at their Head, and that when he shall have taken the legal Qualifications he should be considered as the first named or Eldest Counsellor on the Death or Absence of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

February the Eighth, 1753.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Andrew Montour waited on the Governor and said he came to him on purpose to acquaint him that he was going to Onondago with a Message from the Governor of Virginia to invite the Six Nations to come to a Treaty at Winchester in the summer; and desired to know if his Honour had any Business to transact with those Indians. He likewise informed the Governor that the Six Nations at Ohio had called him to their Council, and had observed all the Forms usual on the Admission of Members of Council, and that he was desired to make this known at Onondago.

The Governor chose at this time to send no Message to the Council at Onondago being desirous to know first how the Six Nations might receive the Governor of Virginia's Invitation of them to a Treaty at Winchester.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 21st May, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, } Esquires.
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to inform him that the House was met according to their Adjournment and ready to receive whatever he had to lay before them.

The Governor laid before the Board several Letters from Governor Clinton, enclosing Accounts from Coll. Johnson and from the Commanding Officer at Oswego that a large Armament of French and Indians had passed by that Fort destinated, as was suspected, for Ohio, in Order to take Possession of that Country, and to build Forts on that River; whereupon he had dispatched Messengers to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia; and likewise Mr. West was sent to Sasquehannah there to procure and send away two Messengers, one by Patowmec and the other by Juniata, to Ohio to

Extract of a Letter from Robert Dinwiddie Esq.r Lieutenant Gov.r of His Majesty's Colony of Virginia, to the Board of Trade, dated the 10.th of Dec.r 1752.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

Since my last Letter to your Lordships Mr. William Trent, who was sent from the Ohio, (by the Commissioners from this) to the Twightwees with part of His Majesty's Present for that Nation, returned some time since, and inclosed I send Your Lordships a Copy of his Journal there and back to this Government, by which you'll please observe the Risques he run, and the miserable Condition he found these poor People in, their Town taken, and many of their People killed by the French and Indians in amity with them, and many of the English Traders ruined, being robbed of their Goods, some killed, and others carried away Prisoners, and all this, as I am informed, is under the Conduct of the French from Canada or New Orleans on the Mississippi, the Indians having declared

40 for

to our Traders, that the French promised to give them one hundred Crowns for every white Scalp they bring them, there are no other white People Trading there, but the English Subjects and the French, so it's obvious they would encourage the Indians to murder our Traders in cool Blood; (Scalping is cuting the Skin round the Head, and by the Hair drawing it off quite to the Eyes.) The French Traders from Canada have met our Traders in the Woods, and robbed them of all their Skins and Goods; they have applied to me for Protection and Power to make Reprisals, which I by no means would grant, as We are at Peace with the French, but I pray Your Ldships Directions how to behave on such Applications for the future, as I think the British Subjects are under great Oppression and Severities from the French Traders in their villanous Robberies.

C. J.

COLONIAL OFFICE

I must observe to your Lordship, that the French have already built, and actually continue to build Forts from Canada quite to the Mississipi, and that not far from our back Settlements, their Forts not far distant from each other will in time much annoy our back Country. The Iroquois have declared their Resolution to destroy all those on Lake Erie, which if they do and We settle so far back, I doubt not from our Numbers to make good our just Right to these Lands.

One came here a Deserter from the French, I prevailed with him to give me an Account of their Forts, Men, &c. which I have inclosed you, but I cannot think the French have so many Forts and such a Number of Forces, particularly regular Forces, as this Person asserts, tho' the Man offered to take his Oath to the Truth of it; but from this Information I think it's full time We should build some Forts of Defence.

Extract of a Letter from
Robert Dinwiddie Esqr.
Lieut. Govr. of His Majestys
Colony of Virginia, to the
Board of Trade, dated
the 10th of Decr. 1752.

1.

Recd in the Bd of Trade 16th
March 1753.

To the Hon.ble Robert Dinwiddie Esq.r His Majestys Lieu.t Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Virginia

May it please Your Honour,

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

In pursuance to Instructions which I received from the Hon.ble Coll.o Joshua Fry, Coll.o Lunsford Lomax, and Coll.o James Patton Your Honours Commissioners appointed to deliver His Majestys Present to the Indians at the Logs town to proceed with a Present to the Twightwees. The Account of that whole Affair I beg leave to lay before You, which will appear in the following Heads. I am,

Your Honours
most Dutiful &
Obedient Servant
William Trent

June the 21.st 1752 We left the Logs town
25.th We met a white Man who had been
thirteen Days from the Picka Town
he informed us that the French
Indians

42

Indians had been there, and that hereby five Families of the Pickaway Twightwees had gone back with them to their Towns.

29th Met at Mingoe Town called Pewell, who had been there just twenty Days before he left the Head Towns Sandusky Shenchendand Sidiams, had not effected the Peace between the Twightwees & the rest them off.

30th Began to Weathington 150 Miles from the Log Town where we met Colo Morgan, who told us the Town was taken and all the White Men killed, the Young Shawnese King having made his Escape and brought the News.

July the 2d Reach'd Shechinchand, where we met with Wm Ives who passed by the Twightwee Town

town in the Night he informed us that while
We were there we should hear, and that he
heard no Noise in the Fort, only one Gun
fired, and two or three Hollows.

5. We set off the Negroe where we
heard the same News which made us
conclude to go to the lower Shawnese Town
with the Goods, that we might know
the Certainty.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
COLONIAL
OFFICE

6. We arrived at the Lower Shawnese
Town where the Indians received us
very kindly, with the Firing of Guns
and Hooping and Hollowing according
to their Custom, and conducted us to the
long House of the Council House, where
after they had given us Victuals, they
enquired the News, We told them the
next Day We would let them know
every thing; then Thomas Bunny
and Andrew Ml. Cryer, the only
two Men that escaped when the
Town was Attacked, came to us, &
told us that 240 French and

43 Indians

Indians on the 21st June, about Noon
& Killed in the Morning surprized the
Indians in the Cornfields, and
that they came so suddenly on them
that the white Men, who were
in their Houses, had Difficulty to reach their Fort
not being able to get to the Fort
shut themselves up in one of the
Houses, at this Time there was
but Twenty Men and Boys in
the Fort, including the white
Men. The French and Indians
having taken Possession of the
white Mens Houses, some of
which were within Gun Shot of
the Fort, they kept a smart
fire on the Fort, till the Af-
fair arose, and had taken the
three white Men, who had
shut themselves up, in one of
the Houses though they had
plenty of Arms and Ammunition
in the House, they could not be
prevailed upon by the white
Men and Indians in the Fort,

to

COLONIAL OFFICE

a good Gun, thought they encouraged them as much as possible, but as soon as they were taken, told how many white Men were in the Fort, The French and Indians in the afternoon let the Knights know that if they would deliver up the white Men that were in the Fort, they would break up the Siege and go Home, after a Consultation it was agreed by the Indians and Whites that as there were few Men, and no Water in the Fort it was better to deliver up the White Men with Grace and Thanks to the Indians not to beat them, than for the Fort to be taken and all to be at their Mercy the White Men was desired accordingly except Young and Duncan, whom the Indians hid one of the white Men that was wounded in the Belly, as soon as they got him, they stabbed and scalp'd him and took out his Heart and eat it upon receiving the

white

44

prisoners them, they delivered up all
the Indian Women they had
(Prisoners, and set off with the
(Shawnees they got out of the
white Mens Houses, amounting
to about Three Thousand Pounds,
they killd one Englishman and
took six Prisoners one Negroe
and one Shawnese killd, and
three Twightwees, one of them, the
old (Sanguisha) King, called by
the English Old (Britain) who
for his Attachment to the Eng-
lish they boild and eat himall
up.

We (Cornstalk) with (some)
more of their Six Nations came)
to us in the Morning and ask'd
us if we would go with them
in order to bring the remain-
ing Twightwees this Way,
We told them that we would,
then we went to the long House
and shewd them our (Belts
and Speeches, with each Belt,

Then

Then the Shawnese that had been at the Twightwees produced the Hatchet they brought in a large black Belt with a Tulip tied to the End of it, with this Speech.

Brothers. We have struck the French and we expect that all Nations in Alliance with us will do the same.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

The next was a String of black Wampum from the Ohyotanino and Nations of the Twightwees to the Cherokees and Nations of all Nations in Alliance with them, letting them know that they put their Hands and Children under their Care that as much as they expect that they would do their part, and that they had not forgot the Treaty between them.

The next was a large white Belt, that the six Nations had sent them upon their first being Friends, which was to let them

know

and Indians instead of above one
Hundred which the expected recruit
and by a Quantity of Liquor coming
to Town, the Chief we had were
Six Natives.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
COLONIAL
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10. We lay about twenty Miles
this side the Pickt Town, before
We Encamp, We heard three Guns
We sent some young Men out to
discover who they were, but they
returnd without finding any Body,
about Midnight some of our People
that were awake, heard a Hollow
and two Whistles, they marked us,
and We lay awake the rest of
the Night, with our Guns under
Hander.

11. We sent two Men off in
the Morning to view the Town
they met us about five Miles on
this side the Town and told us
that it was deserted. and that

there was two French Flags
flying. We went to the Town,
unloaded our Horses and
turned them into the Cornfields
and hoisted the English Colours,
We sent out People to track
which way they were gone, they
found where two Men the Day
before, had been riding on the
Cornfields, which We supposed
to be some of the Enemy watch-
ing the Port, they found the
People's Tracks down the Creek,
one part of which had taken
through the Woods for the
lower Shawnese Town and
the rest had gone towards
their own People; We got-
ters in the Port, and
secured two of the Port Gates,
the other We left open for
our People to go in, and sent
it, a little after Dark We
heard three Guns fired along
the

the French Head, upon which He sent four young Men out to meet about the Edge of the Woods, to see what they could discover, and the rest of us kept near the Fort Gate, with our Guns in our Hands.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

21. In the Morning, We lyd up part of the Skins that were left in the Fort and sent the Man who the Skins belongd to Our Eldest Sister to bring them off, We ourselves Peopled out along the French Road, but they returnd without discovering any of the Enemy, they found blue Sucket and a Shirt Stabd in Cort Haca, all Bloody, which We suppose belongd to some of the Indians that was killd, about Noon We set off upon the Peoples Track down the Creek, We went about seven Miles, and then took up in order to kill Meat, having no Provisions, but what We killd,

22. We reachd the Shawnese Town after a very tiresome and tedious Journey, having then carried the Goods betwen

(Kind. seven Hundred Miles, the Weather the
Coldest that ever was known in them Parts
ning of the Indian Dogs droping dead as they
were Hunting the Bears and Buffaloe
Nory's that we were almost Perish'd
for Want of Water having travell'd one
Day five and twenty Miles without fin
Drop, after we had refresh'd ourselves
We went to see the Twightwees and
found that the Young Pianquisha King
Mushequnockque or the Turtle two
more Men, Ol' Britain's Wife & Son
with about a Dozen Women and their
Children were come this Way.
Aug.t 4th The 4. When the six Cherokeeuse
were gone from the Shawnese and for
as the Have they had made deceive
thereafter We had been there some Time
they hoisted a Suit of French Colours w.ch
the French had given to Ruhecouner
get up and told them, that. look'd upon the
hoisting them Colours as an Affront to His
Majesty the King of Great Britain and as
was doing the Kings Business. I could hear no Councils
under them, upon which Mr. Montour and my self got up
went away. As soon as an Indian call'd the blue Shadow
understood it, he struck them and throw'd them away

Brothers the Twightwees. We present
you with this String of Wampum, to wash away
the Blood, and to take away Grief from your
Hearts. We gave a String of Black and white Wampum

The six Nations then spoke to the Twightwees

Brothers the Twightwees. We present you
with this String of Wampum, to wipe away your
Tears, that you may see clearly with Us, and
your Brothers the English are going to say to you

gave a String of black and white Wampum.

The six Nations then spoke again to the Twightwees

Brothers the Twightwees. We present you
with this String of Wampum, to clear your
Hearts and open your Ears, that you may
understand rightly, what your Brothers the
English are going to say to you.

gave a String of white Wampum.

Brothers the Twightwees. We must
now inform you, that your Brothers the
Twightwees do not remember the Treaty
made between us the six Nations the Shawnese
Wanandots and themselves with you, and they
desire that you would go down, and brighten
the Chain, and renew the Friendship already
made between us, and they further desire the

English

English, and the six Nations, to put their
Hands upon your Head, and keep them
there for burying you; and to advise
you not to listen, or hear what the French
or to you Brethren.

You joined in a Covenant Chain
with us, you Brothers the English and
the six united Nations of Indians and
in addition you to stand fast in the Chain
of Friendship, which you have accepted and
hold fast and true you & the Friendship
of the Government of Virginia, under
the direction of the Great King your Father
on the other side the Water.

We gave a Belt of Wampum.

The Speaker then made the following speech
with a Beaver Blanket in it a green painted
post in the middle. Brothers

We.

We perceive that your Country is all smooth, and clear like this Belt and that your Sun is very hot and the Inclination of your Persons are like this green painted Post in the middle of the Belt, which represents the Spring in its Season.

Then the Beaver Belt.

The six Nations then produced a large Belt whereon the Figure of two men with the six Nations in Alliance with them with the following Speech.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

Brothers. We are glad that our Ancestors were so foolish as to deliver the Land of the Sun to the Strangers their Children, as our People first acquainted the English with the Soil and Strength of this Country, and taught them how to cultivate their Land for their Support, and when pity for Women & Children

Then the Belt

The six Nations made the following Speech to the Virginians after a Belt of Wampum in token of Friendship and the Peace.

Brothers!

We desire you to be strong, and to hold fast the Chain of Friendship concluded between us, You, and the English, and We desire you not to mind what the French and their Indians may say to our disadvantage, for you have now all more come amongst us and you now see what some of your own people that lived the French told you, that we should put you to Death if you came among us, it is all Lies. You have now an opportunity of seeing that we are like your Friends, and if being assisted from our own Hands, that we shall always remain so, and be rewarded how you mind what your Brothers the Delawars shall say to you, for they have been long acquainted with the English and know their Hearts.

Gave the Belt.

Then the Virginians produced a fine Pipe and made the following Speech.

Brothers.

Brothers We now acquaint you that the
Creek and their Indians have struck us,
yet we kept this Pipe sticking & smoak that
it as much as to say, they still had part of
the Land in Friendship with the English.
Six Nations and their allies.

Give the Pipe to the Interpreter.

The Interpreter then made the following
speech to the Foreigners with a String of
black and white Wampum

Brothers

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

We are glad to see that you
have kept the Pipe, by which we
are sure that you keep the Peace between
you, & and the English.

Give the String.

Upon the six Nations giving the String
& Belt, the Interpreter proceeded
to desire him to acquaint the six Nations
what had been done at the Congress,
and to desire him to remember and
speak their mind to us with strength.

The Interpreter proceeded a
third and last time giving the Wampum from

the

The Iroquois, acquainting all Nations
in Alliance with them, that they had
set one Heart with them, and brought
down darkness to the Westward, yet
forward: the Sun shining it more bright
and clear.

Onondio & all agreed to begin the
Six Nations.

Then the Sauwese produced a String
of white black Wampum from the Lap=
landers & Indians of the Iroquois, telling
the Esquimaux & Indians of all Nations in
Alliance with them thus, that their
Hands had been tied, but now they were
loose and that they saw the Sun clear
in their Hands: thus to shine both,
and their Children, and they desire all
their Friends to rejoice with them

Then the Sioux rose & gave the six Nations
Then the Iroquois produced a String
of black and white Wampum telling the
Esquimaux & Indians that whereas
they were sent here Messengers and heard
a Song, but as it had been stopped by
the Esquimaux & Indians, they desired Again

Gave

Gave the String of Wampum.

Upon the old Sachems Decease Wife, gave the following Speech made to all Nations of Indians with them, with a String of black and white Wampum.

Brothers The French have killed my Husband, I am now left a poor Disconsolate Woman, with one Son, who I recommend to the care of the Englesh, six Nations, Shawanese & Delawars, and desire they will take Care of him.

Gave the six Nations the String & twelve Skins, desired a Belt of Peace for my Son, which was Granted, and desired the Shawanese & Delawars to do the like.

Brothers We have had this Day the Beginning of the Word & hope there is a Road Cleared to bring it to us, & we hope the Road may be kept Clear, that no Blood may be Spilt upon it, & we hope all Roads to our Towns may be Clear, and Strangers may come & go in Safety, and Trade with our Wives & Children, that we may live like Brothers & Friends, and desire no Body may be admitted in the Road, nor in the middle

Gave the Pipe and Basket to be given
to the six Indians
The Foreigners made the following speech.
to the English with a String of Wampum.

Brothers When we first met here
you were made aware which reached to
your dwellings, which Road the French
and Indians have made bloody; now
we make a new Road, which reaches as
far as to the Lakes and Rivers where we
live, and Clear that Road, which shall
remain open & clear for ever, that we
and our Brothers may Trade Cheerfully
and journey to one another respectfully
and if we live till the Spring, our
Brothers may expect to see us, and we
and the Six Nations that our Brothers may
trade as usual; and think upon what
we say, and then may depend upon
seeing us in Philadelphia, at which
time we will give a full Answer.

Gave the Belt and Pipe
Speech made to the Twightees by the
six Nations, who came to make Peace
with the six Nations and their Allies

Brethren

Brethren

We give you the Joyful Tidings
that we are Brethren, you Poor Sin-
ners & Children of Wrath by Con-
ception

Save some Place in your Affection for us
Brethren.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
COLONIAL
OFFICE

We are come to inform you, that
fourteen hundred & two-Dozen will be here in
about two Months, to live with you,
for we can live no longer in our own Country,
for the English are hanging and driving it
together like mad, Insomuch that here
we are not able to live any-

Give us room & welcome. Said
Brethren We are sensible these Indians
speak many Tongues, but we have
but three, & you speak the French
Indians speak three Tongues, therefore
we two that can, the rest of Brethren & Women
cannot, they must have Interpreters
Women & Children, that cannot, but
that they may have to understand Salvation

Give us room & welcome Brethren
all the Creeks that can understand to live

Six Nations to the Shawnese & Delawars that came from the Twightwees and those from the Ingnecks of the six Nations, were returned again to the Head men of the six Nations, at the Cayo. town, by the Indian Messengers; to whom they then, by their Speech, Spoke as follows, viz. Brothers, you have Spoke to us by a Belt of Wampum, the Chain of Friendship, & the Strong Ligament that Ties, Unites & Binds us Brothers, We Unite and Join with you, and Speak to you as Brothers, We Tye & Fasten the Tomahawk, & Hatchet for you, We Tye & Fasten the Bridles, Saddles & Pads for your Horses, We Tye & Fasten the Kettle & Pot, for you to Cook in, We Tye & Fasten the Blankets for the Use of the Twightwees; and Persuaded as Brothers to carry the Goods for them, who promised to do it, and be set off with Horses for the Lower Shawnese Town for that purpose

N3. The.

B. The young Chinquisha King and Pine=
apple Chief of the Tuscarora nation for the
Purpose for the Tuscarora nation for join=
ing into an Alliance with the English.

While we were at the lower Shawnese
Town, there came a Messenger from the six
Nations to order the Indians there to keep
them selves Neutrall and to accquaint
them that there were an Army from Canada
arrived in the Lake.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
COLONIAL
OFFICE

William Trent.

Copy.

Journal from the Ohio to the Twightwees & back, in June 1752.

2.

in the Lds of Trade 16th March 1753

From the Twightwees Town June 21. 1752.

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Our Good Brother of Virginia,

This comes by our Brother Thomas Burney, who was with us in the last unhappy Battle we had with our Enemies the French and French Indians, who engaged our Fort at a time when all our Warriors and Prickest Men were out a Hunting.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

They had two hundred and forty fighting Men appeared suddenly and took us on surprize, when they had sent us Wampum, and a fine French Coat in token of Peace and Good-will, just to deceive and draw our People out a hunting, and then fall on us as a more weak and defenceless Part, being only twenty men able to bear Arms, and nine of them were our Brothers the English who helped us much, but their Wives and Houses being on the Out-side of our Fort, our Enemies plundered them, and took six of our Brothers the English's Goods, and to our great Loss their Powder and Lead, and killed

one

one of them English and scalped him. they killed our great Lianquisha King, whom we called a Ed Britain for his great Love to our Brothers the English.

Brother, We send you by our Brother Burney one Scalp and a Belt of Wampum to let you know We are more concerned for the Loss of our King and our Brothers that were taken and killed than for ourselves, altho' in great Distress for want of Arms and Ammunition, for We must look on ourselves as lost, if our Brothers the English do not stand by us and give Us Powder and Lead and Arms. To confirm what We say and to assure you We will ever continue true Friends & Allies to our Brothers the English

We send you this Scalp & Belt of Wampum.

P. S. There was but two French Men appeared among the Indians in time of Battle, altho' We understood there were thirty

French

French men within two Miles of us, all the
Time of Action, who were ready to receive
their Share of the Plunder.)

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
COLONIAL
OFFICE

Copy of a Letter from the
Governour to Robt. Din-
widdie Esqr. Lt. Govr. of
Virginia, dated June 21.
1752.

3.

in the Ld. of Trade 16. March
1753.

Eldest Brother

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
COLONIAL
OFFICE

This is to let you know that we Sielu and Windaus are come with Teaus in our Eyes, and to let You know that about three Yeaus ago the French Kings Servants came and told us, that we should all die, and did not know by whom or what Peo= =ple, but now we have found it out to be themselves and that they have spilled our Blood and to assure you hereof + + + here is the String of Wampum and have killed five of Us and eat three of our Men's Flesh, the other two they have in Irons, now we come crying to our Brother and his Allies, and to let them know that we have taken the Hatchet to strike the French for spilling our Blood, this with Teaus in our Eyes the Windaus. and Sielu Captains & Kings, and to have your Opinions of it, and all your friendly Brothers, and that the French have all our Nations and the Colzabuse. Hackuly Twightwees Shandaus - Doulous & five Nations that they will have against them, and told them, that they will

come and take their Land from them. and we
desire our Brethren to look upon us and to pity
for we are in great Distress, and that our
Captains have taken up the Hatchet of War
& to assure you of that we present + + + + + + +
this Belt of Whampum, they are always a
Counsel with us not to leave them, but we
have told them, that we will not, but come
to our Brothers the English, where we can have
Supply of Powder & Lead and Weapons for
War. Last Spring we heard here that you
our Brother and our friends that have very
good News, that you nor our Brethrens Children
should not be hurt nor our Blood spilt,
but hunt without, and now we come to you
Now they have told us to go and leave them
& go to the English and get Powder & Lead & every
thing fit for Hunting, & let them be your
Father; this is to let our Brethren know that
we have left the French & come to our Brothers
the English, to get supply of them. and know
that we are your Brethren as the other

Nation we are, and dont think this is from our Mouth only, that it is from our very Hearts, and not to think that we are deceiving of you our Brothers or Your Friends. We have kill'd & eate ten of the French & two of their Negroes & eate of their Flesh; we have told You that we have struck them now, have left them, & will not return to them any, but will War against them as we told you, they told us to go to You the English, & to make a Father of them, & we are come to the Piety Town & have found very Eldest Brothers that swap'd every thing with us for such as we wanted we are very glad to find such Brothers.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE COLONIAL OFFICE

Copy of a Letter from the
Picts & Windans to Lieut.
Govr Dinwiddie.

4.

in the Bd of Trade 16th
March 1753.

Present

Mr Alexander
Mr Kennedy
Mr Chief Justice
} Mr Hooper
Mr Chambers

His Excellency laid before the Board the Report of the Advocate General of this Province, dated the 13th Inst with a Letter from the Judge of the Admiralty of the 2d in pursuance of an Order of his Excellency in Council, Directing report what they think expedient to be done respecting the the Irish Convicts. And as much of the Letter of five Spaniards and Negroes claimed as Freemen, who have not been restored to Liberty, and also directing the said Advocate General to prosecute persons who sent away Gab. Marquis, while under Examination the Court of Admiralty. On reading whereof It is ordered that the same be referred to the Gentlemen of the Council or any three of them and that they make Report thereupon with all convenient speed

Committee.

His Excellency communicated to the Board a Letter from the Governor of Virginia, of the 28th December last, in answer to his Excellency's Letter to him inclosing a Copy of the Minute of this Board of the 8th May last, & the Six Nations sending to his Excellency a Stone Tomahawk, which they received from the Governor of Virginia. Desiring his Excellency to return it to the said Governor, and acquainting him that they had in a general Council concluded not to go, (as they had expected) as they have always transacted their publick Affairs at Albany, to which place they hoped he would come or send, if he had any thing of Moment to lay before them — As to which, and the opinion of his Majesty's Council here, on that Matter, Governor Dinwiddie, in this Letter says That Coll. Lee and Coll. Beverly (Commissioners from thence, to a Treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster in Pensilvania, and there present, that that Colony ever treated with them at Albany since the year 1722 — That the Treaty at Tomahawk from thence, that was held by Col. Patton at Logg's Town, when their Commissioners went there last May to deliver his Majesty's Present, where some of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and others in Amity with them met, received the Present, and as the Commissioners assured him, were in a good temper, and perfectly pleased with their Treatment. That on the Meeting of his Majesty's Council of Virginia, he laid before them the Minute of this Board above mentioned, who unanimously agreed that it was drawn up on too dictatorial Stile, particularly the last Paragraph but one and on their seriously considering the same, were

the Governor of Virginia's Answer to his Letter and the Minute of this Board of the 8th May last respecting the Tomahawk sending to the Governor of Virginia to return the same to the Six Nations

Nations of Indians to the Southwest
strict Friendship with the six Nations, as
are of great Service in supporting their Cause
that it is unreasonable to expect these People (
from thence) to travel to Albany, either on Treaty, or
Consent, when they are of Opinion they can have
the six Nations within 150 miles of Williamsburg
as to the practice hitherto (alledged by the Council of
the neighbouring Governments, when they had any thing
communicate to the six Nations, previously to acquaint
Governour of New York with it; he thinks it very proper, if
Conference is intended at Albany, but that he does not find
was any such previous Step to the Treaty at Lancaster, nor
that any Gentlemen from New York were present at that
but that the Council here, humbly advising the Governour, to
write to the Governor of Virginia, that he hopes for the future
Message will be sent from thence to these Nations, without such
previous Information, and the Concurrence of the Governor of New
& they think, claiming a Superiority, that they know no
foundation for; and if ever they treated there, and previously
communicated the same, it was at the Latter of choice, and
Obligation. And as they have found great Inconveniences
so distant a Negotiation, that they find may be well avoided
for treating with them in the Territory of Virginia, they are
for the future chuse that Method; tho if the Matter require
shall not omit to communicate what may be of general
Said Letter referred to a Committee.

Ordered that the said Letter be referred to the Gentlemen of the Council or any three of them, to consider of the same and make Report thereupon with all convenient Speed.

Proclamation for the Assembly

Ordered that a Proclamation be prepared further to prorogue the present Assembly to Tuesday the 15th. May next.

Mr Alexander Mr
Mr Kennedy
Mr Chief Justice Mr Chamb

His Excellency communicated a Letter from the Lieut
of Boston of the 23d Ult. acknowledging the Receit of
of the 6th of the same Month with the Papers accom
referring to the Challenges this Government makes to
by that Province and acquainting his Excellency that he
Affair is of great moment, and that he shall lay it before
General Assembly of that Province which will meet the 20
same Month.

Translation of Virginia Letter of 28th December

His Excellency acquainted the Board that he had sent a
the Governour of Virginia's Letter of the 28th December last
Council the 16th Ult. to Col. Johnson, to which he had rec
Answer from Col. Johnson in a Letter dated the 26th Ult. an
whereof his Excellency communicated to the Board, where
Col. Johnson says, That he is surprized Governor Dinwid
should attempt to disprove the Message he (Col. Johnson) deliver
his Excellency from the six Nations last Spring. By reaching t
his Journey he met and treated with several of the Chiefs of
six Nations at Logstown, and then delivered his Majes
Present to them, with which they were much pleased: and that
the Belt given which he sent to invite the six Nations to the
Conference was found remaining at Logstown, when the Commis
you came there last May— that after the closest Inquiry he can
possibly make into so dark an Affair, he cannot learn that any
of the Cherokees or any of their Nations attempted even
to go to Virginia last year— that they also declare that they hav
not received any of the said Present, but know it was sent by some
Indians living about Pittsburgh &c at which they don't seem
well satisfied: That this is a business of that Nature, which being
of a public concern, he should in duty think himself bound to lay
it before the Assembly of that Province as soon as possible, he can
not be of opinion that he ought to disclose what he more privately knows
or the Interpreter Montour, nor to invite them to Virginia with the
to join the King of Hungary with said Belt &c.

A Letter was then Read from several Chiefs of the six Nations
to Col. Johnson dated the 29th Ult. in which they assure him, none of
their Nations have been to Virginia to speak with the Governor, nor
have any Present from the Governor of Virginia last May or at
any

any

[illegible] of Virginia, that they [illegible]

Albany.

Ordered that the said Extract, and Letter [illegible]
Committee to whom the said Letter of the 28th. Dece[illegible]
Governor of Virginia is referred.

In pursuance of an Order of his Excellency in Co[illegible]
16th. of November 1752, on the Petition of William Baue[illegible]
Frederick Lawyer, Nicholas York and Thomas Ecker[illegible]
of Counsel for Johannes Buker, who was appointed by s[illegible]
Order, to shew cause why the Prayer of the said Petit[illegible]
not be granted appeared in his behalf, and presented to the[illegible]
a Petition in the name of the said Johannes Becker and Jo[illegible]
Ecker[illegible], which was read. And Mr. Neal of Counsel for the[illegible]
first above named, also appearing. And the Board having he[illegible]
the Allegations of both Parties, and being of Opinion that a[illegible]
of the Lands prayed to be granted to the Petitioners severally, s[illegible]
be necessary to be made and laid before the Board for their
Information. It is ordered by his Excellency with the Advice of
the Council, that the Surveyor General of this Province do survey
the whole Tract or Tracts of Land in Controversy between the
Petitioners, and so much of the adjacent Lands belonging to the
several Petitioners, as will be necessary to shew the Situation of
the vacant Lands in respect to the Lands and Settlements of
the several Petitioners, and return a Draught or Map thereof with
all convenient speed: That for the Information of the said
Surveyor General, the several Indian Purchases or Deeds
obtained by the several Petitioners, or attested Copies of the
Boundaries of the Lands given or granted by the said Deeds,
be delivered herewith to the said Surveyor. And that the Expence
of the said Survey and Return be born by the Parties
in both Cases equally.

Present

Mr Alexander
Mr Kennedy
Mr Murray

Mr Chas

His Excellency laid before the Board the Kings Mandate for swearing and admitting William Smith Esqr of his Majesty's Council for this Province, which was read and is as follows viz.t

George R.

Trusty and Welbeloved, We great you well. We are satisfied of the Loyalty Integrity and Ability of our Trusty and Welbeloved William Smith Esqr and have thought fit hereby to give our full and Ample Power and Authority, that, forthwith upon the Receipt hereof, you swear and admit him the said William Smith to be of our Council in our Province of New York in America in the room of Peter Warren deceased. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at St James's the 15th day of February 1753 in the twenty sixth year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command. Holderness

To our Trusty and welbeloved George Clinton Esqr, our Captain General and Governor in Chief of our Province of New York in America, and in his absence, to the Commander in chief, or to the President of our Council of the said Province for the time being.

Whereupon Mr Smith was called in, and the usual State Oaths were administred to him, which he subscribed, and repeated and subscribed the Declaration, and also took the Oath of a Councellor and then took his Seat at the Board.

His Excellency communicated a Letter from Col. Johnson of the 20th Instant, advising that some Indians were out hunting near a Place called Sweegatchey below Oswegatchie, had discovered about Two hundred French and Indians upon their March to that Place, of which they immediately gave Notice to Onondaga and the other remoter Towns to watch the French Motions. That they judge the Intelligence is going to Ohio, and that this Expedition would soon be Intelligence whether to prevent their being surprized.

Ordered that his Excellency do send a Copy of the said Letter to Governor Hamilton, desiring him to give the Intelligence to Pensilvania, Virginia and Carolina, that the Indians will this Campaign Alliance more ready for it as early as possible.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Letter of the 13th Instant from the Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut inclosing a Report of the Committee

Copy

Susquehanah May. 7th 1758

A Paragraph of a Letter wrote by Wm Nest to the Govenor of Pensylvania.

Andrew Montour Relates that some Time after he had come to Onondago there arrived there Eleven French Indians with a Belt of (all) black Wampum, Six Feet Long and twelve Grains of Wampum in Breadth to inform the Six Nations by Order of the Governor of Canada, that they intended early this Summer to be at Ohio: River with a Large Body of Men (Two hundred and fifty of which were Now, and had been upwards of two Months at the Carrying Place that Leads from Niagra to the Heads of the Ohio: building Canoes and making other Preparations for the Reception of the Remainder of their Army. that about the last Week in April, the said Army to the Number of Six Thousand French and a Large Number of Indians were to set off from Montreal to join the aforesaid Two Hundred and Fifty. and from thence Proceed directly to the Ohio, that when they arrived at the Logstown, they intended to Build three Forts, one at the

Forks

Forks of Monongahela about Fourteen
Miles on this side of the Logstown and on
this side of the [illegible] Ohio) another be-
low that, and the Other above it, but so
not to be far asunder; that if the English
Traders would immediately Quit the River
on their commanding them to go off
they would let them go unmolested, but
if they or their Indians should make
any Resistance, they should take them
all Prisoners and perhaps Kill
some of them. And that he (the Govr
of Canada) would not suffer any fur-
ther Trade to be carried on by the
English on the Waters of Ohio, that
Onondio had sent them (the Six
Nations). this Belt of Wampum, as
well to let them know his Intentions
of settling the Ohio, as to desire they
would assemble a Body of their War-
riors (which he would cause to be
joined by a large Body of their
Indians) to go to fight the Cataw-
bas, for that he (their Father) was

sorry

sorry to hear the Catawbas had Killed so many of his Children (the Six Nations) and that he hoped by his Assistance they wou'd Cut them Intirely off.

Upon this Cosswonthyony, and Upon yeizera two of the Chiefs of the Six Nations stood up, and told them they wou'd send to some of their Chiefs not then present to whom they would communicate this Speech and that in Few days they wou'd return them an Answer.

Mr. Montour (at the Request of the Onondago Council) was present at the delivery of this Speech, and the following Answer to it.

In three Days after they assembled a Council and Cosswonthyony Standing up told the French Indians to tell Onondio that he by Order of the Six Nations wou'd return the following Answer to his Speech, to witt,

That they (the Six Nations) had made Peace with the Catawbas and that they wou'd not break their Friendship with them, for that, when their Warriors

were

were gone to fight the Catawbas, they Imagined he intended to take that Opportunity to fall upon the Ohio Indians ~~[illegible]~~ and cut them off; upon which they returned them the Belt of Wampum; and further desired them to tell Onondio, That the Lands of Ohio were theirs, and that their Father had no right to it, and therefore must not have any Disturbance with their Brethren the English, nor attempt to build any Forts nor spill any Blood on their Lands and that neither the French nor English had any right to the Ohio Lands for that them Lands was the Chief of their Hunting Ground, and that they would keep it to themselves for their Young Men to carry on a Trade upon, That if Onondio had a Mind to make War against the English he must do it, on the Great Waters and to tell Onondio that what the Six Nations had said must

Stand

stand Firm; to Confirm what they said, &
they desired them to present Onondio
with that Belt of Wampum; here they
gave a large Belt of Wampum.

Copy of a Paragraph of
a Letter wrote by Wm.
Wm West to the Govr. of
Pensylvania, dated
May 7. 1753.

Message from the Chamy
Indian Affairs 16th
1753
brought by Mr Secretary Peyton
with a Memorial & Papers
recd 16 June 1753
Read in Council 18th June
The Original left with
Mr Rodney

Schoary May the 10th 1753

At a Meeting with the Schoary Indians after discoursing with them on the affair between Johannes Becker and Dr. Thomas Eckerson &c. They by Seth gave me a String of Wampum to Deliver to the Governor with this Message Viz: That two Years ago they had Complained to him that some Land on Sorel Creek & other Places had been Settled without their ever having had any Satisfaction for them, & that his Excellency then told them that he would Consider of it & Speak to them about it when he Came to Albany But they now found that he Spoke only from the Lips outward and not from the Heart And that they send him this String of Wampum to Set him in Mind of his Promise and that they would Remain Easy Quiet & Still the Fall when they would Expect an Answer

Cad: Colden

Pennsylvania. 1753.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday the sixth of February 1753.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, William Till, Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, William Logan, Richard Peters — Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor proposed to introduce Mr. John Penn the Eldest Son of ..... Proprietor Richard Penn lately arrived here into the Council, and left it to the .... Consideration of the Board what Place they would be pleased to offer him; Whereupon the Council taking the Governors Proposition into their Consideration unanimously agreed, as he stood in so near a Relation to the Proprietaries, and was himself perfectly agreeable to them, to place him at their Head, and that when he shall have taken the legal Qualifications he should be considered as the first named or Eldest Counsellor on the Death or Absence of the Governor or Lieutenant .... Governor.

February the eighth 1753.

Memorandum. Mr Andrew Montour waited on the Governor and said he came to him on purpose to acquaint him, that he was going to Onondago with a Message from the Governor of Virginia, to invite the Six Nations to come to a Treaty at Winchester in the Summer; and desired to know if his Honour had any Business to transact with those Indians. He likewise informed the Governor that the Six Nations at Ohio had called him to their Council, and had observed all the Forms usual on the Admission of Members of Council, and that he was ... desired to make this known at Onondago.

The Governor chose at this time to send no Message to the Council at Onondago being desirous to know first how the Six Nations might receive the Governor of Virginia's Invitation of them to a Treaty at Winchester.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 21st May 1753.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner, Richard Peters — Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to inform him, that the House was met according to their Adjournment and ready to receive whatever he had to lay before them.

The Governor laid before the Board several Letters from Governor Clinton, enclosing ..... Accounts from Colo Johnson and from the Commanding Officer at Oswego, that a large Armament of French and Indians had passed by that Fort, destinated as was suspected for Ohio in Order to take Possession of that Country and to build Forts on that River, whereupon he had dispatched

Messengers

Messengers to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, and likewise Mr West was sent to Sasquehannah there to procure and send away Two Messengers, One by Patowmec and the Other by Juniata, to Ohio, to give the Indians Notice of This and to put them upon their Guard. He further informed the Council, that Andrew Montour had been at Onondago to invite the Six Nations to a Treaty at Winchester, and on his Return home meeting Mr West had desired him to let his Honour know that the Six Nations did not incline to come to Winchester, not thinking it proper to leave their Houses at a time of so much Danger, and that he found the Indians not a little intimidated at the large Armament of French and French Indians which had gone by Oswego in their Way to Ohio, especially after hearing what was said by Seven Indians who came into Council while he was present, and declared they were sent by the Governor of Canada to inform their Council that the King of France their Master had raised a Number of Soldiers to chastise the Twightwees, and drive away all the English Traders from Ohio and take those Lands under their own Care, because the Indians acted a foolish Part, and had not Sense enough to take care of their own Lands. It is true, Mr Montour said, they ordered these Seven Indians to tell the Governor of Canada, they would not suffer him to build Forts there, nor take Possession of those Lands, nor drive away the English, that those Lands belonged to the Indians, and that neither French nor English should have any thing to do with them, that the Indians were Owners of the Soil and independant of Both, and would keep the Lands in their own hands - but notwithstanding this Answer, Mr Montour said he saw plainly the Indians were frighted, and that there was a strong Party for the French among the Indians, and the Senecas .... particularly were in their Interest and countenanced this Proceeding.

After maturely considering these several Accounts, the following Message was drawn and ordered to be sent to the Assembly.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

By the Intelligence contained in the several Papers now laid before You, it may be expected, that the Country of Allegheny, situate on the Waters of the Ohio, partly within the Limits of this Province, and partly within those of Virginia, already is, or will be in a very little Time invaded by an Army of French and Indians, raised for this Purpose by the Governor of Canada. - and that the Indians inhabiting there, who are of the Six Nations, with a Mixture of Shawonese and Delawares, Friends and Allies of Great Britain, will be obliged to retire and leave their Country for want of means to defend it against this armed Force, as will also the Twightwees, lately recommended to our Alliance by the Six Nations. - And that his Majesties Subjects of this and the neighbouring Colonies, now carrying on a just and lawful Trade with these Indians, will be cut off, or made Prisoners, and their Effects .... seized and plundered, unless the Messengers dispatched by me to Ohio, immediately on .... receiving the Advices from the Governor of New York, shall have arrived time enough to give our Traders and Indian Allies an Opportunity of taking Measures for their own Security.

The Advices communicated to me by Governor Clinton are further confirmed by Mr Andrew Montour, who happening lately to be at Onondago on Business of the Government of Virginia with the Six Nations, heard the Message of the Governor of Canada, avowing these ..... hostile Proceedings, delivered to the Council there by Seven French Indians; together with the Council's Answer asserting their Independency and the Property of the Soil, and forbidding the French from settling their Lands at Ohio, or disturbing the English Traders: But your own Judgment will suggest what such Prohibition can amount to from a People who are not at present in a ..... Condition to defend themselves, and who besides are starving for want of the Necessaries of Life.

Under these Difficulties, what can they do, unless his Majesties Governors, to whom they will undoubtedly make very earnest Applications, shall afford them Assistance. And if this be not

now

now given them suitable to their Necessities, can it be thought that they will any longer adhere to their Alliances, or hesitate to put themselves and their Allies under the Protection of France, who they see in a Condition to protect them?

Think Gentlemen, I beseech You, of the Consequences of having Forts built and Indian Nations settled by the French, within and near the Limits of this Province, and within a small Distance from the inhabited Part of it. Are the People, settled on our West Frontiers, like to live in Peace and Quietness, or to be able to preserve their Possessions? Or will they not desert them and the Fruits of their Labour, and seek for Habitations elsewhere, rather than see themselves continually exposed to the Inroads and Depredations of Enemy Indians? But there is no need for me to enlarge on this disagreeable Subject, or to set forth the sad Effects ..... that must unavoidably arise from the Neighbourhood of French Forts and Settlements; since these will naturally offer themselves to the Mind of every One. I therefore earnestly entreat You to take this Matter into your serious Consideration, and as there is great Reason to expect that Applications will be made to me, as well on the Part of the Six Nations at Onondago, as by those who reside to the Westward and are like to be more immediately affected by these Proceedings, I request You would in your present Sessions, enable me to give them, Assistance answerable to their Exigencies; sensible as You must be, that it is the indispensable Duty of every Government to protect and take care of all its Inhabitants, whether they be his Majesties natural born Subjects, or Natives of America in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain, or their Friends and Allies.

22d May 1753. James Hamilton.

The Persons ordered by the Minute of the twenty fourth of June last to lay out a Road from Easton to Saucon, made their Return which was read in these words.

To the Honourable the Governor and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

In Pursuance of an Order from the Honourable Board of the 24th Day of June 1752 there was laid out a Road Beginning at the Ferry across the West Branch of Delaware River to Easton in the County of Northampton and from thence extending the several Courses and Distances following viz.t South twenty seven Degrees and an half East thirty Perches, South seventy Degrees West fourteen Perches, South South West forty six Perches, South fifty four Degrees West twenty six Perches, South twenty Degrees West one hundred and ten Perches, South twenty three Degrees and a half West twenty Perches, South forty four Degrees West sixty nine Perches, South sixty one Degrees West forty two Perches, South forty two Degrees West fifteen Perches, South eleven Degrees and an half East seventy nine Perches, South seventeen Degrees East fifty eight Perches, South sixty Degrees East thirty two Perches, South thirty six Degrees East sixty two Perches, South twenty Degrees West fifty three Perches, South one Degree and an half East ninety two Perches, South twelve Degrees West thirty six Perches, South twenty seven Degrees West fifty two Perches, South forty four Degrees West forty four Perches, South eighty nine Degrees West fifty six Perches, South sixty seven Degrees West eighty two Perches, South seventy four Degrees and an half West seventy three Perches, South eighty four Degrees and an half West one hundred and thirty four Perches, South forty two Degrees West eighty four Perches, South twenty six Degrees and an half West thirty eight Perches, South forty one Degrees West twenty two Perches, South ten Degrees and an half West thirty nine Perches, South nine Degrees East seventy eight Perches, South twenty four Degrees East fifty four Perches, South twenty two Degrees West sixteen Perches, South two Degrees West twenty Perches, South forty one Degrees East thirty four Perches, South seventy five Degrees East twenty six Perches, South seven Degrees East fourteen Perches, South twenty Degrees West twenty Perches, South thirty five Degrees West twenty Perches, South thirty nine Degrees West fifteen Perches, South thirty two Degrees and

an

an half West forty two Perches, South nineteen Degrees East thirty Perches, South ten Perches and an half, South forty Degrees East eight Perches, South sixty Degrees East sixteen Perches, South East ten Perches, South thirty three Degrees East thirteen Perches, South nine Degrees East forty Perches, South five Degrees West forty seven Perches, South thirty one Degrees West twenty eight Perches, South twenty three Degrees West twenty eight Perches, South ten Degrees West fifty two Perches, South thirty five Degrees West sixty two Perches, South forty Degrees West thirty two Perches, South fifty Degrees West twenty six Perches, South seventy five Degrees West twenty Perches, South forty four Degrees West seventy two Perches, South forty eight Degrees West twenty eight Perches, South sixty nine Degrees West nine Perches, South sixty one Degrees West forty eight Perches, South forty one Degrees West seventeen Perches, South sixty Degrees West twenty six Perches, South fifty one Degrees and an half West one hundred and sixty Perches, South fifty six Degrees and an half West eighty six Perches, South West forty seven Perches, South twenty eight Degrees West eighteen Perches, South thirty four Degrees West forty five Perches, South forty six Degrees and an half West eighty six Perches, South twenty six Degrees West thirty six Perches, South thirty seven Degrees West nine Perches, South eighty eight Degrees West twenty two Perches, South sixty six Degrees West sixteen Perches, South twenty eight Degrees West sixteen Perches, South seven Degrees West twenty four Perches, South thirty eight Degrees East forty two Perches, South three Degrees West sixteen Perches and an half, South twenty Degrees West sixteen Perches and an half, South thirty nine Degrees West eighty seven Perches, South twenty three Degrees West sixty six Perches, South fifty one Degrees West fifty five Perches, South West forty one Perches, South nineteen Degrees West forty four Perches, South twenty three Degrees West eighteen Perches, South twenty nine Degrees West thirty one Perches, South seventeen Degrees East fifty seven Perches, South thirty eight Degrees West forty five Perches, South fifty six Degrees West thirty nine Perches, South forty eight Degrees West forty Perches, South fifty five Degrees East twenty three Perches and an half, South forty Degrees West twenty four Perches, South twenty eight Degrees West fifty six Perches, South thirty eight Degrees West sixty one Perches, South eighty five Degrees West seventy nine Perches and an half, South eighty seven Degrees West sixty seven Perches, South fifty one Degrees West forty six Perches, South twenty seven Degrees West twenty Perches and an half, South thirty Degrees West two hundred and sixty eight Perches and South forty seven Degrees West eighty five Perches to the Great Road leading from Saucon to the City of Philadelphia, near Brigs's Plantation in Bucks County. Being in all Thirteen Miles and One Hundred and Three Perches.

April the 14th. 1753.

Wm. Parsons
John Chapman
Jacob Huchart
William Armstrong
Step.s Twining Junr.

A Petition was read of sundry of the Inhabitants of the Counties of Berks and Northampton, purporting, that there was great want of a High Road from Easton, the County Town of the said County of Northampton, to Reading, the County Town of the said County of Berks, the Roads commonly used, not being laid out by any Authority either from this Board or from the respective Courts of the said Counties, were often diverting and obstructed and rendered almost impassable; the Prayer of which Petition being granted, It is Ordered, that Francis Parvin, Jacob Levan, Benjamin Lightfoot, James Boone, Sebastian Zimmerman and Joseph Penrose on the Part of Berks County, and William Parsons, Peter Traxler Junr., John Traxler, Timothy Horsefield, John Everat and Lodowick Klütz on the Part of Northampton County, or any Six of them view the Place where such a Road is wanted, and if they are satisfied that there is a Necessity for such a Road, that they or any Two of them lay out the same, Francis Parvin, Jacob Levan, William Parsons or Timothy Horsefield being One of the Number in laying out the said Road; and that of the said Road, laid out by Course and Distance, as streight as possible, for the general Accommodation of the Inhabitants,

and

and with as little Damage as may be to any private Persons, a Return be made to this Board, together with a Draught of the said Road.

The Judges of the Supream Court having held a Court of Oyer and Terminer on the twenty seventh Day of April last at York Town and on the Thirtieth of the same Month at Lancaster, laid their Proceedings before the Governor, in which it appeared that John Swales was convicted of the Murder of Thomas Reily at York, and as the Judges gave the Governor to understand that it was an atrocious Murder, a Warrant was ordered to be drawn for his Execution. At Lancaster Catherine Reynolds was convicted of the Murder of an Infant Bastard, and sundry favourable Circumstances being repeated by the Judges who represented her as a fit Object of Mercy, she was reprieved.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and desired to know if he had as yet received any Answer from the Proprietaries to their Representation ... delivered the twenty fourth Day of August 1751; the Proprietaries having sent the Governor their Answer, he ordered both to be put upon the Minutes and then sent the Secretary with it to the House.

FOUNDATIONS), EMMET COLLECTION, LI 1752.

Williamsburg Virginia. May 28th 1768.

Dear Sir

I have received your favour of the 6th Inst. I have no doubt but the Assembly will do every thing in their power for encouraging the Indian trade, and I am sorry to find by your letter, that any Gentlemen of character in Pensylvania should be concerned in supplying the Indians with Powder & Lead, contrary to the Laws of Great Britain, and the Resolutions of the Assembly of Pensylvania. I am sure the Assembly of Virginia will do every thing in their power to prevent so pernicious a practice, and I am persuaded that the Assembly of Pensylvania will do the same. I am sorry to find by your letter, that the Indians are not well disposed towards us, and that they have not yet given up their claims to the Lands on the Ohio, which they have so frequently released to the Crown. I am afraid that the Delays which have attended the Execution of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, have given the Indians room to suspect that we do not intend to comply with the Terms of that Treaty. I am sorry to find by your letter, that the Indians are not well disposed towards us, and that they have not yet given up their claims to the Lands on the Ohio, which they have so frequently released to the Crown. I am afraid that the Delays which have attended the Execution of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, have given the Indians room to suspect that we do not intend to comply with the Terms of that Treaty.

I thank You for the Copy of Mr. Johnson's Letter to Sir Henry Moore. I have seen Letters to the Earl of Shelburne confirming all Mr. Johnson's Accounts of the Indian Disposition. They are very positive, that the Indians will not agree to sell the Lands. I have read many of the Letters from Mr. Johnson & Mr. Croghan to the Board of Trade, and I am sorry to find by your letter, that the Indians are not well disposed towards us, and that they have not yet given up their claims to the Lands on the Ohio, which they have so frequently released to the Crown. I am afraid that the Delays which have attended the Execution of the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, have given the Indians room to suspect that we do not intend to comply with the Terms of that Treaty.

What pretensions of right the French have I know not, but that of their Enemies, they will make good a settlement by force of Arms in Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns. I will lay the Letter you sent me before the Council as soon as they meet, and we shall consider what is proper to be done. I suppose Mr. Croghan is now with the Cherokees, and I hope he will prevail with them to send a Message to the Catawbas, Cherokees & other Indians, to enter into Alliance with us, to put them on their guard. And we further think it would be absolutely necessary, for all the Colonies to join together in raising a proper force, to prevent the French settling on the Lands of the Ohio, in which case we shall be ready with our Parts, & doubt not the Indians in Amity with us, will readily join, but this cannot be done immediately, pray let me know Sir Jeffery Amherst thereon & how the People would relish such a Proposal? Do You think it proper that the Govr. of Newyork, should send to the Govr. of Canada, to know his reasons in the Time of profound Peace with the French

to

MS DIV. NYPL
EM 1752

of his sending an Army into the English Government, to take the Lands granted by the Indians & his People Robbing & Murdering the English Subjects! — The Emperor of the Cherokees, his Empress, Son, Cousin &c have been received & properly Entertained & dismissed with considerable Presents. I have now an Indian of the Mauchawbe Country called the Leaping Indian in the Interest of the French, met us here on his return to his Country, dealed the Emperor, cajoled the Empress & all the Family to Canada, such Cruelties is intolerable & surely cannot meet with the Approbation of the Gov.r of Canada.

Upon all these occasions as we can have the Cherokees properly claim up their Interest. Notice is sent home to the Ministry, for an Application to the Gov.r of Canada for redress thereto. Therefore absolutely necessary, if You think proper to write to Gov.r Clinton the same. Here is a Manufacture allowing Curiosity with the Indians, which has been of extreme Consequence, that the Traders from each Province jealous of one another, & consequently bent on the support of their Interest alone, & not with Invidious reflections against the other & that to the Interest, without conceiving the malevolent Effects so Contrary to the Interest of the Province. This I conceive has been of very great Influence to the British Interest with the different Nations of Indians. I wish some Method may be found out to restrain these People, & to keep the Trade in a more certain & equal Channel.

I have often mentioned to the Gov.r of Pensylvania Inclination to support their selling the Lands granted them by his Majesty for which they receive very good Pay, & shall keep a strong Pen to keep up an open & free Correspondence with them. I shall long to hear the Result of the Assembly in the present Situation of Affairs & tho many of the People from Jersey, & Principles are against it, yet they will not silently submit to the Views they may have, of their entirely being under a Proprietary Govern.t & tho the greatest Number of People are for Peace, no doubt on this Occasion they will with Chearfulness expose themselves in Defence of their Settlem.ts &c.

I am extremely hurried, & the Messenger waits for this Letter wherefore I hope You will excuse any Blunders may be in it, I believe me to be with all imaginable Regard & Esteem

Yr. most Obedient
& Obed.t Serv.t
Rich.d Peters

To the Hon.ble Jn.o Hamilton Lieu.t Gov.r of Pensylvania

MEMORANDUM.

The next Day Two Members waited on the Governor with the following Message, and at the same time acquainted the Governor that the House were inclined to adjourn to the twenty-first Day of May next, if he had no objection to the time; to which his Honour was pleased to say that he had no objection to the proposed Time of Adjournment:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please the Governor:

"We are well pleased to find by the Governor's Message of yesterday that he concurs with us in that important Point, a Sense of the many advantages we derive from the use of our Paper Money. We would therefore be equally careful with the Governor to avoid every step that may possibly endanger it. But as we do not think that the Dislike raised in Britain of the Bills of Credit in the Plantations was so general and undistinguishing or still so warmly subsists as the Governor seems to apprehend, so we do not conceive that an application to the Crown about our Currency would at this Time be unseasonable.

"We are equally concerned with the Governor for our Difference in Opinion, and that in an Affair of such Importance we may not seem to act too precipitately, we are willing to take the Governor's Objection into Consideration till our next meeting, and propose to make a short Adjournment for this Purpose.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"January 27th, 1753."

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday the sixth of February, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence,	William Till,	Esquires.
Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	
Joseph Turner,	William Logan,	
Richard Peters,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor proposed to introduce Mr. John Penn, the Eldest Son of Proprietor Richard Penn, lately arrived here, into the Council, and left it to the Consideration of the Board what Place they wou'd be pleased to offer him; Whereupon the Council taking the

Governor's Proposition into their Consideration unanimously agreed, as he stood in so near a Relation to the Proprietaries, and was himself perfectly agreeable to them, to place him at their Head, and that when he shall have taken the legal Qualifications he should be considered as the first named or Eldest Counsellor on the Death or Absence of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

February the Eighth, 1753.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Andrew Montour waited on the Governor and said he came to him on purpose to acquaint him that he was going to Onondago with a Message from the Governor of Virginia to invite the Six Nations to come to a Treaty at Winchester in the summer; and desired to know if his Honour had any Business to transact with those Indians. He likewise informed the Governor that the Six Nations at Ohio had called him to their Council, and had observed all the Forms usual on the Admission of Members of Council, and that he was desired to make this known at Onondago.

The Governor chose at this time to send no Message to the Council at Onondago being desirous to know first how the Six Nations might receive the Governor of Virginia's Invitation of them to a Treaty at Winchester.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 21st May, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, } Esquires.
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor to inform him that the House was met according to their Adjournment and ready to receive whatever he had to lay before them.

The Governor laid before the Board several Letters from Governor Clinton, enclosing Accounts from Coll. Johnson and from the Commanding Officer at Oswego that a large Armament of French and Indians had passed by that Fort destinated, as was suspected, for Ohio, in Order to take Possession of that Country, and to build Forts on that River; whereupon he had dispatched Messengers to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia; and likewise Mr. West was sent to Sasquehannah there to procure and send away two Messengers, one by Patowmec and the other by Juniata, to Ohio to

give the Indians Notice of This, and to put them upon their Guard. He further informed the Council that Andrew Montour had been at Onondago to invite the Six Nations to a Treaty at Winchester, and on his Return home meeting Mr. West had desired him to let his Honour know that the Six Nations did not encline to come to Winchester, not thinking it proper to leave their Houses at a time of so much danger, and that he found the Indians not a little intimidated at the large Armament of French and French Indians which had gone by Oswego in their way to Ohio, especially after hearing what was said by Seven Indians who came into Council while he was present, and declared they were sent by the Governor of Canada to inform their Council that the King of France, their Master, had raised a Number of Soldiers to chastise the Twightwees and drive away all the English Traders from Ohio, and take those Lands under their own care, because the Indians acted a foolish Part, and had not Sense enough to take care of their own Lands. It is true Mr. Montour said they ordered these seven Indians to tell the Governor of Canada they wou'd not suffer him to build Forts there, nor take Possession of those Lands, nor drive away the English; that those Lands belonged to the Indians, and that neither French nor English shou'd have any thing to do with them; that the Indians were owners of the Soil and independent of Both, and wou'd keep the Lands in their own hands; but notwithstanding this Answer Mr. Montour said he saw plainly the Indians were frighted, and that there was a Strong Party for the French among the Indians, and the Senecas particularly were in their Interest and countenanced this Proceeding.

After maturely considering these several Accounts, the following Message was drawn and ordered to be sent to the Assembly:

"*A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.*

"Gentlemen:

"By the Intelligence contained in the several Papers now laid before you, it may be expected that the Country of Alleghany situate on the Waters of the Ohio, partly within the Limits of this Province and partly within those of Virginia, already is or will be in a very little Time invaded by an Army of French and Indians, raised for this Purpose by the Governor of Canada, And that the Indians inhabiting these, who are of the Six Nations with a Mixture of Shawonese and Delawares, Friends and Allies of Great Britain, will be obliged to retire and leave their Country for want of means to defend it against this armed Force, as will also the Twightwees lately recommended to our Alliance by the Six Nations, And that his Majestie's Subjects of this and the neighbouring Colonies now carrying on a just and lawful Trade with these Indians will be cut off or made Prisoners and their Effects seized and plundered unless the Messengers dispatched by me to Ohio, immediately on receiving

the advices from the Governor of New York, shall have arrived time enough to give our Traders and Indian Allies an opportunity of taking Measures for their own Security.

"The Advices communicated to me by Governor Clinton are further confirmed by Mr. Andrew Montour, who happening lately to be at Onondago on Business of the Government of Virginia with the Six Nations, heard the Message of the Governor of Canada avowing these Hostile Proceedings delivered to the Council there by seven French Indians, together with the Council's answer asserting their Independency and the Property of the Soil, and forbidding the French from Settling their Lands at Ohio or disturbing the English Traders; But Your own Judgment will suggest what such Prohibition can amount to from a People who are not at present in a Condition to defend themselves, and who besides are starving for want of the Necessaries of Life.

"Under these Difficulties what can they do unless his Majestie's Governors, to whom they will undoubtedly make very earnest Applications, shall afford them Assistance? And if this be not now given them suitable to their Necessities, can it be thought that they will any longer adhere to their Alliances or hesitate to put themselves and their Allies under the Protection of France, who they see in a condition to protect them?

"Think, Gentlemen, I beseech You, of the Consequences of having Forts built and Indian Nations settled by the French within and near the Limits of this Province, and within a small Distance from the inhabited Part of it. Are the People settled on our West Frontiers like to live in Peace and Quietness, or to be able to preserve their Possessions? or will they not desert them and the Fruits of their Labour and seek for Habitations elsewhere rather than see themselves continually exposed to the Inroads and Depredations of Enemy Indians? But there is no need for me to enlarge on this disagreeable Subject, or to set forth the sad Effects that must unavoidably arise from the Neighbourhood of French Forts and Settlements, since these will naturally offer themselves to the Mind of every One. I therefore earnestly entreat You to take this Matter into Your Serious Consideration, and as there is great Reason to expect that Applications will be made to me as well on the Part of the Six Nations at Onondago as by those who reside to the Westward and are like to be more immediately affected by these Proceedings, I request you would in your present Sessions enable me to give them Assistance answerable to their Exigencies, sensible as you must be that it is the indispensible Duty of every Government to protect and take care of all its Inhabitants, whether they be his Majestie's Natural born Subjects or Natives of America in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain or their Friends and Allies.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"22d May, 1753."

The Persons ordered by the Minute of the twenty-fourth of June last to lay out a Road from Easton to Saucon, made their Return, which was read in these words:

"*To the Honourable the Governor and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.*

"In Pursuance of an order from the Honourable Board, of the 24th Day of June, 1752, there was laid out a Road Beginning at the Ferry across the West Branch of Delaware River to Easton, in the county of Northampton, and from thence extending the several Courses and Distances following, vizt: South twenty-seven Degrees and an-half East thirty Perches, South seventy Degrees West fourteen Perches, South-South-West forty-six Perches, South fifty-four Degrees West twenty-six Perches, South twenty Degrees, West one hundred and ten Perches, South twenty-three Degrees and a-half West twenty Perches, South forty four Degrees West sixty-nine Perches, South sixty-one Degrees West forty-two Perches, South forty-two Degrees West fifteen Perches, South eleven Degrees and an-half East seventy-nine Perches, South seventeen Degrees East fifty-eight Perches, South sixty Degrees East thirty-two Perches, South thirty-six Degrees East sixty-two Perches, South twenty Degrees West fifty-three Perches, South one Degree and an-half East ninety-two Perches, South twelve Degrees West thirty-six Perches, South twenty-seven Degrees West fifty-two Perches, South forty-four Degrees West forty-four Perches, South eighty-nine Degrees West fifty-six Perches, South sixty-seven Degrees West eighty-two Perches, South seventy-four Degrees and an-half West seventy-three Perches, South eighty-four Degrees and an-half West one hundred and thirty-four Perches, South forty-two Degrees West eighty-four Perches, South twenty-six Degrees and an-half West thirty-eight Perches, South forty-one Degrees West twenty-two Perches, South ten Degrees and an-half West thirty-nine Perches, South nine Degrees East seventy-eight Perches, South twenty-four Degrees East fifty-four Perches, South twenty-two Degrees West sixteen Perches, South two Degrees West twenty Perches, South forty-one Degrees East thirty-four Perches, South Seventy-five Degrees East twenty-six Perches, South seven Degrees East fourteen Perches, South twenty Degrees West twenty Perches, South thirty-five Degrees West twenty Perches, South thirty-nine Degrees West fifteen Perches, South thirty-two Degrees and an-half West forty-two Perches, South nineteen Degrees East thirty Perches, South ten Perches and an-half, South forty Degrees East eight Perches, South sixty Degrees East sixteen Perches, South-East ten Perches, South thirty-three Degrees East thirteen Perches, South nine Degrees East forty Perches, South five Degrees West forty-seven Perches, South thirty-one Degrees West twenty-eight Perches, South twenty-three Degrees West twenty-eight Perches, South ten Degrees West fifty-two Perches, South thirty-five Degrees West sixty-two Perches, South forty Degrees West thirty-two Per-

ches, South fifty Degrees West twenty-six Perches, South seventy-five Degrees West twenty Perches, South forty-four Degrees West seventy-two Perches, South forty-eight Degrees West twenty-eight Perches, South sixty-nine Degrees West nine Perches, South sixty-one Degrees West forty-eight Perches, South forty-one Degrees West seventeen Perches, South sixty Degrees West twenty-six Perches, South fifty-one Degrees and an-half West one hundred and sixty Perches, South fifty-six Degrees and an-half West eighty-six Perches, South-West forty-seven Perches, South twenty-eight Degrees West eighteen Perches, South thirty-four Degrees West forty-five Perches, South forty-six Degrees and an-half West eighty-six Perches, South twenty-six Degrees West thirty-six Perches, South thirty-seven Degrees West nine Perches, South eighty-eight Degrees West twenty-two Perches, South sixty-six Degrees West sixteen Perches, South twenty-eight Degrees West sixteen Perches, South seven Degrees West twenty-four Perches, South thirty-eight Degrees East forty-two Perches, South three Degrees West sixteen Perches and an-half, South twenty Degrees West sixteen Perches and an-half, South thirty-nine Degrees West eighty-seven Perches, South twenty-three Degrees West sixty-six Perches, South fifty-one Degrees West fifty-five Perches, South-west forty-one Perches, South nineteen Degrees West forty-four Perches, South twenty-three Degrees West eighteen Perches, South twenty-nine Degrees West thirty-one Perches, South seventeen Degrees, East fifty-seven Perches, South thirty-eight Degrees West forty-five Perches, South fifty-six Degrees West thirty-nine Perches, South forty-eight Degrees West forty Perches, South fifty-five Degrees East twenty-three Perches and an-half, South forty Degrees West twenty-four Perches, South twenty-eight Degrees West fifty-six Perches, South thirty-eight Degrees West sixty-one Perches, South eighty-five Degrees West seventy-nine Perches and an-half, South eighty-seven Degrees West sixty-seven Perches, South fifty-one Degrees West forty-six Perches, South twenty-seven Degrees West twenty Perches and an-half, South thirty Degrees West two hundred and sixty-eight Perches, and South forty-seven Degrees West eighty-five Perches, to the great Road leading from Saucon to the city of Philadelphia near Brigs' Plantation, in Bucks county, Being in all Thirteen Miles and one hundred and Three Perches.

"WM. PARSONS,
"JOHN CHAPMAN,
"JACOB HUCHART,
"WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
"STEPN. TWINING, Jun'r.

"April the 14th, 1753."

A Petition was read of sundry of the Inhabitants of the Counties of Berks and Northampton, purporting that there was great want of a High Road from Easton, the County Town of the said County of

Northampton, to Reading, the County Town of the said County of Berks, the Roads commonly used not being laid out by any Authority either from this Board or from the respective Courts of the said Counties, were often diverting and obstructed and rendered almost impassible. The Prayer of which Petition being granted, *It is ordered*, that Francis Parvin, Jacob Levan, Benjamin Lightfoot, James Boone, Sebastian Zimmerman, and Joseph Penrose, on the Part of Berks County, and William Parsons, Peter Traxler, Junr, John Traxler, Timothy Horsefield, John Everat, and Lodowick Klutz, on the Part of Northampton County, or any Six of them, view the Place where such a road is wanted, and if they are satisfied that there is a Necessity for such a Road, that they or any two of them lay out the same. Francis Parvin, Jacob Levan, William Parsons, or Timothy Horsefield, being one of the Number in laying out the said Road; and that of the said Road laid out by Course and Distance as streight as possible for the general Accommodation of the Inhabitants, and with as little Damage as may be to any private Persons—a Return be made to this Board together with a Draught of the said Road.

The Judges of the Supream Court having held a Court of Oyer and Terminer on the twenty-seventh Day of April last at York Town, and on the Thirtieth of the same Month at Lancaster, laid their Proceedings before the Governor, in which it appeared that John Swales was convicted of the Murder of Thomas Reily, at York; and as the Judges gave the Governor to Understand that it was an attrocious Murder, a Warrant was ordered to be drawn for his Execution. At Lancaster Catherine Reynolds was convicted of the Murder of an Infant Bastard, and sundry favourable Circumstances being repeated by the Judges, who represented her as a fit object of Mercy, She was reprieved.

Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor and desired to know if he had as yet received any Answer from the Proprietaries to their Representation delivered the twenty-fourth Day of August, 1751; the Proprietaries having sent the Governor their Answer, he ordered both to be put upon the Minutes and then sent the Secretary with it to the House.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 30th May, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,
Joseph Turner, } **Esquires.**
Richard Peters,

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

On the twenty-fifth Instant the Bill for striking Twenty Thousand Pounds to be made current and emitted on Loan, and for re-emitting and continuing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province, was again presented to the Governor by two Members with the following Message:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please the Governor:

"The Governor's apprehension at our last sitting that the dislike raised in Great Britain of the Bills of Credit in the Plantations by the late too general and undistinguishing Complaints so warmly subsisted as to make any Application to the Crown about our Currency at that time unseasonable, induced the House, notwithstanding their different Sentiments, to make a short Adjournment to consider farther of the weight of that objection, and also of the Sum by that Bill proposed to be made and continued Current in this Province. And now when we reflect that tho' the Complaints against a Paper Currency arising from the Excesses of some Colonies therein, were indeed at first too general and undistinguishing, so as to occasion the Bringing into Parliament a Bill for restraining the same in all the Colonies, Yet as upon strict Enquiry (a State of our Currency then lying before them) the Parliament thought fit to alter the Bill and lay the Restraint only on those Colonies where that Currency had been abused, we cannot but look on this as distinguishing in our Favour, especially as we are assured that no Complaints were ever made of our Currency by the British Merchants trading hither, who only could be affected by it, but that on the contrary they have, whenever called upon for their Opinion by the Parliament or the Lords of Trade, appeared openly and warmly in its Favour, and declared (as they did in 1739, When our Act for Eighty Thousand Pounds, the present Sum, was under Consideration) "That it was not only a reasonable Sum, but absolutely necessary for carrying on the Commerce of the Country," which appears by the Report of the said Lords made on that occasion to the Council. And as the Exports from Britain to this Province, of which we have authentic Accounts, had then in the three preceding Years amounted to no more than one Hundred Seventy-Nine Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-Four Pounds Nine Shillings and Two Pence Sterling, and now in the Years 1749, 1750, and 1751, they amount to Six Hundred Forty-Seven Thousand Three Hundred Seventeen Pounds Eight Shillings and Nine Pence Sterling, and our Numbers of People and Domestick Trade, and the occasions for a Medium of Commerce, are equally encreased, there cannot we think be any doubt but the British Merchants will now likewise be of opinion that the small addition we at present propose is absolutely necessary, tho' they may not think it so suitable to our Circumstances as a larger Sum. One Hundred Thousand Pounds of Paper Currency bearing by no means the same Propor-

To his Honour Spencer Phipps Esqr
Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chiefe
in and over his Majestys Province of the Massachu
setts Bay in New England The Honble his Maj^tys
Councill & House of Representatives for Genl Court
assembled on the 30th Day of May Anno Dom: 1753

Humbly Sheweth Joseph Kellogg
That in the Year 1736 he rec^d a Warrant
from his Excellency Govr Belcher to be
Interpreter for this Province to the Indian
Nations & vice versa & Continued That from
time to time upon all occasions as he was call
to that Duty he attended & from that time to
this, that he rec^d his pay annually as such being
borne on the Rolls allowed according to Establish
ment for Officers and Soldiers at Fort Dummer
~~until the Year~~ Untill ye Year 1749 and since
that tho he has continued in his Duty & made Sev
eral Journeys vizt one to Albany to attend Com^rs at their
last Treaty with the Six Nations and one to
Westfield & Jurnal to Stockbridge providing
himself horses for all the Journeys aforesd
without any Consideration more than Six shillings

Wherefore your Petitioner humbly prays the
Consideration of this Court

and

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and that he may be allowed and paid for four years last past as usually before that and as in Duty bound will ever pray

G: Ath. Kellogg

In the House of Rep.rs June 14 1753
Read and Ordered that the Memo be allowed and paid out of the publick Treasury the sum of Eleven pounds Seventeen Shillings & four pence in full for the Service within referd to.

Sent up for concurrence

J. Hubbard Spkr.

In Council June 14. 1753 Read and Concurd

Wm. Clark Dpty Secry

Consented to

T. Hutchinson

Northampton, to Reading, the County Town of the said County of Berks, the Roads commonly used not being laid out by any Authority either from this Board or from the respective Courts of the said Counties, were often diverting and obstructed and rendered almost impassible. The Prayer of which Petition being granted, *It is ordered*, that Francis Parvin, Jacob Levan, Benjamin Lightfoot, James Boone, Sebastian Zimmerman, and Joseph Penrose, on the Part of Berks County, and William Parsons, Peter Traxler, Junr, John Traxler, Timothy Horsefield, John Everat, and Lodowick Klutz, on the Part of Northampton County, or any Six of them, view the Place where such a road is wanted, and if they are satisfied that there is a Necessity for such a Road, that they or any two of them lay out the same. Francis Parvin, Jacob Levan, William Parsons, or Timothy Horsefield, being one of the Number in laying out the said Road; and that of the said Road laid out by Course and Distance as streight as possible for the general Accommodation of the Inhabitants, and with as little Damage as may be to any private Persons—a Return be made to this Board together with a Draught of the said Road.

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tion to our Trade now as Eighty Thousand Pounds did then. And it is certain that as the Money circulating among us diminishes, so must our Trade and Usefulness to Great Britain and our Consumption of its Manufactures diminish.

"Upon the whole, we entreat the Governor to consider the distressing Circumstances under which the Trade, and in Consequence the whole Province, must languish if contrary to our Expectations the Bill we now present him should not be enacted into a Law; and we are well assured that as the Governor has been pleased to declare his sentiments of the many Advantages we derive from the use of Paper Money, his transmitting it home in a true Light will make our application to the Crown as effectual as it is seasonable.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"25th May, 1753."

Mr. James Galbraith, one of the Justices of Lancaster County, Mr. John Harris who keeps the Ferry over Sasquehanna at Pextang, Messieurs Michael Taafe and Robert Calendar, Partners in the Indian Trade, came to Town from Ohio and waited on the Governor. Their Intelligence, which by his Honor's Order was put down in writing by Robert Calendar, is as follows, vizt: "That on the Seventh of this Instant, May, he was at Pine Creek, a Place about twenty miles above the Log's Town, in company with Capt Trent, Mr. Croghan, and several other Traders; they received a Letter the same day from John Fraser, a Trader who lives at Weningo on the Ohio, about one hundred miles above the Log's Town; it was directed to all or any of the Traders at Log's Town; he wrote that he was inform'd by some of the Mingos that there were then and had been since March last one hundred and fifty French and Indians at a Carrying Place which leads from Niagara to the Heads of the Ohio, building Canoes and making other Preparations for the Reception of a large Body of French and Indians who were expected there every Day with Eight Pieces of Brass Cannon and a large Quantity of ammunition and Provisions. That on the eighth of May they received a full Confirmation of the above account by Two Indians who were sent by the Council at Onondago to give the Ohio Indians Notice of the Preparations the French were making to attack them. When our Indians received this Intelligence one of the Mingoes went to a French Trader at the Log's Town and told him of it, and said that he had amused them with fine stories this last Winter, as sweet as if his Tongue was sweetned with Sugar; that if the French made any Attempt to attack them or the English, he might depend he should be the first Man killed.

"Mr. Croghan and the other Traders upon this Intelligence thought it adviseable to send for the Half King to inform him of it. He arrived the same day and seemed much concerned at the News, he

said he expected Monighotootha every day up the River, and that as soon as he arrived they would call a Council and see what ought to be done. Monighotootha is deputed by the Six Nations to look after the Shawonese.

"The twelfth of May John Harris arrived with the advices from his Honor the Governor; Monighotootha arrived the same day, there were Messengers immediately dispatched to the Log's Town, &ca. to the Delawares and Shawonese to invite them to Council, but they being all drunk none of them came.

"Mr. Croghan delivered the string of Wampum that accompanied Governor Clinton and Coll. Johnson's Letters to the Half King and the other Indians present, and interpreted to them the said Letters. After which Mr. Trent delivered four Strings of Wampum in behalf of the Governor of Virginia, telling them that he look'd upon the Ohio Lands to belong to them the Indians, and that if the French attempted to settle them or to build any Forts, the Virginians would supply them with Arms and Ammunition. Mr. Croghan pressed the Indians to let us know whether they wou'd oppose the French or not, or whether it was safe for the Traders to continue among them.

"The Indians seemed all much concerned, and said it was an affair of great Consequence which they wou'd take some time to consider; accordingly they counselled all that night and next day till about two o' the Clock in the afternoon, when the Half King, in behalf of the Six Nations' Indians at Ohio, stood up and addressing himself to the English, said they were greatly obliged to their Brother Onas for his care in forwarding the News to them, which they had Intelligence of before and now believed too true; that if the French came peaceably they would receive them as Friends, but that if they came as Enemies they would treat them as such; that they hoped their Brethren the English wou'd consider how they were circumstanced and send them a supply of arms and ammunition, which if they did they did not doubt but that they wou'd be able to strike the French; that as to their Brethren the English Traders, any of them that had any skins to carry into the Inhabitants or any Business to do there might go, and that those who had goods might leave their Serants with them under their care, and that they wou'd be safe under their Protection while they were safe themselves. The Sixteenth they receiv'd another Letter from John Fraser, informing them that some Frenchmen had come down the Ohio to Weningo with a Parcel of Deer skins, which they said they brought with them to swap for Furs; these French Men told the Indians that a Body of French was coming there with a considerable Present for them from the Governor of Canada, the Indians as well as Fraser imagined that they were come as Spies to see what Situation they were in.

"That when he came away the Shawonese and Delawares had not

delivered an answer to the Message sent by the Mingoes, as they were not all got quite sober, but several of their chief Men declared they wou'd agree to what the Half King had said."

Captain Trent wrote a Letter to the Governor by them of the same Import, which the Governor sent to the Assembly with a Verbal Message by the Secretary, informing them that these several Persons were in Town and would wait on the House whenever they pleased to order their attendance.

The Governor and Council having no reason to alter their former Opinion express'd in the Minutes of the twenty sixth of January, concerning the great risque of making more Paper Money, and not knowing but more encouraging accounts might arrive from England before the August Sessions, the Governor returned the following verbal Message to the Assembly by his Secretary:

A Verbal Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"That as the Governor presumes the Assembly, agreeable to the usual Custom, will meet again in the month of August, now near approaching to finish the Business of the Year, he chooses for that and some other Reasons to keep the Paper Money Bill lately presented him by the House under consideration till that time."

MEMORANDUM.

The Thirty-First Day of May the following Message was deliv- by two Members to the Governor:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please the Governor:

"We have on all Occasions acknowledged our grateful Sentiments of the Governor's Regard and Justice towards the Indians our Allies, and we now again return our hearty Thanks for his continued Care, and for communicating the Intelligence he has received concerning their present Distresses. In Pursuance of which we have resumed the Consideration of the Letters laid before the House, with the Message of the sixteenth of October last, together with the Governor's late Messages and Papers sent down to us before and since the Return of the Expresses dispatched to Ohio. We have also carefully examined the Messenger himself and such Indian Traders and others who could give Us any Information of the Numbers and Designs of the Forces raised by the Governor of Canada, and of the Condition of the Twightwees as well as the other Indians our Allies upon the waters of Ohio, and upon mature Deliberation have resolved to contribute generously to their Assistance by a Present suitable to their want of the Necessaries of Life.

"Tho' the Alliance between the Crown of Great Britain and the Six Nations, and the Protection and Assistance they expect to receive in Vertue of that Alliance, is more immediately under the

Direction of the Government of New York, and altho' Virginia at this time has entered largely into the Trade, and will no doubt on the present Occasion assist them and their Allies, yet we have always endeavoured, in Proportion to our abilities, by Presents as well as by obliging our Indian Traders to behave with Justice towards them, to preserve their Friendship; and on the present Occasion notwithstanding we have the Misfortune to differ in Sentiments with our Proprietaries in the Part they ought to bear in these Expences, we have rather considered the Advantages both They and the Province may receive by our Liberality, which we have voted chearfully, and recommended the Distribution to the Care of the Governor, that the Six Nations at Onondago (upon any applications to be made to him in their own Behalf or for their Allies who reside to the Westward, and are likely to be more immediately affected) may be satisfied, and the Present intended them best answer their necessities and our peaceable and friendly Intentions.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"31st May, 1753."

And at the same time a Paper containing the following Resolves of the House:

"That the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds be now allowed as a Present of Condolance to the Twightwee Nation on the melancholy Occasion mentioned in the Governor's Message of the sixteenth of October last."

"That the sum of six Hundred Pounds be now also allowed as a Present to the other Indians Nations in our Alliance, or such Part thereof as the Governor may think necessary."

"That the above Sums be made payable to the Governor by the Trustees of the General Loan office, to be laid out by him and distributed in such a manner as he shall think most suitable to their present Exigencies."

And at the same time, another Message requesting his Honour to grant a Commission to Samuel Kirke to be Serjeant-at-Arms.

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A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please the Governor:

"The Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania in Assembly met, request the Governor would be pleased to grant a Commission to Samuel Kirk to be Serjeant-at-Arms and King's Messenger, at all times to attend the service of this House, with Power to execute all Precepts, Warrants, and Messages whatsoever,

which shall be issued by their order, as has been formerly the usage within this Province.

"Signed by order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"31st May, 1753."

After the Delivery whereof the Two Members presented the Governor with an Order on the Treasurer for Five Hundred Pounds in Part of his Support, and acquainted him that the House enclined to adjourn to the 27th of August. The Governor thanked the Assembly for the Order on the Treasurer, said he would take the Messages and Resolves of the House into Consideration, and do therein what he should find necessary, and that he had no Objection to the Time of Adjournment.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday, the Seventh of August, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

John Penn,	Robert Strettell,	} Esquires.
Joseph Turner,	Richard Peters,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor having received from the Council Office by Capt. Garrison, lately arrived at New York, his Majestie's Ratification of Several Laws, the same was read and ordered to be entered:

"At the Court at St. James,' the 10th Day of May, 1753.

"[L. S.] "PRESENT:

"The King's most Excellent Majesty.

"Lord President,	"Lord Anson,
"Lord Chamberlain,	"Mr. Comptroller,
"Duke of Dorset,	"Mr. Vice Chamberlain,
"Earl of Cholmondeley,	"Horatio Walpole, Esqr.
"Earl of Halifax,	"Sir John Rushout,
"Earl of Fitzwalter,	"George Dodington, Esq.
"Earl of Buckinghamshire,	"Sir John Ligonier,
"Lord Delawarr,	"Henry Legge, Esq.
"Lord Berkeley, of Stratton,	"Sir Thomas Robinson,
"Lord Bathurst,	"Sir George Lee.

"*Whereas*, in Pursuance of the Powers granted to the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, the Deputy Governor, Council, and Assembly of the said

Pennsylvania. 1753.

18?

A Verbal Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"As the Governor presumes the Assembly, agreeable to the usual Custom, will meet "again in the Month of August, now near approaching, to finish the Business of the Year, he "chuses for that and some other Reasons, to keep the Paper Money Bill, lately presented him "by the House, under Consideration till that time."

Memorandum. The Thirty First Day of May the following Message was..... delivered by Two Members to the Governor.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

May it please the Governor,

We have, on all Occasions, acknowledged our grateful Sentiments of the Governor's Regard and Justice towards the Indians our Allies, and we now again return our hearty Thanks for his continued Care, and for communicating the Intelligence he has received concerning their present Distresses. In Pursuance of which, we have resumed the Consideration of the Letters laid before the House, with the Message of the sixteenth of October last, together with the Governors late Messages and Papers, sent down to us before and since the Return of the Expresses dispatched to Ohio. We have also carefully examined the Messenger himself, and such Indian Traders and others, who could give us any Information of the Numbers and Designs of the Forces raised by the Governor of Canada, and of the Condition of the Twightwees, as well as the other Indians our Allies upon the Waters of Ohio, and, upon mature Deliberation, have resolved to contribute generously to their Assistance, by a Present suitable to their Want of the Necessaries of Life.

Tho the Alliance between the Crown of Great Britain and the Six Nations, and the Protection and Assistance they expect to receive, in Vertue of that Alliance, is more immediately under the Direction of the Government of New York; and altho Virginia at this time has entered largely into the Trade, and will no doubt on the present Occasion, assist them and their Allies, yet we have always endeavoured, in Proportion to our Abilities, by Presents, as well as by obliging our Indian Traders to behave with Justice towards them, to preserve their Friendship; and on the present Occasion, notwithstanding we have the Misfortune to differ in Sentiments with our Proprietaries in the Part they ought to bear in these Expences, we have rather considered the Advantages both They and the Province may receive by our Liberality, which we have voted chearfully, and recommended the Distribution to the Care of the Governor, that the Six Nations at Onondago (upon any Applications to be made to him in their own Behalf, or for their Allies who reside to the Westward, and are likely to be more immediately affected) may be satisfied, and the Present intended them best answer their Necessities, and our peaceable and friendly Intentions.

31st May 1753.

Signed By Order of the House

Isaac Norris. Speaker.

And at the same time a Paper containing the following Resolves of the House.

"That the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds be now allowed as a Present of Condolance to "the Twightwee Nation, on the melancholy Occasion mentioned in the Governor's Message of the "sixteenth of October last."

"That the Sum of Six Hundred Pounds be now also allowed as a Present to the other Indian Nations "in our Alliance, or such Part thereof as the Governor may think necessary."

"That the above Sums be made payable to the Governor, by the Trustees of the General Loan Office, "to be laid out by him, and distributed in such a manner as he shall think most suitable to their "present Exigencies."

And

Pennsylvania. 1753.

And at the same time, another Message requesting his Honour to grant a Commission to Samuel Kirke to be Serjeant at Arms.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

May it please the Governor,

The Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania in assembly met, request the Governor would be pleased to grant a Commission to Samuel Kirk, to be Serjeant at Arms, and King's Messenger, at all times to attend the Service of this House, with Power to execute all Precepts, Warrants and Messages whatsoever, which shall be issued by their Order, as has been formerly the Usage within this Province.

Signd By Order of the House
Isaac Norris Speaker

31st May 1753.

After the Delivery whereof, the Two Members presented the Governor with an Order on the Treasurer for Five Hundred Pounds in Part of his Support, and acquainted him that the House enclined to adjourn to the Twenty Seventh of August. The Governor thanked the Assembly for the Order on the Treasurer, said he would take the Messages and Resolves of the House into Consideration and do therein what he should find necessary, and that he had no Objection to the Time of Adjournment.

Mr Kennedy
Mr Kennedy.
Mr Willard

His Excellency communicated to the Board also Captain Stoddard to Col: Johnson, dated Oswego containing the same Advices as the Letter of the Lieutenant Lindesay, laid before this Board yesterd additional Circumstances — That this Expedition is a orders received from the French King, who directs them molest Oswego in Consideration of Cape Breton, But any Post the English shall presume to approach or settle, near the French claim, they are to reduce, if not quitted immediat after Warning given.

The Council advised his Excellency to lay a Copy thereof before the General Assembly

before the Gen.

At a Council held at Brookland Ferry Hou in Kings County the 4th day of June 1753.

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt. Gen.l &c.
Mr Alexander
Mr Kennedy
Mr Willard

Memorial of Robt Livingston Esq.r relating the Proceedings of Commissrs of the Massachusetts Bay sent to lay out a Township in the Mannor of Livingston.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Memorial of Robert Livingston Esq.r Dated the 31st Ulto. touching the late Proceedings of a Committee of the Massachusets Bay, sent to lay out a Township, within the Manor of Livingston.

Petition of Johannes Vanselaer complaining of Encroachments on his Manor by People of the Massachusets Bay and praying Relief.

Also a Petition of Johannes Vanselaer complaining of Encroachments on his Manor by People of the Massachusets Bay and praying Relief — Which were read, and the Council advised his Excellency to lay them before the General Assembly.

to be laid before the Assembly.

Matters relating to Repairing the Trading House at Oswego.

His Excellency communicated to the Board a Message from the General Assembly of the 2d Instant, desiring his Excellency will be pleased to communicate to the House, what Orders and Directions have been given, for repairing the Trading House at Oswego, pursuant to the Act to continue the three Acts therein mentioned, for supporting the Garrison and trading House at Oswego, with an Addition thereto passed the 11th November 1752: And that he will &c —

[illegible] that Month, relating to Repairs
[illegible] and a Letter of the 17th September last
[illegible] acquainting his Excellency with what the[illegible]
[illegible] done thereupon — Also a Letter from the said
[illegible]ber last, acquainting his Excellency that Mr. Wm
Wm. Livingston had declined acting as Commissioner
Officer; and that the other Commissioners would not
themselves as such, till the Assembly have made Provision

His Excellency desiring the Opinion of the Council tha
The Council advised his Excellency to lay the said Papers, to
with a Copy of the said Minute of the 21st August last, before
General Assembly, and acquaint them, That an Account of
Repairs wanting to the Garrison at Oswego, was laid before the
on a former Occasion, since which, other Repairs must be want
and therefore recommending to them to make such Addition
Sum already granted, as may fully answer the purpose for w
is intended.

By Desire to know
their proposals
the Nations of
the Summer.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Message from the Gener
Assembly of the 2d Instant, desiring his Excellency will be pleas
acquaint the House whether he intends to meet the six Nation
Indians at Albany this Summer, to renew the Treaty with them
that the House may make Provision for it. Upon which the Coun
advised his Excellency to acquaint the House, that he intends, whe
ever ..... suitable Provision is made, to have an Interview with
there. Whether in Person, if his Majesty's Service will permit him to
go thither, whenever, that he shall appoint Commissioners to attend
that Service.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City
of New York the twelfth day of June 1753.

Present His Excellency the Hono[illegible] George Clinton Capt[illegible] Gen[illegible]
[illegible]r Alexander } [illegible]
[illegible]r Kennedy } Col. Johnson.

Hendrick and three other Sachems, with several Indian Chiefs of
the Mohawk Nation, late come to this Place, were introduced
and Hendrick spoke to his Excellency as follows.

Came
to Albany
Council of
Indians from
the People in
Canada and
adjacent Lands.

When we Brethren the English first came amongst us we
were a small People and had but little Land and have continued to do so ever since
but it seems now as if we had no Land left for our future

Brothers

23:73

At a Common Councill held for the City of Albany at the City Hall of the said City on the 5th day of June, 1753—Present, the Mayor, Recorder, John De Peyster, Jacob Ten Eyck, John Glen, Joh's Van Sante, Harmee Gansevoort, Esq^rs, Aldermen; John R. Bleeker, Volkert P. Douw, Peter D. Wandelaer, Assistants.

This Board agreed with Mr. Isaac Switts for passage and victualls for a number of Indians, not exceeding fifteen, to carry down to New York; and this Board to pay him six shillings for each Indian; that is to say for passage and victuals.

The Mayor undertook to right a Letter to his Excellency the Governour and to sign the same in behalf of ye Common Councill, which runs thus:

ALBANY, June 5, 1753.

May it please your Excellency—Severall of ye Mohawk Seachims and others came down here applied to us in Common Councill and told us that they had received some Wampen and a Message from ye Governour of Canada of very great consequence, and as there were no Commissioners to apply to here they requested of us to pay and provide them a passage down to New York, so as that they might communicate ye same to his Excellency, which we thought we could not well refuse, so that we have provided a passage for few of them p^r^ Mr. Swits; we are with due respect.

At a Common Councill held for the City of Albany at the City Hall of the said City on ye 8 June, 1753—Present, the Mayor, Recorder, Jacob Ten Eyck, John Glen, Johannis Van Sante, Harmee Gansevoort, Esq^rs, Aldermen; Joan R. Bleeker, Barent H. Ten Eyck, Peter de Wandelaer, Assistants.

The Mayor produced the Opinion of Mr. Smith, concerning ye Ferry, which runs as follows, v^z^:

ALBANY, ye 20 June, 1753.

I have considered the case of the City of Albany, relating to the Ferry, and am of opinion that the present right of the Corporation will only extend to the ferrige from ye City to the opposite side of the River.

WM. SMITH.

I have also considered the case of the Corporation of Albany, and am of opinion that actions for Rent are well maintainable against ye Tenants who refuse to pay the rent for those years in which they injoyed the profitts of the Lands. Dated 20 June, 1753. WM. SMITH.

This day Mr. Barnardus Bratt for himself, and Harmee Gansevoort for Mr. Johannis Ten Broeck, agreed with this Board for y^e^ Rent of the Ferry, each 50s. from y^e^ 4 day of Aprill last till y^e^ 4 day of Aprill, 1754, at the rates made in Common Council y^e^ 26 day of February, $175\frac{0}{1}$, excepted only they may ferry from both sides.

This Board ordered that an order be drawn upon their Chamberlain to let Michael Bessett and Robert Lansingh each have 6 Skipple of Wheat, and charge their accounts therewith.

Resolved by this Board, that y^e^ Mayor execute the Deed to Daniel MacMichael for the House and Land where he now dwels, in behalf of ye Common Councill in the presence of two Aldermen, and that the Clerk affix the City Seal thereunto.

This Board having considered upon the Opinion of Mr. Smith, relateing the Tenants of Schaghbook, and Resolved, that a Power of Attorney be

that Ninth, relating to Reprizals
And a Letter of the 7th September last
ney, acquainting his Excellency with what the
done thereupon. Also a Letter from the said
tober last, acquainting his Excellency that Mr. Colden
Mr. Livingston had declined acting as Commissioners
Affairs; and that the other Commissioners would not qu
themselves as such, till the Assembly have made Provisio

His Excellency desiring the Opinion of the Council th
The Council advised his Excellency to lay the said Papers, to
with a Copy of the said Minutes of the 21st August last, before
General Assembly, and acquaint them, That an Account of
Reprizals wanting to the Garrison at Oswego, was laid before the
on a former Session, since which other Reprizals must be wanted
and therefore recommending to them to make such Addition
Sum already granted, as may fully answer the purpose for w
is intended.

By desire the Honble Henry Cruger Esqr. proposed to the Board of this Session.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Message from the Gener
Assembly of the 2d Instant, desiring his Excellency will be pleas
acquaint the House whether he intends to meet the six Nation
Onondaga at Albany this Summer, to renew the Treaty with them
that the House may make Provision for it. Upon which the Coun
advise and desire him to acquaint the House, that he intends, wh
ever ..... suitable Provision is made, to have an Interview wi
those Nations in Person, if his Majesty's Service will permit him to
go thither; otherwise, that he shall appoint Commissioners to attend
that Service.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City
of New York the twelfth day of June 1753.

Present His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Capt. Gen.l &c
Mr. Alexander } Mr. Holland
Mr. Kennedy } Col. Johnson.

Hendrick and three other Sachems, with several Indian Chiefs of
the Mohawk Nation, lately come to this Place, were introduced
and Hendrick spoke to his Excellency as follows.

Mohawk Indians Names & Quality

When our Brethren the English first came amongst us, we
gave and sold them Land, and have continued to do so ever since,
but it seems now as if we had no Land left for our Children
Brethren

[illegible] Records: the [illegible]

[illegible] Id does not approve of it, but [illegible]

[illegible]th and Duncan, and we desire our Brother

grants of Land, to know if there be any several

des design to give several Tracts of Land to [illegible]

whenever we were about to sell a piece of Land to

we were informed the Land was taken up by others, and

therefore we could not dispose of it.

Brother: As to what we have told, we are well satisfyed we

sensible of it, but it grieves us to have more taken up, than

agreed to sell; and there are several Persons come down with us

have agreed with us for Land, and if they will do Right, we

do Justice to them, for we dont love to cheat our Brethren

we desire our Brother to let us see the Talents that he may have

your Brother what Land we have sold and where we are not

for more Brother there is no Grant given out, but what the Name

of the Person who bought the Land, and of the Surveyor who

the Interpreter are mentioned, and by these we shall know who

have cheated us.

Brother: I am going to tell you how much Reason we intend to drive

away from our Lands Mr Barclay Sickels Wife, who lives

just by us, and who has a great Number of Cattle, running

on Ligonier, and by that means making us Lose, one another

some short time before we left home [illegible]ndian was shot

thro' her Cabbin Door. She [illegible] some spoil of Land,

and she takes in mine, and more every year. And we desire our

Brother to give us an Order to turn her off the Land when we

go home.

Brother: He has a Complaint against Henry Stevens. He bought a

Tract of Land last Fall, and when the Surveyor Kendrick [illegible]

came to survey it, he shewed him how far to go, and then Henry

Stevens came in after [illegible] he had employed him, and made him

go a great deal further; and now this last Spring there came

another Surveyor, Mr Colden, to survey the same piece of Land and

Mr. Henry Stevens made Mr Colden not go further than they went

by Mr Stevens's Direction, so that he stole five from us. And lately

Mr Colden surveyed the Land again, and had one Indian with Peace

and he is to know exactly how far we had the Land, and then we

found out immediately we stole from us.

[illegible] in mors that he has
he has got a Surveyor and surveyed
which we know nothing of. & we will
the Rod and whip him, which may deter others
same.

Gave a Belt

Then Hendrick told his Excellency, he had a
tell him, which was — That just before they came
French sent a String of Wampum to the six Nations to
to Onaraque, to speak with them, and that the said
Wampum was delivered at Onondaga to the Chief, who
Messenger to call in his Way at the Cayuga's to acquaint them
the Intention of that String of Wampum, and then to give it
Hendrick and Abraham, that they might consider of it to
Hendrick & Abraham said, they must consider of it, for
the Cayuga's for some time past have not gone the Road to the
French, and they imagined they intended to do as they had
formerly "invite them to a Feast and then destroy them."

At a Council held at Fort George in the City
of New York the thirteenth day of June 1753.

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt.n Gen.l & Gov.r
Hon.ble Frederick Morris
Hon.ble Rip Van Dam
Hon.ble Joseph Murray Cadwallader Colden

His Excellency communicated to the Board the Attorney General's Report of the 11th June Instant, informing his Excellency of the several Steps which have been taken towards obtaining the freedom of Spanish Mulattoes and Negroes to their Liberty viz.t Juan de Dios de Victoria, Francisco Sequeira, Joseph de Santa Maria, and Alexandro Joseph de la Torre. Which Report was read. And it appearing by the said Report, that the said Francisco Sequeira a Mulatto and a free Subject of the King of Spain was taken in the late War, in the Bay De Lemon by Robert Thompson and brought into this Port, and afterwards sold to James Carney of Brunswick, who sold him to one Edwards a Sailor, of this City, with whom he hath lived and resided from five years as a Slave this never adjudged and condemned in the Court of Vice Admiralty here And the said Francisco Sequeira being one of the forty five Spanish Mulattoes and Negroes examined by the Governour & the Magistrates & Freemen and Subjects of the King of Spain and not fit to be Freemen

It

Fort George in the City of
New York 12th June 1753.

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75

Minutes of a Meeting between His Excellency The Hon.ble George Clinton Capt. General & Commander in Chief of the Colony of New York &c. &c. and Seventeen Mohawk Indians.

Present

James Alexander
Frederick Morris
Richard Nicolls
Mayor of Albany
&
William Johnson

} Esqrs. of his Majestys Council

Several Members of the Assembly
& other Gentlemen attending.

William Printup Interpreter
Peter Wraspall Sen.r

Hendrick an Indian Chief rose up & made the following speech addressed to His Excell.y

Brother

We are come hither to renew & make bright the Covenant Chain & your & our Forefathers & to wipe away all tears from your Eyes, & to clear the Road & Passage from Albany to Onondaga & Oswego with peaceable Intentions.

Brother

We are come to renew & confirm with you & the Gentlemen present the Agreement & Covenant between our respective Forefathers: We were united together

Brother You have put the Hatchet into our hands, & we Mohawks have taken & used it against your Enemies, and you have never taken the Hatchet out of your hands so that we still have it.

Brother you have always desired us to keep the Roads amongst our Nations open & clear but we have heard that this last Spring there has been a great deal of Damage done amongst our Brethren at Ohio, both Wh. People & Indians killed - six Englishmen & fourteen Indians, Shawanners & Mehikan-ners, for which reason that Road seems now to be spoiled.

Brother We desire you to consider of some Method to bring all things into the State they used to be between your Forefathers & ours, for Brother you must not imagine we alone are grieved, the other Nations are so also, tho' we Mohawks are called the Ho. of the 5 Nations.

Brother If you don't endeavour to redress our Grievances the rest of our Brethren the 5 Nations shall know of it and all Paths will be stopped. Brother We beg you will not be long considering of it, you may perhaps let us speak to our Father the thing that he will be too long, We therefore desire you will do something immediately or tell us

a t.

at once you will do nothing at all for us. —
Hendrick then presented the Gov.r with a
Belt & Wampum & sat down. —

At a Council held at Fort George
in the City of New York the 12th
Day of June 1753. —

Present
His Excellency The Hon.ble George Clinton
Capt General &c &c.
Mr. Alexander
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Holland
Colo. Johnson.

Hendrick and three other Sachims of the Mo-
hawk Nation lately come to this Place were
introduced & Hendrick spoke to His Excellency as
follows.

Brother when our Brethren the English first came
amongst us, we gave & sold them lands, and have
continued to do so ever since, but it seems now
as if we had no lands left for ourselves.

Brother we have sold several small parcells of
Land to our Brethren and they have taken up
a much greater Quantity which will appear
by the Records. We know our Brother is not
privy to this & does not approve of it, but that it
has been done by Stealth & Deceit, And we desire
our Brother to examine into the Grants of Land
to know if there be any such Frauds. We do
design

Design to give several Tracts of Land to several Per-
=sons, but whenever we were about to sell a
Piece of Land to a poor Man, we were informed
the Land was taken by others & that therefore
we could not dispose of it.

Brother As to what we have said we are well
satisfied therewith & sensible of it, but it grieves
us to have more taken up than we have agree
to sell, And there are several People come down
with us who have agreed with us for the same,
and if they will do right we will do Justice to
them, for we do not love to cheat our Brethren
And we desire our Brother to let us see the Plan
that we may show our Brother what Lands
we have sold & what we have not, for as to Br-
there is no Grant given out but that the Name
of the Persons who bought the Lands, & of
the Surveyor & Interpreter are mentioned, &
by this we shall know who have cheated
us.

Brother I am going to tell you how many
Persons we design to drive away from our
Lands viz. Barclay, Richetts Wife who live
just by us & who does us a great deal of Da-
-mage by selling us Liquors & by that mean
making us destroy one another: Some short
time before we left home an Indian was
killed thro' her selling Liquor. We let her
have a little Spot of Land & she takes in mo
& more every year, and we desire our Broth
to give us an Order to turn her off the Land
when we go home.

Brother

Brother We have a complaint against Brent Stevens, he bought a Tract of Land of us, and when the Surveyor Hendrik Fry came to survey it, we showed him how far to go, and then Brent Stevens came & told Fry, he hadden employed him & made him go a great deal farther, and now this last Spring there came another Surveyor Mr. Golden to survey the same piece of Land & then Brent Stevens made Mr. Golden still go farther than Fry went, so that he stole twice from us; and Lastly Mr. Fry surveyed this Land again & had one Indian Chain Bearer, and Fry told us he would show us exactly how far we had sold the Land, & then we found out how much was stolen from us. —

Brother We have another Complaint against Conrad a Gunterman, who was very poor Man, & so who we took amongst us & gave him a Tract of Land out of Charity with which he is not satisfied being Two Miles, but takes in more which we have not given or sold him, and since that he has got a Surveyor & surveyed a great Quantity of Land wch we know nothing of, so we intend Brother to take a little Rod & whip him, which may deter others from doing the same. gave a Belt of Wampum.

Then Hendrik told his Excellency that he had a piece of News to tell him, which was. That just before they came away the French sent a String of Wampum to the Six Nations

— to

to call them to Canajoharie to speak with them, and that the said String of Wampum was delivered at Onondaga to the Aunt, who desired the Messenger to call in his Way at the Oneidas to acquaint them with the Intention of the String of Wampum, & then to give it to Hendrick & Abraham that they might consider of it, for that the Mohawks for some time past had not gone the Road to the French, and that they imagined they intended to do as they had done formerly, invite them to a Feast & then destroy them.

A True Copy examined by

Geo. Banyar

Dep. Clk. of the Council

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the 15th day of June 1763. P.M.

Present

His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt.n Gen.l & Comm.r in Chief &c.

Mr. Alexander
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Holland
Col.o Johnson.

Mr. Holland Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine into the Complaints of the Mowhaleek Indians now in this City of Encroachments made on their Lands by the white People, and of Persons Patenting & Taking

taking up a greater Quantity of Land than they have sold to them, Reported, That the Committee find that all the Lands in the purchase of which they allledge they have been defrauded, have been Patented many years before His Excellency came into this Government, except in the Case of Coenradt Gunterman, and that the Grant to him contains no more than the Quantity mentioned in the Deed of Purchase, nor more than the said Indians acknowledge they had given to him. That the Committee ordered the Interpreter to attend with Hendrick another Indian, & that Hendrick assigned the following Cases in which they had been defrauded of their Lands, to wit.

In Livingstons Patent of the 4 Castles &c Conajohary, more Land was taken up than was sold by the Indians

Capt Collins's Land at Conajohary, that the Indians sold the Low Land but not the Wood Land.

Councellor Cuylers Land at the dispute Carrying Place North side of the River, that the Indians sold the Woodland but not the Low Land

Peter Wagenaers Land over against Conajohary Castle North side of the River. the Indians say he was asked if he would have more Land, to which he said No. but afterwards taken up as much again as they sold him.

That

That said Magenner bought of the Indians some land lying on the South side of the River below the Castle & has taken up as much more as they sold him.

Johannis lawyers Patent at Shenesadie, That the Indians told to him no further than the Creek called Canostaghraihunhse, in English the Creek that is never dry, and that he has taken up six Miles further than the Creek.

That Hannes Clock supposes & claims an Island opposite to Hans Hessé's land below the Indian Castle at Conojohery which they never sold to any Person & desire they may have it again

And then Hendrick added that these were the cases in which they have been considerably cheated which were of too great Importance to be neglected, and that there are other Instances but being of little consequence they took no notice of them.

A True Copy Examined by me

Geo: Banyar

D. Cl. of the Council

Fort George in the City of New York
the 16 June 1753.—

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Minutes of a Conference held this day be-
tween His Excellency the Hon.ble George
Clinton Esq.r General & Commander in Chief
of the Colony of New York &c. &c. &c. and
the Chiefs
Sachems & Warriors.

Present
James Alexander
Archibald Kennedy
Edward Holland
Mayor of the City
& William Johnson
} Esq.rs of His Ma-
-jesty's Council

Evert Bancker Esq.r Representative for the
City & other Gentlemen Attending.

William Printup Interpreter
Peter Wraxall Secry.

His Excellency opened the Conference by the
following Speech in answer to Hendrick's
Speech made to His Excell.y the 12 Inst.

Brethren. I am glad to see you here and the
more so as you are come with an Intention
to renew & brighten the Covenant Chain that
hath so long united us together, and I give you
this String of Wampum to wipe away your tears.
(gave a String of Wampum)

Brethren The Management of your affairs is now
put

Matters on the same footing as formerly, for Commissioners have been appointed some time ago and Provision is now made for them.

Brethren I have reason to expect that Provision will also be made to take the Hatchet out of the hands of the Six Nations, and there will be an Interview with you at Albany this Summer for that purpose, and for strengthening & brightening the Covenant Chain that the same may remain inviolable as long as the Sun & Moon endure.

Brethren I have always desired you to keep the Roads between the Nations open & clear, and I do still recommend it to you, as I look upon it to be essential for keeping up an Intercourse

between

between us. The Loss of our Brethren at Ohio gives me a great deal of Concern, and I shall consult with the Governour of Pensilvania on this occasion, and do every thing in my Power to prevent any further Mischief being done to them by the French or their Indians, and as often as I receive any Intelligence of any Attacks intended to be made on you or your Allies by the French or the Indians in their Alliance you may depend on my giving you the earliest Notice of it, that you may be on your Guard & as much as possible prevent the Execution of their Designs.

(Gave a Belt of Wampum)

His Excellency then gave the following Answer to the Complaints of the Mowhawk Indians concerning their Lands made to His Excellency in Council the 12 Inst by Indian Hendrick a Copy above. —

The same Persons remaining Present as at the foregoing Speech. —

Brethren. You complained to me that some Encroachments have been made upon your Lands by the white People, and that some Persons have taken up & Patented a much greater Quantity than you have sold them. Which Complaints I have laid before His Majesties Council, that they might make the best enquiry they could as to the Truth of them,

to do

who have reported to me, that they find all the
Lands in the purchase of which you say you
have been defrauded, have been Patented ten
years before I came into this Government, ex-
cept in the Case of Conrad Gunterman.

It would be impossible by examining
the Grants of Lands registered here to find out
whether the Persons who have purchased them
have imposed on you, since there is no Doubt
the Deeds of Purchase upon which those Grants
were made, are exactly conformable to such
Grants as well in regard to the quantity as
the Situation of the Lands. I must therefore
refer the particular Instances in which you
say you have been defrauded, as well as such
others as you may hereafter be able to point
out to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs
who I shall direct to send for the Persons in-
terested to appear before them & to examine
the Matter as thoroughly as possible & to
report thereupon to me, in order that strict
Justice may be done you where you have been
injured.

As to the Complaint against Conrad
Gunterman, you acknowledge you gave him
a piece of Land of two Miles, & upon examining
the Deed he obtained from some of your People
and the Lines of Grant to him in consequence of
that Purchase, it does not appear from them
that he is entitled to a greater Quantity; I
must therefore insist that you suffer him
to continue in the quiet Possession of so much
Land

Land as he may justly claim under that Grant, and if as you alledge, he claims more & persists in that Claim, I can still by no means consent that you turn him off the Land, but that you make the same known to the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany, that the necessary Orders may be given to redress you. Neither can I consent that you turn away any of the other Persons you complain of from the Lands they claim or possess, but must recommend to you to wait till the several Matters can be examined into by the Commissioners, and in every Instance wherein it may appear you have been imposed on, I shall use my utmost Endeavours that Justice may be done you.

The Instance you assign of Brant obtaining up more Land than you had sold, appears now in a very different Light from the Draught & Survey of that Land which has been shown to you, & as you seem to be convinced no more Land is included in that Draught than you formerly sold, I expect you are well satisfied & that I shall hear no more Complaints on that Account.

(gave a Belt of Wampum)

Brethren: I cannot help expressing my Satisfaction at your Behaviour on the Receipt of the Message accompanied with a String of Wampum from the Gov.r of Canada inviting you to Caghnawaga to speak with you. The Chiefs you Nations have ever been Steadfast

L

to you & you cannot be too much on your
guard against them.

His Excellency having thus concluded his
Reply, Indian Hendrick rose & spoke
as follows.

Brother Those Persons who came down by
us, we have sold & given Lands to, and we
you will give them Deeds for the same. We
Brother We desire for the future that you will not
grant any Licence to purchase Lands unless we are
present with you

Bro. If any Person or Persons
whatsoever shall come to measure Lands in our
parts without first having our Consent, should
any Accident happen we hope you Brother will
not expect any Satisfaction from us.

Brother We don't lay the Blame so much on the
Colony as on those Persons who employed him

Brother We desire that Jury Wendock here present
may have a Licence to purchase the Land we
have agreed with him for.

Brother We desire you will promise to comply
with our Request.

Hereupon The Governour & Council
Withdrew & being returned His Excell.y
spoke to the Indians as follows.—

Brethren I will grant a Licence to Peter Schuyler
in the usual Form, to purchase the Lands which
you say you have given him, as you desire it
does this Land seem to be given him instead of

the

the Land he had obtained a Licence to purchase from you. and as to the Land you desire to be granted to Jury Mack & the other Matters you have just now mentioned, they seem of so extraordinary a Nature, as cannot to no immediate Resolution upon them, especially as there are no few of the Gentlemen of the Council in Town, and therefore those Matters shall be taken into Consideration & an Answer given you thereupon, at the Conference to be held at Albany this Summer.

To this Hendrick replyed.

Brother all what we have desired to be done for our good is not granted which makes our Hearts ake very much. Brother when we came here to relate our grievances about our Lands, we expected to have something done for us, and we have told you that the Covenant Chain of our Forefathers was like to be broken, and Bro? you tell us that we shall be redressed at Albany, but we know them so well, we will not trust to them, for they are no People but Devils, so we rather desire that you'd say, Nothing shall be done for us.

Brother By & by you'd expect to see the Nations down which you still not see, for as soon as we come home we will send up a Belt of Wampum to our Brothers the 5 Nations to acquaint them the Covenant Chain is broken between you & us. So Brother you are not to expect to hear

P.

of me any more, and Brother we desire to hear no more of you. and we shall no longer acquaint you with any News or Affairs as we used to do; and as to Jury Tillock there are People who want to do him some harm but we will not agree to it.

Brother We did not expect when we came so. home that all our Desires would have no Effect.

The Indians then went away.

The foregoing Proceedings between His Excellency Governour Clinton & Deputation of the Mohawk Indians contained in Eighteen Pages are faithfully taken from the Records of Indian Affairs

By me Elias Boudinot
Secr. & Agent for
Indian Affairs

Every thing in this Garrison is well and as nothing further occurs—beg leave to subscribe myself with all due deference

Sir

Your Excellency's

mo dutiful humble Servt

HITCHEN HOLLAND

New York

A True Copy examd Pr

GW BANYAR D Sêcry

Conference between Governor Clinton and the Indians.

[New-York Papers, II., 68.]

Fort George in the City of New York
12 June 1753.

MINUTES of Meeting between His Excellency the Hônble George Clinton Captn General & Commander in Cheif of the Colony of New York &c &c and Seventeen Mohawk Indians

PRESENT— Of His Majestys Council

James Alexander — Mayor of ye City
Archibald Kennedy — &
Edward Holland — William Johnson

Several Members of the Assembly
& other Gentlemen Attending

William Printeys Interpreter — Peter Wraxall Sêcry

Hendrick an Indian Cheif rose up & made the following speech addressed to his Excellency

Brother

We are come hither to renew & make bright the Covenant Chain of our Forefathers and to wipe away all Tears from your eyes (here he gave the Govr a String of Wampum) We come here with peaceable intentions

Brother

We are come to remind you of the antient alliance agreed on between our respective Forefathers: We were united together by a Covenant Chain and it seems now likely to be broken not from our Faults but yours

Brother

You know me very well, that I have always been a help and support to you when you have called our Six Nations together at Albany—By my means every thing has gone right & whilst the five other nations of Indians have promised and not performed the Mohawks have always proved true

Brother

I said just now you know me very well, and my heartaches, because we Mohawks have always been faithful to you, as our brother Col Johnson can Witness when he had the care of Indian affairs, especially in this last War there was no assistance given you but by our Nations, & had the War lasted some time longer we would have torn the Frenchmens Hearts out

Brother

I say the indifference and neglect shewn towards us makes our hearts ake, and if you dont alter your Behaviour to us we fear the Covenant Chain will be broken

Brother

We dont lay the blame upon yourself, but upon your Council & Assembly for brother we know you would be willing to do your part, but the dont regard us nor strive to take any care of us

Brother

It greives us to the Heart to know and hear that the Council and Assembly dont take care of Albany but leave it naked and defenceless, and dont care what becomes of our Nation, You sit in Peace & quietness here whilst we are exposed to the enemy

Brother

It is by your means that we stand every hour in danger, for it was at your request that we fought against the French, and they now dayly stand with a knife over our heads to destroy us and we are forced to be upon our guard because nothing is as yet settled between us

Brother

You have put the Hatchett into our hands & we Mohawks have taken and used it against your enemies, and you have never taken the Hatchett out of our hands so that we still have it

Brother

You have always desired us to keep the Roads amongst our Nations open & clear, but we have heard that this last spring there has been a great deal of Damage done amongst our Bretheren at Ohio, both white people and Indians killed Six Englishmen & Fourteen Indians, Showammers & Mehihammers for which reason that Road seems now to be spoiled

Brother

We beseech you to consider of some method to bring all things into the State they used to be between your Forefathers & ours for brother you must not imagine we alone are greived, the other Nations are so also, tho' we Mohawks are called the Head of the 5 Nations.

Brother

If you dont endeavour to redress our Greivances the rest of our Brethren the 5 Nations shall know of it and all Paths will be stopped.

Brother

We beg you will not be long considering of it, you may perhaps tell us you will write to our Father the King, but that will be too long, we therefore desire you will do some thing immediately or tell us at once you will do nothing at all for us

Hendrick then presented the Govr with a Belt of Wampum & sat down

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the 12th day of June 1753

PRESENT—His Excellcy the Hônble Geo Clinton Captain General &c &c
Mr Alexander — Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy — Col. Johnson

Hendrick and three other Sachims of the Mohawk Nation lately come to this place were introduced & Hendrick spoke to His Excellency as follows

Brother

When our Brethren the English first came among us we gave and sold them Lands, and have continued to do so ever since, but it seems now as if we had no Lands left for ourselves

Brother

We have sold several small Parcels of Land to our Brethren and they have taken up a much greater quantity which will appear by the Records We know our Brother is not privy to this and do's not approve of it, but that it has been done by stealth and Deceit, and we desire our Brother to examine into the Grants of Land to know if there be any such Frauds. We did design to give several Tracts of Land to sundry persons, but whenever we were about to sell a piece of Land to a poor man we were informed the Land was taken by others & that therefore we could not dispose of it

Brother

As to what we have sold we are well satisfied therewith and sensible, but it greives us to have more taken up than we have agreed to sell And there are several people come down with us who have agreed with us for the Land, and if they will do right we will do justice to them for we do not love to cheat our Brethren. And we desire our brother to let us see the Patents that we may shew our brother what Lands we have sold & what we have not, for sure brother there is no grant given out but that the names of the Persons who bought the Lands & of the Surveyor & Interpreter are mentioned & by this we shall know who have cheated us.

Brother. I am going to tell you how many persons we design to drive away from our Lands Viz. Barclay, Pichetts wife who lives just by us and who does us a great deal of Damage by selling us liquors and by that means making us destroy one another: Some short time before we left home & an Indian was stabbed thro' her selling Liquor. We let her have a little spot of Land and she takes in more and more every year, and we desire our brother to give us an order to turn her off the Land when we go home.

Brother We have a complaint against Arent Stevens he bought a Tract of Land of us, and when the Surveyor Hendrick Fry, came to survey it we shewed him how far to go, and then Arent Stevens came and told Fry he had employed him and made him go a great deal further and now this last spring there came an other Surveyor Mr Colden to survey the same piece of Land and then Arent Stevens made Mr Colden still go further than Fry went, so that he stole twice from us; And lately Mr Fry surveyed this Land again & had one Indian Chain bearer, and Fry told us he would show us exactly how far we had sold the Land, and then we found out how much was stolen from us

Brother

We have another complaint against Conradt Gunterman who was a very poor man, and who we took amongst us a gave him a Tract of Land out of Charity with which he is not satisfied being two miles, but takes in more which we have not given or sold him, and since that he has got a surveyor & surveyed a great quantity of Land which we know nothing of, so we intend Brother to take a little Rod and whip him, which may deter others from doing the same Gave a Belt of Wampum

Then Hendrick told His Excellency that he had a piece of News to tell him, which was that just before they came away the French sent a String of Wampum to the six Nations to call them to Cadaracqui to speak with them and that the said String of Wampum was delived at Onondaga to the Bunt who desired the Messenger to call on his way at the Oniedes to acquaint them with the Intentions of that String of Wampum, & then to give it to Hendrick & Abraham that they might consider of it, for that the Mohawks for some time past had not gone the Road to the French, and that they imagined the intended to do as they had done formerly, invite them to a Feast and then destroy them

A true Copy examined.

by Gw Banyar

Deputy Clerk of the Council

At A Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the 15th day of June 1753 P M

Present—His Excellency the Honble Geo Clinton Captn Gênll & Governor in Cheif &c &c

Mr Alexander	Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy	Coll Johnson

Mr Holland Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine into the complaints of the Mohawk Indians (now in this City) of encroachments made on their Lands by the White People, and of persons patenting and taking up a greater quantity of Land than they have sold to them, Reported, that the Committee find that all the Lands in the purchase of which the alledge they have been defrauded have been patented many years before His Excellency came into this Government except in the case of Conradt Gunterman, and that the grant to him contains no more than the quantity mentd in the Deed of Purchase, nor more than the said Indians acknowledge they had given to him—That the Committee ordered the Interpreter to attend with Hendrik & another Indian and that Hendrik assigned the following cases in which they had been defrauded of their Lands to wit

"In Livingstons Patent of the Flatts at Conojohary, more Land was taken up than was sold by the Indians

"Captn Collins's Land at Conojahary, that the Indians sold the Low Land but not the wood Land

"Cornelius Cuylers Land at the little Carrying place northside of the River, that the Indians sold the Wood Land but not the Low Land

"Peter Wagenaers Land over against Conojahary Castle North side of the River, the Indians say he was asked if he would have more Land, to which he said no. but yet has taken up as much again as he [they] sold him

"That said Wagenaer bought of the Indians some Land lying on the South side of the River below the Castle & has taken up as much more as they sold him

"Johannis Lawyers Patent at Stonerabie that the Indians sold to him no further than the Creek called the Cunstaghrathankre, in English the Creek thet is never dry, and that he has taken up six miles further than the Creek

"That Honnes Clock possesses & claims an Island opposite to Hans Hesse's Land below the Indian Castle at Conojohary which they never sold to any Person and desire they may have it again

And then Hendrik added that these were the cases in which they have been considerably cheated which were of too great importance to be neglected, and that there are other Instances but being of little consequence they took no notice of them

A True Copy
Examined by me
Gw Banyar
D. Cl. of the Council

Fort George in the City of N York
The 16th June 1753

Minutes of a conference held this day between His Excellency the Honble Geo Clinton Capt General & Commander in Cheif of the Colony of New York &c &c and seventeen Mohawk Indians

Present— Of His Majestys Council

James Alexander — Edward Holland
Archibald Kennedy — Mayor of the City
William Johnson
Paul Richards Esqre Representative for the City & other Gentlemen attending
William Printeys Interpreter — Peter Wraxall Secry

His Excellency opened the Conference by the following Speech in answer to Hendriks Speech made to His Excellcy the 12th Inst

Brethren

I am glad to see you here and the more so as you are come with an Intention to renew & brighten the Covenant Chain that hath so long united us together, and I give you this String of Wampum to wipe away your Tears (Gave a String of Wampum)

Brethren

The Management of your affairs is now put on the same footing as formerly for Commissioners have been appointed some time ago and Provision is now made for them

Brethren

I have reason to expect that Provision will also be made to take the Hatchett out of the Hands of the Six Nations and there will be an interview with you at Albany this summer for

that purpose and for strengthening & brightening the Covenant Chain that the same may remain inviolable as long as the sun and Moon endure

Brethren

I have always desired you to keep the Roads between the Nations open and clear and I do still recommend it to you, as I look upon it to be essential for keeping up an intercourse between us—The Loss of our Brethren at Ohio gives me a great deal of concern and I shall consult with the Governor of Pensilvania on this Occasion and do every thing in my Power to prevent any further mischeif being done to them by the French or their Indians and as often as I receive any intelligence of any attacks intended to be made on you or your Allies by the French or the Indians in their Alliance you may depend on my giving you the earliest notice of it that you may be on your guard and as much as possible prevent the execution of their Designs (Gave a Belt of Wampum)

His Excellency then gave the following answer to the complaints of the Mohawk Indians concerning their Lands made to His Excellency in Council the 12th Inst. by Indian Hendrik as p^{r} Copy above

The same persons remaining present as at the foregoing speech

Brethren

You complained to me that some encroachments have been made upon your Lands by the white People and that some persons have taken up and Patented a much greater quantity than you have sold them, which complaint I have laid before His Majestys Council who have reported to me, that the find all the Lands in the purchase of which you say you have been defrauded have been patented many years before I came into this Government except in the case of Conradt Gunterman

It would be impossible by examining the Grants of Land registered here to find out whether the persons who have purchased them have imposed on you, since there is no doubt the Deeds of purchase upon which those Grants as well in regard to the quantity as the situation of the Lands. I must therefore refer the particular Instances in which you say you have been defrauded, as well as such others as you may hereafter be able to point out to the commissioners of Indian affairs who I shall direct to send for the persons interested to appear before them and to examine the matter thoroughly as possible and to make a Report thereupon to me, in order that strict justice may be done you where you have been injured

As to the complaint against Coenradt Gunterman, you acknowledge you gave him a piece of Land of two miles and upon examining the Deed he obtained from some of your people and the Kings Grant to him in consequence of that purchase, it does not appear from thence that he is entituled to a greater quantity; I must therefore insist that you suffer him to continue in the Quiet possession of so much Land as he may justly claim under that Grant, and if as you alledge he claims more and persists in that claim, I can still by no means consent that you turn him off the Land, but that you make the same known to the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany, that the necessary orders may be given to redress you neither can I consent that you turn away any of the other persons you complain of from the Lands they claim or possess, but must recommend to you to wait till the several matters can be examined into by the commissioners and in every instance wherein it may appear you have been imposed on I shall use my utmost endeavours that justice may be done you.

The instance you assign of Arent Stevens's taking up more Land than you had sold appears now in a very different Light from the Draught & Survey of that Land which has been shewn to you, and as you seem to be convinced no more Land is included in that Draught than you formerly sold, I expect you are well satisfied and that I shall hear no more complaints on that account (Gave a Belt of Wampum)

Brethren

I can not help expressing my satisfaction at your behaviour on the Receipt of the Message accompanied with a String of Wampum from the Governor of Canada inviting you to Cadaracqui to speak with you. The French you know have ever been treacherous to you and you can not be too much on your Guard against them

His Excellency having thus concluded his Reply. Indian Hendrik rose up and spoke as follows

Brother

Those persons who came down before us, we have sold & given Lands to and are desirous you will give them Deeds for the same and Brother we desire for the future that you will never Grant any Licences to purchase Lands unless we are present with you

Brother

If any Person or Persons whatsoever shall come to measure Lands in our Parts without first having our consent, should any accident happen we hope you Brother will not expect any satisfaction from us

Brother

We dont lay the blame so much on Mr Colden as on those persons who employed him

Brother

We desire that Jerry Klock here present may have a Licence to purchase the Land we have agreed with him for

Brother

We desire you will promise to comply with our Requests

Hereupon the Governor and Council withdrew & being return^{d} His Excellency spoke to the Indians as follows

Bretheren

I will grant a Licence to Peter Schuyler in the usual Form to purchase the Lands which you say you have given him, as you Desire it & as this Land seems to be given him instead of the Land he had obtained a Licence to purchase from you, and as the Land you desire to be granted to Jerry Klock and the other matters you have just now mentioned, they seem of so extraordinary a nature, I can come to no immediate Resolution upon them especially as there are so few of the Gentlemen of the Council in Town, and therefore those Matters shall be taken into consideration and an answer given you thereupon at the conference to be held at Albany this summer

To this Hendrik replyed

Brother

All what we have desired to be done for our Good is not granted which makes our hearts ache very much

Brother

When we came here to relate our Greivances about our Lands, we expected to have some thing done for us, and we have told you that the Covenant Chain of our Forefathers was like to be broken, and brother you tell us that we shall be redressed at Albany, but we know them so well, we will not trust to them, for they are no people but Devils, so we rather desire that you'l say, Nothing shall be done for us

Brother

By & By you'l expect to see the Nations down which you shall not see, for as soon as we come home we will send up a Belt of Wampum to our Brothers the 5 Nations to acquaint them the Covenant Chain is broken between you and us. So brother you are not to expect to hear of me any more, and Brother we desire to hear no more of you. And we shall no longer acquaint you with any News or affairs as we used to do; and as to Jerry Klock there are people who want to do him some harm but we will not agree to it

Brother

We did not expect when we came from Home that all our desires would have no effect

The Indians then went away

The foregoing Proceedings between His Excellency Governor Clinton and a Deputation of the Mohawk Indians contained in Eighteen pages are faithfully taken from the Records of Indian Affairs

By me

PETER WRAXALL

Secry and Agent

for Indian Affairs

Representation of the Lords of Trade to the King.

[New-York Entries, O. p., 60.]

To the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

May it please Your Majesty

In obedience to Your Majesty's order in Council dated the 6 of last month, We have prepared Draughts of General Instructions and of those which relate to the Acts of Trade and Navigation for Sir Danvers Osborn of Chicksands in the County of Bedford Bar[t] whom Your Majesty has be pleased to appoint Governor of the Province of New York; in which Draughts We have made alterations from, and additions to the Instructions given by your Majesty to the Hon[ble] George Clinton Esq: the late Governor of the said Province in the following particulars; Viz[t]

sundry accounts from the Indians, are to settle the limitts between us and they at Ohio and that they lay claim to all the Lands descending or terminating in the great Lake and that in case of opposition they are to support their Claim by Force of Arms & are to cause all the english whether Traders or others to quit them parts: that the Commandant is invested with power to build Forts, and garrison them in such places, and in such manner he judges most proper to secure their claim.

Our five nations seem very uneasy and much exasperated at this unexpected expedition of the French and say they never will consent the French shall settle or build Forts at Ohio as its their right, and which they will never give over.

Everything in this garrison is well and as nothing further occurs—beg leave to subscribe myself with all due deference

Sir

Your Excellency's

mo dutiful humble Servt

HITCHEN HOLLAND

New York

A True Copy examd Pr

GW BANYAR *D Secry*

CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS AT FORT GEORGE, 1753.

12 June 1753.

Minutes of Meeting between His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Captn General & Commander in Chief of the Colony of New York &c-&c and Seventeen Mohawk Indians.

PRESENT— Of His Majestys Council

James Alexander — Mayor of ye City

Archibald Kennedy — &

Edward Holland — William Johnson

Several Members of the Assembly

& other Gentlemen Attending

William Printeys Interpreter Peter Wraxall Secry

Hendrick an Indian Chief rose up & made the following speech addressed to his Excellency

Brother

We are come hither to renew & make bright the Covenant Chain of our Forefathers and to wipe away all Tears from your eyes

(here he gave the Govr a String of Wampum) We come here with peaceable intentions

Brother

We are come to remind you of the antient alliance agreed on between our respective Forefathers: We were united together by a Covenant Chain and it seems now likely to be broken not from our Faults but yours

Brother

You know me very well, that I have always been a help and support to you when you have called our Six Nations together at Albany—By my means everything has gone right & whilst the five other nations of Indians have promised and not performed the Mohawks have always proved true

Brother

I said just now you know me very well, and my heartaches, because we Mohawks have always been faithful to you, as our brother Col Johnson can Witness when he had the care of Indian affairs, especially in this last War there was no assistance given you but by our Nations, & had the War lasted some time longer we would have torn the Frenchmens Hearts out

Brother

I say the indifference and neglect shown towards us makes our hearts ake, and if you don't alter your Behaviour to us we fear the Covenant Chain will be broken

Brother

We dont lay the blame upon yourself, but upon your Council & Assembly for brother we know you would be willing to do your part, but the dont regard us nor strive to take any care of us

Brother

It grieves us to the Heart to know and hear that the Council & Assembly dont take care of Albany but leave it naked and defenceless, and don't care what becomes of our Nation, You sit in Peace & quietness here whilst we are exposed to the enemy.

Brother

It is by your means that we stand every hour in danger, for it was at your request that we fought against the French, and they now dayly stand with a knife over our heads to destroy us, and we are forced to be upon our guard because nothing is as yet settled between us

Brother

You have put the Hatchett into our hands & we Mohawks have taken and used it against your enemies, and you have never taken the Hatchett out of our hands so that we still have it

Brother

You have always desired us to keep the Roads amongst our Nations open & clear, but we have heard that this last spring there has been a great deal of Damage done amongst our Brethren at Ohio, both white people and Indians killed Six Englishmen & Fourteen Indians, Showammers & Mehihammers for which reason that Road seems now to be spoiled.

Brother

We beseech you to consider of some method to bring all things into the State they used to be between your Forefathers & ours for brother you must not imagine we alone are grieved, the other Nations are so also, tho' we Mohawks are called the Head of the 5 Nations.

Brother

If you dont endeavor to redress our Greivances the rest of our Brethren the 5 Nations shall know of it and all Paths will be stopped.

Brother

We beg you will not be long considering of it, you may perhaps tell us you will write to our Father the King, but that will be too long, we therefore desire you will do some thing immediately or tell us at once you will do nothing at all for us

Hendrick then presented the Govr with a Belt of Wampum & sat down

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12th day of June 1753.

PRESENT—His Excell^{cy} the Hônble Geo Clinton Captain General &c &c

Mr Alexander	Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy	Col. Johnson

Hendrick and three other Sachims of the Mohawk Nation lately come to this place were introduced & Hendrick spoke to His Excellency as follows

Brother

When our Brethren the English first came among us we gave and sold them Lands, and have continued to do so ever since, but it seems now as if we had no Lands left for ourselves

Brother

We have sold several small Parcels of Land to our Brethren and they have taken up a much greater quantity which will appear by the Records We know our Brother is not privy to this and do's not approve of it, but that it has been done by stealth and Deceit, and we desire our brother to examine into the Grants of Land to

know if there be any such Frauds. We did design to give several Tracts of land to sundry persons, but whenever we were about to sell a piece of land to a poor man we were informed the land was taken by others & that therefore we could not dispose of it.

Brother

As to what we have sold we are well satisfied therewith and sensible, but it grieves us to have more taken up than we have agreed to sell And there are several people come down with us who have agreed with us for the Land, and if they will do right we will do justice to them for we do not love to cheat our Brethren. And we desire our brother to let us see the Patents that we may shew our brother what lands we have sold & what we have not, for sure brother there is no grant given out but that the names of the Persons who bought the Lands & of the Surveyor & Interpreter are mentioned & by this we shall know who have cheated us.

Brother. I am going to tell you how many persons we design to drive away from our Lands Viz. Barclay, Pichetts wife who lives just by us and who does us a great deal of Damage by selling us liquors and by that means making us destroy one another: Some short time before we left home & an Indian was stabbed thro' her selling Liquor. We let her have a little spot of Land and she takes in more and more every year, and we desire our brother to give us an order to turn her off the Land when we go home.

Brother We have a complaint against Arent Stevens he bought a Tract of Land of us, and when the Surveyor Hendrick Fry, came to survey it we shewed him how far to go, and then Arent Stevens came and told Fry he had employed him and made him go a great deal further and now this last spring there came an other Surveyor Mr Colden to survey the same piece of Land and then Arent Stevens made Mr Colden still go further than Fry went, so that he stole twice from us; And lately Mr Fry surveyed this Land again & had one Indian Chain bearer, and Fry told us he would show us exactly how far we had sold the Land, and then we found out how much was stolen from us.

Brother

We have another complaint against Conradt Gunterman who was a very poor man, and who we took amongst us a gave him a Tract of Land out of Charity with which he is not satisfied being two miles, but takes in more which we have not given or sold him, and since that he has got a surveyor & surveyed a great quantity of Land which we know nothing of, so we intend Brother to take a little Rod and whip him, which may deter others from doing the same Gave a Belt of Wampum

Then Hendrick told His Excellency that he had a piece of News to tell him, which was that just before they came away the French

sent a String of Wampum to the six Nations to call them to Cadaracqui to speak with them and that the said String of Wampum was delivered at Onondaga to the Bunt who desired the Messenger to call on his way at the Oniedes to acquaint them with the Intentions of that String of Wampum, & then to give it to Hendrick & Abraham that they might consider of it, for that the Mohawks for some time past had not gone the Road to the French, and that they imagined the intended to do as they had done formerly, invite them to a Feast and then destroy them.

A true Copy examined.

by GW BANYAR
Deputy Clerk of the Council

15th day of June 1753 P M

PRESENT—His Excellency the Honble Geo Clinton Captn Gênll & Governor in Cheif &c &c

Mr Alexander	Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy	Coll Johnson

Mr Holland Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine into the complaints of the Mohawk Indians (now in this City) of encroachments made on their Lands by the White People, and of persons patenting and taking up a greater quantity of Land than they have sold to them, Reported, that the Committee find that all the Lands in the purchase of which the alledge they have been defrauded have been patented many years before His Excellency came into this Government except in the case of Conradt Gunterman, and that the grant to him contains no more than the quantity mentd in the Deed of Purchase, nor more than the said Indians acknowledge they had given to him—That the Committee ordered the Interpreter to attend with Hendrik & another Indian and that Hendrik assigned the following cases in which they had been defranded of their Lands to wit

"In Livingstons Patent of the Flatts at Conojohary, more Land was taken up than was sold by the Indians

"Captn Collins's Land at Conojahary, that the Indians sold the Low Land but not the wood Land

"Cornelius Cuylers Land at the little Carrying place northside of the River, that the Indians sold the Wood Land but not the Low Land

"Peter Wagenaers Land over against Conojahary Castle North side of the River, the Indians say he was asked if he would have more Land, to which he said no. but yet has taken up as much again as he [they] sold him

"That said Wagenaer bought of the Indians some Land lying on

the South side of the River below the Castle & has taken up as much more as they sold him

"Johannis Lawyers Patent at Stonerabie that the Indians sold to him no further than the Creek called the Cunstaghrathankre, in English the Creek thet is never dry, and that he has taken up six miles further than the Creek

"That Hannes Clock possesses & claims an Island opposite to Hans Hesse's Land below the Indian Castle at Conojohary which they never sold to any Person and desire they may have it again

And then Hendrik added that these were the cases in which they have been considerably cheated which were of too great importance to be neglected, and that there are other Instances but being of little consequence they took no notice of them.

A True Copy
Examined by me

GW BANYAR
D. Cl. of the Council

The 16th June 1753

Minutes of a conference held this day between His Excellency the Honble Geo Clinton Capt General & Commander in Cheif of the Colony of New York &c &c and seventeen Mohawk Indians

PRESENT— Of His Majestys Council

James Alexander — Edward Holland
Archibald Kennedy — Mayor of the City
William Johnson
Paul Richards Esqre Representative
for the City & other Gentlemen attending
William Printeys Interpreter — Peter Wraxall Secry

His Excellency opened the Conference by the following Speech in answer to Hendriks Speech made to His Excellcy the 12th Inst

Brethren

I am glad to see you here and the more so as you are come with an Intention to renew & brighten the Covenant Chain that hath so long united us together, and I give you this String of Wampum to wipe away your Tears (Gave a String of Wampum)

Brethren

The Management of your affairs is now put on the same footing as formerly for Commissioners have been appointed some time ago and Provision is now made for them

Brethren

I have reason to expect that Provision will also be made to take the Hatchett out of the Hands of the Six Nations and there will be an interview with you at Albany this summer for that purpose and

for strengthening & brightening the Covenant Chain that the same may remain inviolable as long as the sun and Moon endure

Brethren

I have always desired you to keep the Roads between the Nations open and clear and I do still recommend it to you, as I look upon it to be essential for keeping up an intercourse between us—The Loss of our Brethren at Ohio gives me a great deal of concern and I shall consult with the Governor of Pensilvania on this Occasion and do every thing in my Power to prevent any further mischeif being done to them by the French or their Indians and as often as I receive any intelligence of any attacks intended to be made on you or your Allies by the French or the Indians in their Alliance you may depend on my giving you the earliest notice of it that you may be on your guard and as much as possible prevent the execution of their Designs (Gave a Belt of Wampum)

His Excellency then gave the following answer to the complaints of the Mohawk Indians concerning their Lands made to His Excellency in Council the 12th Inst. by Indian Hendrik as p^{r} Copy above

The same persons remaining present as at the foregoing speech

Brethren

You complained to me that some encroachments have been made upon your Lands by the white People and that some persons have taken up and Patented a much greater quantity than you have sold them, which complaint I have laid before His Majestys Council who have reported to me, that the find all the Lands in the purchase of which you say you have been defrauded have been patented many years before I came into this Government except in the case of Conradt Gunterman

It would be impossible by examining the Grants of Land registered here to find out whether the persons who have purchased them have imposed on you, since there is no doubt the Deeds of purchase upon which those Grants as well in regard to the quantity as the situation of the Lands. I must therefore refer the particular Instances in which you say you have been defrauded, as well as such others as you may hereafter be able to point out to the commissioners of Indian affairs who I shall direct to send for the persons interested to appear before them and to examine the matter thoroughly as possible and to make a Report thereupon to me, in order that strict justice may be done you where you have been injured

As to the complaint against Coenradt Gunterman, you acknowledge you gave him a piece of Land of two miles and upon examining the Deed he obtained from some of your people and the Kings Grant to him in consequence of that purchase, it does not appear from thence that he is entituled to a greater quantity; I must therefore insist that you suffer him to continue in the Quiet possession of so

much Land as he may justly claim under that Grant, and if as you alledge he claims more and persists in that claim. I can still by no means consent that you turn him off the Land, but that you make the same known to the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany, that the necessary orders may be given to redress you neither can I consent that you turn away any of the other persons you complain of from the Lands they claim or possess, but must recommend to you to wait till the several matters can be examined into by the commissioners and in every instance wherein it may appear you have been imposed on I shall use my utmost endeavours that justice may be done you

The instance you assign of Arent Stevens's taking up more Land than you had sold appears now in a very different Light from the Draught & Survey of that Land which has been shewn to you, and and as you seem to be convinced no more Land is included in that Draught than you formerly sold, I expect you are well satisfied and that I shall hear no more complaints on that account (Gave a Belt of Wampum)

Brethren

I cannot help expressing my satisfaction at your behaviour on the Receipt of the Message accompanied with a String of Wampum from the Governor of Canada inviting you to Cadaracqui to speak with you. The French you know have ever been treacherous to you and you can not be too much on your Guard against them

His Excellency having thus concluded his Reply. Indian Hendrik rose up and spoke as follows

Brother

Those persons who came down before us, we have sold & given Lands to and are desirous you will give them Deeds for the same and Brother we desire for the future that you will never Grant any Licences to purchase Lands unless we are present with you

Brother

If any person or Persons whatsoever shall come to measure Lands in our Parts without first having our consent, should any accident happen we hope you Brother will not expect any satisfaction from us

Brother

We dont lay the blame so much on Mr Colden as on those persons who employed him

Brother

We desire Jerry Klock here present may have a Licence to purchase the Lands we have agreed with him for

Brother

We desire you will comply with our Requests

Hereupon the Governor and Council withdrew & being returnd His Excellency spoke to the Indians as follows

Brethren

I will grant a Licence to Peter Schuyler in the usual Form to purchase the Lands which you say you have given him, as you Desire it & as this Land seems to be given him instead of the Land he had obtained a Licence to purchase from you, and as the Land you desire to be granted to Jerry Klock and the other matters you have just now mentioned, they seem of so extraordinary a nature, I can come to no immediate Resolution upon them especially as there are so few of the Gentlemen of the Council in Town, and therefore those Matters shall be taken into consideration and an answer given you thereupon at the conference to be held at Albany this summer.

To this Hendrik replyed

Brother

All what we have desired to be done for our Good in not granted which makes our hearts ache very much

Brother

When we came here to relate our Greivances about our Lands, we expected to have some thing done for us, and we have told you that the Covenant Chain of our Forefathers was like to be broken, and brother you tell us that we shall be redressed at Albany, but we know them so well, we will not trust to them, for they are no people but Devils, so we rather desire that you'l say, Nothing shall be done for us

Brother

By & By you'l expect to see the Nations down which you shall not see, for as soon as we come home we will send up a Belt of Wampum to our Brothers the 5 Nations to acquaint them the Convenant Chain is broken between you and us. So brother you are not to expect to hear of me any more, and Brother we desire to hear no more of you. And we shall no longer acquaint you with any News or affairs as we use to do; and as to Jerry Klock there are people who want to do him some harm but we will not agree to it

Brother

We did not expect when we come from Home that all our desires would have no effect

The Indians there went away

The foregoing Proceedings between His Excellency Governor Clinton and a Deputation of the Mohawk Indians contained in Eighteen pages are faithfully taken from the Record of Indian Affairs

By me

PETER WRAXALL

Secy and Agent for Indian Affairs

ADDRESSED:

To
the Honble: Wm Johnson Esqr:
att New York

INDORSED:

Lieu^t Butlers Letter to Coll Johnson
the 12 June delivered to me the
18 & laid before y^e. Council[1]
the 18th 1753

FROM ARENT STEVENS

Copy[2]

Schenectady, 13th June, 1753.

S^R.:

This Day I received from the Five Nations of Indians a Belt of Wampum with a Message that I should forward it to your Excellency and Col. Johnson, which I here do with all imaginable Duty. The Wampum the French made a Speech with to the Five Nations at Onondaga, which was to assure them that the French Governor had no Design to hurt his Children the Five Nations, but that his Army was going to take Possession of their Lands at Ohio, and hoped that the English would not dispute with them but leave the Land on their arrival there, otherwise they would take it by Force of Arms; the Five Nations begs to assure your Excellency that they have so great a Regard for the English that they send to your Excellency the same Belt which they received from the French that you may see they act with the greatest Truth, but desire your Excellency will return them the Belt again.

The first Castle of Mohawk Indians are much displeased with the Conojohary Indians for going to New York before they

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[1] Of Pennsylvania.

[2] Printed in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, 5:624–25. Inclosed in Johnson to Gov. George Clinton, and in Gov. George Clinton to Gov. James Hamilton, June 18, 1753.

knew whether it would be agreeable to your Excellency, for which reason they have not accompanied thither.

I am, with the utmost Respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

ARENT STEVENS.

TO GEORGE CLINTON

A. L. S.[1]

July 30th. 1753—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

I have only time to acquaint Your Excellency that as Soon as I got Home, I went to the Mohawks and called them all together and told them how their Bretheren of Conajoharee had behaved, at N. York. after which I sent Messingers to call the Conajoharies to my House where I ordered the Mohawks to attend also, the third day they arrived at my House to the Number of 250 great & small. They gave me their usual Salute wh. is fireing all their Guns. after getting them all quarters, they mett, then Hendrick rose up & desired to speak a few Words first before I begun, which are as follows. Brother Warraghiyagey on receipt of your Message (by our Brother ye. Mohawks) our Hearts laughed for Joy to hear our only Brother was again impowered to treat with the Five Nations, and manage their Affairs, we then Agreed unanimously to go down, & hear you speak, but had the Governour desired the Commissioners of Albany to Invite us down, we would not move a Foot, nor hear them at all. as I have not time now to Coppy all that I said to them, and their Answers (being hurried with getting them away in good order after four days spent at my House) Hope it may at present Suffice to acquaint your Excellency that I have not only Joined or welded the Chain again and made it as Strong & bright as ever. but have also timely prevented the

[1] In Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

takes in mind that Hendrick
he has got a Surveyor and surveyes
which we know nothing of. So we with
the Rod and whip him which may deter others
same.

Gave a Belt

Then Hendrick told his Excellency, he had a
tell him, which was — That just before they came a
French sent a String of Wampum to the six Nations to ca
to Ca taraqui, to speak with them, and that the said Str
Wampum was delivered at Onondaga to the Bunt, who des
Messenger to call in his Way at the Oneidas to acquaint them
the Intention of that String of Wampum, and then to give it
Hendrick and Abraham, that they might consider of it; to whi
Hendrick and Abraham said, they need not consider of it, for
the Mohawks for some time past have not gone the Road to the
French, and they imagine the intendance to do as they have do
formerly "invite them to a Council and then destroy them."

At a Council held at Fort George in the City
of New York the thirtieth day of June 1753.

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt.n Gen.l & Gov.r
Mr. Alexander Mr. Kelland
Mr. Kennedy Mr. Johnson

His Excellency communicated to the Board the Advocate General
Report of the 11th June Instant, informing his Excellency of the
several Steps which have been taken towards Storing the petitioning
Spanish Mulattoes and Negroes to their Liberty viz.t Juan de Dios de
la Cruz, Francisco Seguenza, Joseph Antonio Pardo, and
Alexandro Joseph de la Torre. Which Report was read. And it
appearing by the said Report, that the said Francisco Seguenza
Mulatto and a free Subject of the King of Spain, was taken in the
last War, in the Sloop Delemon, by Robert Thompson, and brought into this
Port, and afterwards sold to James Carney of Brunswick, who sold
him to one Edwards a Sailor, of this City, with whom he hath
lived and served him five years as a Slave this never ought to have
been permitted in the Court of Vice Admiralty here. And the said
Francisco Seguenza being one of the forty five Spanish Mulattoes
and Negroes claimed by the Governour of St. Augustine as Freemen
and Subjects of the King of Spain, and are gone to be Freemen

If

for the departure of [illegible]
[illegible] Master. And that the said Mr. [illegible]
the said Morley Harison, to be sent in the [illegible]
of New Spain. That the said Sheriff take a[illegible]
Morley Harison, of such delivery of the said [illegible]
to be attested by some of the Spaniards going in the
that the said Morley Harison do take a Receit of the de[illegible]
said Francisco de Iquiena at the Port where he may [illegible]
and on his return from thence deliver such Receit to [illegible]

His Excellency communicated a letter of the 3th June, from the [illegible]
his Excellency, that at the Request of the Mohawk Indians
this City the Common Council had provided them a Passage
New York, as there were no Commissaries of Indian Affairs
whom they could make Application for a Passage —

upon the Indians under arrest the Indians

This a letter from the Indian Interpreter of the 3d Inst. acquainting
his Excellency that he had endeavoured to dissuade the said Mohawks
& Oneidas, who went on his Excellency, from going to New York, but
finding on his Excellency of their Intentions. And that they were
determined, if saving, they could prevail on Col. Johnson to go
with them to hear what they had to say to his Excellency.

His Excellency then laid before the Board the Speech delivered
by the said Mohawk Indians related by Hendrick their Speaker
which was read and are as follows.

Speech of the Mohawk Indians to his Excellency complaining of the Neglect shewn the said Nations by the Government.

At a Meeting at the City of New York the 4th day of June 1753.
Present His Excellency the Governour
Chief Justice Horsmanden
Archibald Kennedy
Lt. Col. Holland Hoyn
of the City
William Johnson
} Esqrs of his Majesty's Council.

Lord Members of the Assembly, and other Gentlemen attending.
Peter Wraxall Secry
Hendrick Printup Interpreter.

Hendrick, an Indian Chief, opened the Conference by the following
Speech addressed to his Excellency the Governour

Brother

We are come hither to renew and make bright the Covenant

Chain

Brother

I come to remind you of the ag
our respective Forefathers. We never lost
Covenant Chain. It seems now likely to be brok
ers but on yours.

Brother It is with great Concern We tell you the ancient
ans Friendship made between you and us, seems for
past to be forgotten. It seems from your forgetfulness of us
were no longer an united People. The Covenant Chain Bra
between our Forefathers and yours seems likely to be Broken
from our Fault but yours.

Brother

You know me very well, that I have always been a
support to you when you have called our six Nations together
Albany— by my means every thing has gone right, and while
the other five Nations of Indians have promised and not performe
We Mohawks have always proved true.

Brother I was just now you know me very well, and my heart ake
because we Mohawks have always been faithful to you, as our
Brother Col Johnson can witness when he has the Care of Indian
Affairs, especially on this last War, there was no Assistance given
you but by our Nation, and had the War last some time longer
we would have let the Frenchmen's Hearts out?

Brother I say to Indifference and Neglect shewn towards us make
our Hearts ake, and if you don't alter your Behaviour to us, we fe
the Covenant Chain will be broken. Brother We don't say the
blame upon you, but upon your Councils here. We know
you would be willing to do your part, but they don't regard us nor
allow us to take any care for us.

Brother It grieves us to the heart to know that we cannot
and. You only don't take Care of Us, as a Father and
ought to, and don't care what becomes of us. You sit in
Peace and quietness here, whilst we are exposed to the Enemy—

Brother, It is by your means that we stand every hour in danger,
for it was at your request that we fought against the French, and
they nevertheless stand with a Knife over our heads to destroy us, and
we are forced to be upon our Guard because nothing is as yet
settled between us.

Brother You have put the Hatchet into our hands, and we Mohawks
have taken it against your Enemies, and even shall never
take the Hatchet out of our hands, so that we tell you it.

Brother

[illegible] People and [illegible]
[illegible] Eastern Indians, Shawanese and
[illegible] Reason that Road seems now to be [illegible]

ther We Beseech you to consider of some Methods
things into the State they used to be between your
sides, for Brother, you must not imagine we alone
other Nations are so also, tho' we Shawanese are called
the five Nations.

Brother If you don't endeavour to redress our grievances,
our Brethren the Inhabitants shall know of it, and all
be stopped. Brother We beg you will not be long consider
it, you may perhaps tell us you'll write to our Father the K
but that will be too long, for therefore desire you will do for
immediately, otherwise at once you will do nothing at all for

Hendrick then presented his Excellency with a Belt of
Wampum, and sat down.

Extracts from the Records of Indian Affairs.
for Peter Wraxall Secry

The Council invited his Excellency to lay the said Speech before the
General Assembly, with a Message, acquainting them, that he
upon the subject of it, to be a matter of great Concern to this Gover
and should defer giving any Answer to it, 'till he knows their
sentiments upon it, and accordingly recommending to the House to
take it into their Consideration and dispatch which the Exigency and
Importance of the Affair may require.

Mess[rs] Speak to it
Before the Assembly
by a Message from
his Excellency &c

At a Council held at Fort George in the City
of New York the fifteenth day of June 1753

Present His Excellency the Hon[ble] George Clinton Esq[r] Lieut Gen[l] &c[a]
Mr Chief Justice } Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy } Mr Johnson.

His Excellency communicated a Letter from the Speaker of the General
Assembly which was read and ordered to be entered and is as follows

Letter from the Speaker
of the Assembly with the
Message & that Paper on
the Subject of the Indians
with the Answer of the
Board thereupon.

May it please your Excellency

In receiving your Excellency's Message of yesterday, and
the Speech of the Indians accompanying the same, & communicate
them to the House this Morning, that they immediately proceeded to
the Consideration thereof, and have come to the following Conclusion
thereon.

To his Excell.cy

The Hon.ble George Clinton Esq.r
Captain General and Gov.r in Chief of the
Province of New York &c. &c. &c.

at

New York

Schoneclady 13th June 1753

Sir

This day I received from the Five Nations of Indians a Belt of Waumpum with a Message that I should forward it to your Excellency and Coll. Johnson; which I have do with all Imaginable duty: the Waumpum the French Made a Speech with to the Five Nations at Onondagah, which was to assure them that the French Gov.r had No design to hurt his Children the Five Nations, but that his Army were going to take Possession of their Land at Oheio, and hoped that the English would not dispute with them but leave the Land on their Arrival there, otherwise they would take it by force of Arms; the Five Nations beggs to assure your Excell.cy that they have so great a Regard for the English that they send to your Excell.cy the same Belt, which they received from the French, that you may see they act with the greatest truth, but desire your Excell.cy will return them the Belt again

The first Castle of Mohawk Indians are much displeased with the Canajoharry Indians for going to New York, before they knew whether it would be Agreeable to your Excell.cy for which reason they have not accompanyed them thither. I am with the Utmost Respect.

Sir your Excellencys

Most Obedient humble Servant

Arnl Stevens

[illegible] Indians. Shawanese and
[illegible] that Road seems now to be spoiled

Brother We beseech you to consider of some Methods
things into the State they used to be between your
sides, for Brother, you must not imagine we alone
other Nations are so also, the [illegible] Mohawks are called
the five Nations.

Brother If you don't endeavour to redress our Grievances,
our Brethren the Shawanese shall know of it, and all
be stopped. Brother We beg you will not be long consider
it, you may perhaps tell us you have wrote to our Father the K
but that will be too long, for Brother unless we can be fur
immediately, or relieved at once, you will be nothing at all for

Hendrick then presented his Excellency with a Belt of
Wampum, and sat down.

Extracted from the Records of Indian Affairs.

by Peter Wraxall Secry

Speech to be laid before the General Assembly, & Message from his Excellency thereupon

The Council advised his Excellency to lay the said Speech before the General Assembly, with a Message, acquainting them, that he expected from the Subject of it, to be a matter of great Concern to this Govern and should desire to have their Sentiments upon it, and some Recommendations to the House to give it that Attention and Dispatch which the Nature and Importance of the Business may require.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the fifteenth Day of June 1753

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Esq.r Lieut.t Gov.r &c.

Mr.r Chandler
Mr.r Kennedy
Mr.r Wolcott
Mr.r Johnson.

His Excellency communicated a Letter from the Speaker of the General Assembly which was read and ordered to be entered and is as follows

Letter from the Speaker of the House of Assembly with the Resolves of that House on the Message from his Excellency & Speech of the Indians thereupon

May it please your Excellency

In returning your Excellency's Message of yesterday, and the Speech of the Indians accompanying the same, communicated them to the House this Morning, that they immediately proceeded to the Consideration thereof, and have come to the following Conclusi

thereon.

Viz.t They have agre
Allowance of two hundred pounds
pounds already allowed for Indian
on Account of burying the Hatchet in Case
the Commander in chief of this Colony for the
attend the Interview in Person, being of Opinion that
of the Commander in chief is indispensably necessary
Occasion, and therefore have concluded to address your
for that purpose. They desire that your Excellency
pleased to acquaint the Indians with these Allowances
them know that they will be met this Summer at Albany
usual Place of Treaty to renew the ancient Alliance, and
bury the Hatchet— They desire also that your Excellency
pleased, as soon as you conveniently can, to dismiss the
now at New York, first making Hendrick, the principal
a private Present of twenty Spanish Dollars. for the Repay
of which, and the Expence of victualling them, for so long a
as they can reasonably be supposed to continue here on a pub
Occasion, they desire me to assure your Excellency they will ma
Provision, as soon as the Amount thereof can be known. I am
with all due Respect your Excellencies most Obedient humble
Servant. David Jones Speaker pro tem. of the General Assembly

Complaint of the
ck Indians also
Lands referred to
mittee.

Ordered that the Speech of Hendrick made to his Excellency in
Council the 12th Instant be referred to the Gentlemen of the Council
or three of them. That the said Committee examine into the
Complaints of the Mohawk Indians of Encroachments made on
their Lands by the white People, and of their taking up a much greater quantity of Land than they have Gold
them. And that the said Committee make Report thereupon as
soon as may be.

Petition of the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council of
Cause of the Corpora
of Albany for a Sum
raised to fortify the
City of Albany, praying that his Excellency would recommend
to the General Assembly to raise the Sum of six thousand pounds
for fortifying the City of Albany — as more. And the Council
desire his Excellency to lay the same before the General Assembly.

Col Meredith. Present as in the Morning

Mr Cuyler Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine
Report of the Committee
into the Complaints of the Mohawk Indians now in this City of
Encroachments made on their Lands by the white People, and of
Persons

[illegible] Excellency came into this Govern[illegible]
[illegible]rad Guntermans, and that the Gran[illegible]
more than the quantity mentioned in the Dee[illegible]
more than the said Indians acknowledged the[illegible]
That the Committee ordered the Interpreter to a[illegible]
Hendrick an[illegible] mother Indian, and that Hendri[illegible]
following Cases in which they had been defrauded
In Livingstons Patent of the Falls at Connajoharry
is taken up than was Sold by the Indians.
Captain Collins's Land at Connajoharry, that the Ind[illegible]
the low land but not the woodland.
Cornelis Cuylers Land, at the little Carrying Place, North [illegible]
the River: That the Indians sold the Low Land but not the W[illegible]
Peter Vrooman's Land over against Connajoharry Castle, N[illegible]
side of the River - The Indians say, he was asked if he would [illegible]
more Land, to which he said, No; But yet has taken up as muc[illegible]
again as they sold him.
That Paul Wagener bought of the Indians some Land lying
on the South side of the River below the Castle, and has taken
up as much more as they sold to him.
Johannes Lansing's Patent at Canajoharie - That the Indians
sold to him no further than the Creek called in Low Dutch in English the Crock that it never dry, and that he has taken up
six miles further than that Creek.
That Conrad Dox possesses and claims an Island opposite to
Dox's Field Land, below the Indian Castle at Connajoharry -
which they never sold to any Person and desire they may have it
again.
And then Hendrick said, That these are the Cases in which
they have been considerably cheated, which now of so great
Importance to be neglected: and that there are other Instances,
but being of little Consequence, they took no Notice of them.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of
New York the sixteenth day of June 1768
Present
His Excellency the Hon[illegible] Sir George Clinton Capt[illegible] Gen[illegible]
Cadwallader
Kennedy
Mr Holland
Col: Johnson

His Excellency laid before the Board the Answer he intended to
make to the Speech of the Mohawk Indians Delivered at the Confer[illegible]

The Governor reads the Speech of the Mohawks & Answer

defrauded, have [illegible]

Excellency came into this Governm[illegible]

Conrad Gunterman, and that the Grant

more than the quantity mentioned in the Dee[illegible]

more than the said Indians acknowledged they

That the Committee ordered the Interpreter to a[illegible]

Hendrick an Indian, and that Hendrick

following Cases in which they had been defrauded

In Livingston's Patent of the Flatts at Connajoharry,

is taken up than was sold by the Indians.

Captain Collin's Land at Connajoharry; that the Ind[illegible]

the low land but not the woodland.

Cornelis Cuylers Land, at the little Carrying Place, North

the River. That the Indians sold the Woodland but not the low

Peter Vrooman's Land over against Connajoharry Castle, N[illegible]

side of the River - The Indians say, he was asked if he would

more Land, to which he said No. But yet has taken up as mu[illegible]

as ever he pleased to have.

That Coll Wygener bought of the Indians some Land lying

on the South side of the River below the Castle, and has taken

up as much more as they sold to him.

Johannes Lawyer Patent at Canajoharie - That the Indians

sold to him no further than the Creek called in Dutch Canatsharisent

in English the Crooked that it runs, and that he has taken up

six miles further than that Creek.

That Thomas Butler pretends to claim an Island opposite to

Fort Hunter Land, below the Indian Castle at Connajoharry -

which they never sold to any Person and desire they may have it

again.

And then Hendrick added, That these are the Cases in which

they have been considerably defrauded, which were of too great

Importance to be neglected, and that there are other Instances,

but being of little Consequence, they took no Notice of them.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of

New York the sixteenth day of June 1753

Present

His Excellency the Hon[ble] George Clinton Capt[n] Gen[l] &c

Frederick Morris — Wm Hoffman

Wm Kennedy — Wm Johnson

His Excellency laid before the Board the Answer he intended to

make to the Speech of the Mohawk Indians delivered at the Confere

Richardson's answer to the speech of the Mohawk Indians.

[illegible] Brethren and Friends
[illegible] united us together; and I give you
[illegible] to wipe away your Tears.

[illegible] It gives me very great Concern that you
Reason for the Complaints you make, and you ju
[illegible] being I have done every thing in my Part, to prev
Occasion of these Complaints.

Brethren! The Management of your Affairs, is now put on
footing as formerly, the Commissioners have been appoin
[illegible] ge, and Provision is now made for them.— I have
to expect that Care will be taken to make the Wate
at the Falls of the Mohawk; and that there will be an
[illegible] with the Assembly of Albany next Summer for that purpose, a
[illegible] strengthening and brightening the Covenant Chain, that
[illegible] may remain inviolable as long as Water and Moon
[illegible] Brethren! I have always desired you to keep the Road betw
[illegible] open this year, and do still recommend it to you, as
[illegible] keeping it is essential to the keeping up an Intercourse
[illegible] Brethren. The Love of our Brethren at Onondaga gives me a great
[illegible] of Concern, that I shall consult with the Commissioners
[illegible] and do every thing in my Power to
[illegible] am further to acquaint you, that I have received Intelligence
[illegible] have been
[illegible] to the French, by your Allies, the French
[illegible] are in their Alliance, and by Agents in my coming
you the earliest Notice of it, that you may be on your Guard, and
as much as possible prevent the Execution of their Designs.
[illegible] A Present is given to the Indians.

This is Money then ordered to the Indians he intended to
[illegible] with the Company of the Mohawk River in repairing their
[illegible] which was read and approved of, and is as follows viz:

Brethren

You complained to me that some Encroachments
[illegible] been made on your Lands by the white People, and that
[illegible] have taken up and possessed much greater
quantities than you have sold to them; which Complaint I have
[illegible] before related to the Council, that they might make the best
Inquiries they could as to the truth of them; the Issue is joined to
[illegible] that they have all the Lands the Deputies of which you
[illegible] complain of, have been purchased many years

Before

Deputies of the Indians complaints of the Encroachments made on their Lands

[illegible] them, have enjoyed in
[illegible] Deeds of Purchase upon which they
[illegible] exactly conformable to such Grants, as well
[illegible] quantity, as to the situation of the Lands. I must
[illegible] refer the particular Instances wherein you may
[illegible] defrauded, as well as such others as you may thereafter
to point out, to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs,
who shall direct to send for the Persons interested to appear
them, and to examine the Matter as thoroughly as
and to make Report thereupon to me, in order that
Justice may be done you when you have been injured.

I do the Complaint against Connecticut Gentlemen - You tell
me that you gave them a piece of Land of two miles, and upon
examining the Deed he obtained from some of your People, and
the King's Grant to him in consequence of that purchase, it does
not appear from thence that he is entitled to a greater quantity
I must therefore insist that you suffer him to continue in the
quiet Possession of so much Land as he may justly claim under
that Grant. And if as you allege he claims more, than pertains to
that Claim, I can not in no means consent that you turn him
off the Land, but that You make the same known to the
Commissioners of Indian Affairs at Albany, that the necessary
Orders may be given to redress you. Further can I not that
you away any of the other Persons you complain of, from the
Lands they claim or possess, but must recommend to you to wait
till the several Matters can be examined into by the Commissioners
and in every Instance wherein it may appear you have been
injured you shall assuredly obtain that Justice be
done you.

The Settlement you speak of that Governor is taking up
upon - and than you had left, appears now in a very different
light, from the draft and survey of that Land lately made by
Mr Collins which I have been shown to you, are as you
seem to be convinced no more - Land is included in that Draft
than you formerly told me I expect you are well satisfied and that
I shall hear no further Complaints on that account.

Butler I thank you to be seated.

Brandon I cannot help expressing my satisfaction, at your behaviour
on the head of the Message, accompanied with a Belt of
Wampum

[illegible] Indians were [illegible]
[illegible] of the Gentlemen of the Co[illegible]
[illegible], delivered the aforegoing Answere, whic[illegible]
Indians, by William Printup — Upon wh[illegible]
Speaker, said —

Brother

These Persons who [illegible]
before us we have sold and given Lands to, and we desire
give them Deeds for the same, and Brother we desire, for
that you will never grant any Lycense to purchase Land
we are present with you — Brother. If any Person or Per
whatsoever shall come to measure Lands in our parts with
having our Consent, should any Accident happen, We hope y
Brother will not expect any Satisfaction from us — Brother.
lay the Blame so much on Mr Golden, as on those Persons
employed him. Brother We desire that Jerry Block here pr
may have a Lycense to purchase the Land we have agreed wi
him for. Brother. We desire you will promise to comply wit
our Requests.

Whereupon his Excellency and the Gentlemen of the Counc
withdrew, and his Excellency having received the Opinion of t
Council thereupon they adjourned his Excellency to give the Je
Answer to the same, Which his Excellency returned accordingly
being returned to the Council Chamber Viz! That he will
grant a Lycense to Peter Schuyler in the usual Form, to purch
the Lands which they say they have given to him, as they Desire
and as this Land seems to be given to him, instead of the Land
he had obtained a Lycense to purchase of them. But that as to
the Lands they Desire to be granted to Jerry Block, and the ot
Matters they have mentioned, they seem of a extraordinary a
nature, that he cannot come to an immediate Resolution on
them; especially as there are a few of the Gentlemen of the
Council out of Town. And therefore that the[se] Matters shall be
taken into Consideration, and an Answer given them thereupon
at the Conference to be held at Albany this Summer.

Which Kendrick made the following Reply with which
the Conference concluded: Viz.

Brother I tell you that we have talked to you now for our good & not
Brother } grantes, which makes our Hearts ake very much. Brother

When

[illegible] you tell us, that
[illegible] them so well, that we [illegible]
[illegible]ans People but Devils, so we rather desire
nothing: shall be done for us.

Brother. By and by, you'll expect to have the Nation
shall not see, for as soon as we come home, We will
Belt of Wampum to our Brethren the five Nations, to
them the Covenant Chain is broken between you and
Brother you are not to expect to hear of me any more,
We desire to hear no more of you, and we shall no longer
you with any News or Affairs as we used to do. And as to Jo
we think there are People who want to do him harm, but w
not agree to it.

Brother We did not expect when we came from home, that all
our Desires would have no Effect.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City
of New York the 20th day of June 1753.

Present His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Capt.n Genl. &c
Mr Alexander Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy Col. Johnson.

The Conferences between his Excellency and the Sachems of the Five Nations before the Assembly.

The Council advised his Excellency to lay before the General Assembly the Speeches between his Excellency and the Mohawk Indians at the late Conference with them in this City.

Letter from the Indian Interpreter with a Belt of Wampum from the six Nations sent to them by the French.

His Excellency communicated a Letter from Arent Stevens of the 18th Instant informing his Excellency, that he received from the five nations a Belt of Wampum, with a Message to forward the same to his Excellency. That the French sent this Wampum to Onondaga and the Speech made to them upon the Occasion assured them that the French Governor had no design to hurt his children the five Nations. But that his Army were going to take Possession of their Land at Ohio. Which Wampum the five Nations, out of regard to the English, send to his Excellency but desire it may be returned to them again. And that the first Castle of the Mohawk Indians are much displeased with the Emmissary Indians for going to New York, before they knew it would be agreable to his Excellency. Also a Letter from Lieut. Butler of the 12th Instant to Col. Johnson to the

same

His Excellency's Answer to the Speech of the Mohawk Indians complaining of Encroachments on their Lands and — Frauds in the purchase of them — Fort George in New York 16th June 1753.

Brethren

You Complained to me that some Encroachments have been made on your Lands by the White people, and that some persons have taken up and patented a much greater Quantity than you have sold to them; which Complaints I have laid before his Majesty's Council, that they might make the best enquiry they could as to the truth of them, who have reported to me, that they find all the Lands, in the purchase of which you say you've been defrauded, have been patented many years before I came into this government; except in the case of Coenradt Gunterman.

It would be impossible by examining the Grants of Land registred here, to find out whether the persons who have purchased them have imposed on you, since there is no doubt the deeds of purchase, upon which those Grants were made, are exactly Conformable to such Grants, as well in regard to the Quantity as to the Situation of the Lands.

I

I must therefore Refer the particular Instances wherein you say you have been defrauded, — as well as such others as you may hereafter be able to point Out, to the Commissioners — of Indian Affairs, who I shall direct to send for the persons interested, to appear before — them, and to examine the matters as — — thoroughly as possible, and to make Report thereupon to me, in order that Strict Justice may be done you where you have been — injured.

As to the Complaint against — — Conradt Gunterman. You acknowledged You gave him a piece of Land of two Miles, and upon examining the Deed he obtained — from some of your People, and the Kings — Grant to him in Consequence of that Purchase, it does not appear from thence that he is — intituled to a greater Quantity. I must — therefore insist that you Suffer him to — Land Continue in the Quiet possession of so much as he may justly Claim under that Grant. And if, as you alledge, he Claims more, and persists in that Claim, I can still by no — means Consent that you turn him off the Land, but that you make the same known to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at

Albany

Albany, that the necessary Orders may be
given to redress you. Neither can I consent
that you turn away any of the Other persons
You Complain of from the Lands they claim or
Possess, but must Recommend to you to Wait
till the Several Matters can be examined into
by the Commissioners, and in every instance
wherein it may appear you have been
imposed on, I shall use my utmost endeavours
that Justice be done you.

The Instance you Assign of Arent
Stevens's taking up more Land than you had Sold,
appears now in a very different light from the
Draft & Survey of that Land lately made by
Mr. Colden, which draft has been Shewn to
you, and as you seem to be convinced no more
Land is included in that Draft, than you formerly
sold, I expect you are well Satisfyed, and that
I shall hear no further Complaints on that
Account. Gave a Belt of Wampum.

I cannot help expressing my Satisfaction
at your Behaviour on the Receipt of the
Message, accompanied with a String of
Wampum, from the Governour of Canada
inviting you to Cadaraqui to Speak with
you. The French you know have

ever

ever been treacherous to you, and you
cannot be too much on your guard against
them.

Williamsburg Virginia June 16th 1753

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Right Honble

Your Letter of 29th Novr last did not come to my hands till the 10th Apl which I now have before me, I shall answer the same as distinctly as I can.

The Friendship & Affection of the Indians is without doubt necessary for all His Majesty's Colonies on this Continent & to what I have in View, I shall endeavour with great Care to cultivate; In order to obtain their Friendship Presents are absolutely necessary. I shall on the next Meeting of Our Assembly, propose to them, to appropriate a certain Sum for these Services.

I shall endeavour as soon as possible to transmit an Acct of the different Nations of Indians, their Numbers, Strength, & Situation, having employ'd two Persons for that Service, I think the Sum of One Thousand Pounds Curry will be necessary for a few Years, & that to be proportion'd for some of the Nations one Year, & so for other Nations the succeeding Years.

I shall also lay before the Assembly, the Propriety to give proper Encouragments for Foreign Protestants to settle the Interior parts of this Dominion, the Reach of Our present Possessions, & no doubt the Indulgence of freeing them for a certain Number of Years, from Parochial Charges & other Taxes, will be an agreeable Encouragment, but I am of Opinion, this Indulgence shou'd extend only to those that may hereafter settle, in the remote Parts of this Dominion, I mean that part that is not yet brought under the Denomination of a County or Parish.

I am Oblig'd for Your Approbation of a Seal; for the Seal to be affix'd to each Patent, my Predecessors had not this Seal, and indeed I believe for not charging it, the Lands were not properly Patented, & were soon Escheated without being brought into the Rent Roll, Whereon having a Seal upon affixing the Seal, it will be the Governor's Business to have the Lands duely Patented & brought on the Rent Roll, wch I think will increase that Revenue.

The Inconveniences & Mischiefs in making Exorbitant Grants of Land, appear'd to me very Wrong, but I find since my Arrival here, that the Land Jobbers having Grants for One Hundred, or Two Hundred Thousand Acres of Land, have been of Service in settling the Back Parts of this Dominion, as they sell & parcel them out to poor People that come from the other Colonies to the North of us; & who cannot bear the Expence of coming down here, to make their Entries, & other Necessaries in taking up Lands: but I shall be cautious in Granting

large Quantities to any one Person, without sufficient Reason, & shall take proper Care that the Laws of Trade be kept strictly to their Duty.

Inclosed I send Your Lordships No. 7 A the List of Grants therein mentioned lying upon Ohio, in which I beg Your Lordships Attention; as to the Quantity to be taken up by each Person, I cannot pretend to ascertain, for the Reasons in the former Paragraph. As I am surprized the Report of the Commissioners with the Indian Chiefs on the Ohio, has miscarried, it was put up in a Box with the Laws sent Home for His Majestys Approbation. I now send a Copy, as also that of the Letter which was sent to the Six Nations with them as by Mr. Hardy.

I shall be glad to see the Boundary Line between the Virginia & their Dominion ascertained, as I think it will be a good Step in keeping Peace in the Back Settlements, & help the Prosecuting the Trade with the Indians in a more Regular & proper Method than formerly.

I wait Your Lordships Directions in regard to the Act concerning Executions & relief of Insolvent Debtors, which I observe the Merchants have petitioned His Majesty for a repeal of the same, which I think will be very right. As also Your Directions in regard to the Petition of the Legislature here, on the repeal of Laws, to all which due Obedience shall be given. I shall communicate to the Council Your Lordships Directions in regard to the Laws.

Inclosed I send a List of Shipping entered Inwards & Cleared Outwards in this Dominion from Michaelmas to Lady Day. Last Year there was imported & sold here four Thousand two hundred Negroes from the Coast of Guinea. I also enclose You the Receiver General's Acct. of two Shillings in the Pound Duty for the last Six Months.

I formerly wrote Your Lordships, that I had a Message from a Second Nation of Indians called the Twightwees, desiring to enter into a strict Friendship with us, in Consequence thereof, I sent them an Express to acquaint them of our great Inclination to cultivate a Friendship with them, & to confirm the same, desiring them to send some of their Chiefs & Warriors to Winchester, the Westermost Town in this Dominion, to receive a Present of Guns, Powder, Lead &c. that a Commissioner from this would be there the full Moon in May last, to deliver the same. At the same Time I sent the Six Nations an Express to the same purpose, that some of their Chiefs should meet at said Town, to partake of said Present, as these People expect to be Invited on delivering any Present I was willing to comply with this usual Custom.

319 The Messenger sent to the Twightwees, I sent from this in Nov.r & I have not since been heard of, I fear he was intercepted by some

some of the French Indians — the Messenger to the Six Nations is returned & reports, that none of the Chiefs of those Nations were at this time come to Winchester, for they had an Account that a great Number of French from Canada, with many Indians that were in their Interest were Marching near their Country, & that they heard they were coming to the Ohio, to take possession of the Lands on that River; that they were under great Apprehensions of their Designs, therefore determined to remain at Home to watch their Proceedings.

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The Messenger I sent them, is a Person born among them, of an English Father by an Indian Princess, he cannot speak good English, he delivered me this Message in Writing, which I enclose You a Copy. N.° 1 — I rec.d an Express from M.r Hamilton Gov.r of Philadelphia on the same Head, a Copy of his Letter I also transmit You. N.° 2

3 Paragraph of W.m Trent's Letter to Gov.r Hamilton.
1. My Message to the Six Nations.
2 Do to the Catawbas.
1 Do to the Cherokees.
1 Copy of Coll.o Johnston's Letter to Gov.r Clinton.

Upon perusing the above Letters &c.a I call'd the Council & it was thought proper & necessary to send to the Indians in Friendship with the Messengers to acquaint them of Our Suspicions of the Designs of the French & their Indians, that they may be on their Guard for fear of Surprize from them.

I also sent a Express to M.r Glen Gov.r of S.th Carolina, Copy of my Letter to him I also enclose You N.° 3. I think it absolutely necessary for His Majesty's Service, if possible to prevent their Settling on the Ohio. — One of the Chiefs of the Six Nations that live on the Ohio, sent a Message, that they were in great Want of Powder Shott & Arms.

I have therefore order'd that the Present intended for the Indians now at Winchester, should be sent them, as they have engaged a Party of Indians to meet them on the Road between Winchester & the Ohio, to escort them.

All the English Traders have left the Ohio in a great Fright being afraid of being cut off.

One of the Council who went to Winchester to deliver the Present, has sent a Messenger to the Commanding Officer of the French Forces, to know his Reasons in Invading the English Territories, when a confirm'd Peace subsists between the Crowns of Britain & France, & to know by what Authority he comes with an Arm'd Force, to intercept our Trade & disturb our Settlements, which is the Property of the British Nation, & that

(the

the Lands on the Ohio, were confirmed to them the last Summer by the Indians. On the return of the Messenger, I shall acquaint Your Lordships with his Answer.

And beg Your Directions how to behave in an Affair of this Consequence to His Majesty's Dominions on this Continent, & I hope You will think it necessary to prevent the French taking Possession of the Lands on the Ohio, so Contiguous to Our Settlements & indeed in my private Opinion they ought to be prevented making any Settlements to the Westward of Our present Possessions. — I have wrote to the Neighbouring Governors very earnestly on this Subject & in case of need to know the Number of Men they could raise, that if we should have Orders from Britain to prevent their Settling on the Ohio, we may be prepared by Force to prevent their Settling on His Britannick Majesty's Lands, but this will be suspended till I have Your Lordships Directions in this Affair.

It gives me much Concern, that the French should at this Time attempt in a Hostile manner, to invade the Lands of Great Britain's Dominions & Subjects, whilst living & behaving peacably towards the Subjects of the French King.

A Person is just arriv'd here from the Ohio, who acquaints me there is arriv'd there from Canada, Two Parties of French Officers, each consisting of four Hundred Men, with eight Pc. of Cannon & other Warlike Stores, that they are actually now building a Fort on that River: He further says, the Indians on that River are steady Friends to the English & are much alarm'd at the Designs of the French that they are much in want of Powder Shot &c. & expected a Supply from them; which they must have ere long this Time, & that after they have received a proper Supply, they intended with all their Might to prevent their Settlement, in which I hope they will succeed.

I humbly propose to Your Lordships, the absolute Necessity of having two Forts built on the Ohio to support His Majesty's just Right to those Lands, & protect our Trade, & indeed support & defend our present Possessions. — If Your Lordships are of the same Opinion, Twenty Cannon three Pounders, with Powder, Shott &c. is necessary, all which I humbly submit to Your superior Judgment. —

This Ship just waiting for my Letters prevents my enlarging further than assuring Your Lordships with great Deference & most humble Respects

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P.S. I also transmit Your Lordships my Letter to Gov. Hamilton. No 9

Right Hon.ble

Your Lordships

most Obed.t Hble Serv.t

Rob.t Dinwiddie

Virginia

Letter from Rob.t Dinwiddie Esq.r Lieu.t Gov.r of Virginia to the Board, dated Williamsburg y.e 16.th of June 1753. containing amongst other things an Account of a Settlement which the French are making, upon the Ohio &c. & transmitting -

Rec.d Aug.t y.e 11.th
Read August 16.th 1753.

13

W. 108

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Belvoir in Fairfax Co^y 15th: May 1753

Then Mr. Andrew Montour came, & expressing his Desire to have his Message to, & from the Sachems or Chiefs, of the Six United Nations of Indians, set down in Paper to assist his Memory & prevent Mistakes. Declared

That about the 15th of April last being at Onondago. a Council of the Six Nations was called & met: When the said Montour told the Council He came from the Governor of Virginia, to acquaint them, He had kindled a Fire at the Town of Winchester, in the County of Frederick: And that a plain & good Road was made all the Way to Onondago. that Nothing might obstruct their coming to Winchester, to receive any Present intended from Virginia to their Comunity, & thereupon gave them a Belt of Wampum:

And in the said Governor's Name, taking each of the Sachems by the Hand, declaring his Desire of a friendly Agreem^t: gave another Belt of Wampum.

That they, the said Sachems or Chiefs, earnestly desired the Governor of Virginia, to use his Power & Influence, to prevent War & Bloodshed with the French, & their Indians, especially on the Waters of the Allegany & Ohio. It being their best Grounds of Hunting, in token thereof they gave a Belt of Wampum.

They also desird the Governor of Virginia to believe, that They the Six Nations, dislike very much dislike the unpeacable Practices of the French & their Dependant Indians: And will do their utmost Endeavours to prevent such Irregularities & Hostilities, from taking any Ill Effects among their good Friends & Brethren the English.—

(They

They likewise desired that good Faith & Credit might be given to what their Son Andrew Montour, Also one of their Council, should say to the Governor of Virginia in their Names.

And furthermore, that the two Belts may be returned to the said Sachems, or any of their Chiefs, at a future Meeting of Treaty or Agreement.

Copy

Andrew his + Mark Montour

No. 1. Virginia.
Andrew Montour's
Declaration,
Belvoir in Fairfax County
May ye 15th 1753.

Recd with Lieut. Govr Dinwiddie's
Lett. dated 16th June 1753.

Recd Augr ye 11th
Read —— 16 } 1753.

W. 109

Sir

Philadelphia 6th May 1753

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I happening to be from Home when Your Letter of the 3d of Inst. came to hand, I could not return You an Answer by the Surveyor Genl: as I certainly should have done had I had the Pleasure of seeing him. I concur with You in Opinion, that the Indian Traders are a very licentious People, & may have been guilty of many bad Practices, nor is it to be much wonder'd at, since, altho' we have Laws in this Government directing them to give Bond & Security for their good Behaviour yet they constantly neglect to do it, nor can the Grand Juries in those remote Counties be prevail'd on to find Bills of Indictment against them, tho' the Facts be ever so clearly prov'd. As soon as I rec'd Your Letter, I forthwith apply'd myself to enquire after the People concern'd in the Facts mention'd in the Affidavits therein enclos'd, but was informed they were gone to Allegheny, particularly Jaffe & Callender, & I believe they are not yet return'd, but as they may be soon expected, I have sent Copies of the Affidavits to the Prothonotary of Cumberland County, where they reside with Directions to take their Examinations, & send them to me, & they shall be transmitted to You by the first Conveyance after I shall have rec'd them. And I heartily offer You my Assistance to bring them & all such evil Doers to Justice.

Immediately on the Receipt of the enclos'd Letter from Gov'r Clinton on the 4th Inst. I dispatch'd two Messengers to Ohio, to make known to Our Traders & Indian Allies the Intelligence therein contain'd, One of them goes the lower Way thro' Virginia the Other, by way of Juniada, by which means the News will be the sooner & more generally spread. And I am in Hopes they may arrive Time enough to give the Traders an Oppty of securing their Persons & Effects.

I presume You must have rec'd from Capt Trent an Acct that Hostilities have been already begun by some Parties of the Ottaway Indians at Allegany, & that some of our Traders have been taken & murder'd, & others plunder'd of their Goods, & that a large Body of French & their Indians (was

was expected at Ohio, with Intent, as it is said, to take Possession of the Country, & effect the total Expulsion of the English, In which Case, the Indians in our Alliance will be no longer able to maintain their Independancy, but all must fall into the Hands of the French: nor can the Govermt.s of Virginia, Maryland & Pensylvania expect long to preserve Peace in the Parts bordering on these Indian Countries: a most unhappy Situation this! both for our Indian Allies & his Majesty's Subjects, & a Proceeding in direct Violation of Treaties, subsisting between the Crowns of England & France, by which a mutual Right to a Free & Open Trade is firmly & clearly stipulated.

Our Assembly being to sit on the 21st. of this M.o will give me an Oppty of communicating this Intelligence to them, & of expressing my own Sentiments of the Necessity of giving our Allies some immediate Assistance, & I doubt not You will think something of the same Kind ought to be done on the Part of Pr. Colony, in the mean Time I think it necessary, as soon as we are able to establish clear Facts, with regard to these Proceedings, that the same being duely prov'd & authenticated, shou'd be transmitted to his Majesty's Ministers, in order to enable them to form a true Judgment of the Conduct of the French, & of its Consequencies to the Independancy of the Six Nations, to the Right of a Free and & Open Trade, & to the Safety of the Lives & Properties of His Majesty's Subjects residing in North America.

I shou'd be well pleas'd to know whether it be intended by Pr. Colony, to erect any kind of Fort on the Lands granted to the Ohio Company; & my Reason for desiring this Information is that, I have rec.d Directions from the Proprietors of Pensylvania, to enter into any reasonable Measures to assist You in any Design of that sort. Only taking Pr. Acknowledgment that this Settlement shall not prejudice their Right to that Country; & further that I may assure the Settlers, they shall enjoy the Lands they bonâ fidê settle, on the comon Quit Rent. And in all Things endeavour to maintain a friendly & open Correspondence with You, as being a Gentleman they have a great Regard for. And I the more readily obey their Commands in these several Particulars

(as

as they are perfectly agreeable to my own Sentiments and
Inclinations, being with all imaginable regard,

297

Sr

Yr most Obedient &
most hble Servt

James Hamilton

Copy

No. 2. {Virginia.}

Lt. Govr. Hamilton's Letter to Lieu.
Govr. Mr. Dinwiddie, dated at
Philadelphia ye 6th of May 1753.

Rec.d with Lieu.t Govr. Dinwiddie's
Lett.r dated ye 16th June 1753.

Rec.d Augt. ye 11th
Read ——— 16 } 1753.

W. 110. 581

A Paragraph of a Letter wrote by Mr West to the Governor of Pensylvania.—

Andrew Montour relates, that some Time after he had come to Onondago, there arriv'd there Seven French Indians with a Belt of all Black Wampum, Six Feet Long, & twelve Grains of Wampum in Breadth, to inform the Six Nations, by Order of the Governor of Canada that they intended early this Summer to be at Ohio's River with a large Body of Men, Two hundred & fifty of Which were now (& had been upwards of two Months) at a Carrying Place that lads from Niagra to the Heads of the Ohio's, building Cannoes & making other Preparations for the reception of the remainder of their Army, that about the last Week in April. the said Army to the Number of Six Thousand French & a large Number of Indians, were to set off from Montreal to join the aforesaid Two Hundred & fifty, & from thence Proceed directly to the Ohio's, that when they arriv'd at the Logstown, they intended to build three Forts, one at the Forks of Moningehalah (about fourteen Miles on this side of the Logstown, & on this Side of the Ohio's) another below that, & the Other above it, but so as not to be far asunder; that if the English Traders would immediately Quit the River (on their commanding them so to go off, they would let them go unmolested, but if they, or their Indians should make any resistance, they should take them all Prisoners & perhaps kill some of them: and that he (the Gov. of Canada) would not suffer any further Trade to be carried on by the English on the Waters of Ohio, that Onondio had sent them (the Six Nations) this Belt of Wampum, as well to let them Know his Intentions of settling the Ohio, as to desire they would assemble a Body of their Warriors (which he would cause to be join'd by a large Body of their Indians) to go to fight the Catawbas, for that he (their Father) was sorry to hear the Catawbas had kill'd so many of his Children (the Six Nations) & that he hop'd by his Assistance they would cut them Intirely off.

(Upon

Upon this Cosswonthyony & Asougerizera, two of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, stood up, & told them they would send for some of their Chiefs not then Present, to whom they would communicate this Speech, & that in a few Days they would return them an Answer. Mr. Montour, at the Request of the Onondago Council was present at the delivery of this Speech, & the following Answer to it.

In three Days after they assembled a Council, & Cosswonthyony standing up, told the French Indians to tell Onondio, that he, by Order of the Six Nations, would return the following Answer to his Speech, to wit.

That they (the Six Nations) had made Peace with the Catawbas, & that they would not break their Friendship with them, for that, when their Warriors were gone to fight the Catawbas, they Imagin'd he intended to take that Opportunity to fall upon the Ohio Indians & cut them off; upon which they return'd them the Belt of Wampum; & further, desired them to tell Onondio; That the Lands of Ohio was theirs, & that their Father had no right to it, & therefore must not breed any Disturbance with their Brethren the English, nor attempt to build any Forts, nor spill any Blood on their Lands, & that neither the French, nor English had any right to the Ohio Lands, for that them Lands was the Chief of their Hunting Ground, & that they would keep it to themselves, for their young Men to carry on a Trade upon; That if Onondio had a Mind to make War against the English, he must do it on the Great Waters, & to tell Onondio that what the Six Nations had said must stand Firm, to Confirm what they said, they desired them to present Onondio with that Belt of Wampum; here they gave a large Belt of Wampum

(spu)

To the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of the Six United Nations.

The Governor of Virginia wisheth Health & every Good.

I have rec.d by the Hands of M.r Andrew Montour Y.r Son & Councellor to whom as You desir'd I give all due Credit, the Answer which Our Friends & Brethren, the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of the Six United Nations gave at Onondago on the 15.th Day of April last, to the Message I had sent to them by the said Andrew Montour, together with two Belts of Wampum, which, as You desir'd, We will preserve to be return'd at Our future Meeting in Treaty. I am well pleas'd with the Assurances You give me, of preserving always the Covenant Chain bright & strong; & that the Enemies of Us, or Our Brethren shall never prevail either by Fraud or Force to weaken or break it; And Our Brethren may depend on Our giving them all due Assistance & Support, & that We will not be backward to furnish them with both Arms & Ammunition for their Defence.

It is so necessary for the Welfare of You Our Brethren to prevent Your Enemies from settling on the Ohio, that I must recommend it to You, to be careful in that Particular, & therefore that You would keep Your young Warriors at Home & in readiness, for Y.r Enemies will be watchful to take Advantage & Surprize You if they know them to be absent.

For the rest I refer You to Y.r Brother, Our good Friend Andrew Montour the Bearer hereof. And so wishing You Happiness & Preservation from all Evils, I bid You Farewell.

Given under my Hand & the Seal of the Colony at Williamsburg this 24.th Day of May 1753.

Copy

N°. 4. Virginia

Lieut. Governor Dinwiddie's Letter to the Six United Nations of Indians, Dated Williamsburg, 24th. May 1753.

Rec.d with his Letter dated y.e 16th. June 1753.

Rec.d Aug.st y.e 11.th
Read —— 16 } 1753.

W. 112

To the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of the Catawbas

The Honble Robert Dinwiddie Esqr Govr & Com^dr in Chief of Virginia wisheth Health & Prosperity

I have rec^d Intelligence that the French & their Indians have taken up the Hatchet against You, & all Our Brethren, & come with their Forces to take Possession of the Hunting Grounds & Lands upon the Ohio, & all the Banks of which I now send Mr Henry Monroe to give You Notice

They have taken great Pains to perswade the Six Nations Freinds to join with them & declare War against You: But the Heads of Freinds the Six Nations were right, they stop'd their Ears & would not hearken to the Words of the French; but they declar'd that they would love You as their Brethren & would preserve the Covenant Chain which they had put their Hands into with the Catawbas, bright & unbroken as long as the Moon lasted.

On my Part I shall never desert my good Friends & therefore I give this Information, that You may be prepar'd against the Danger, & preserve Yourselves from being surpriz'd.

For the rest I refer You to Mr Henry Monroe, & so I bid You Farewell

Given under my Hand & the Seal of the Colony at Williamsburg, this 31st Day of May 1753

Copy

N:5.

Virginia.

L.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's Letter to the Catawba Indians.
Dated Williamsburg, 31.st May 1753.

Rec.d with his Letter
dated y.e 16.th June 1753.

Rec.d Aug.st y.e 11.th
Read — 16 } 1753.

W: 113.

301

To the Emperor, Sachems, Warriors of the great Nation of the Cherokees.

The Hon.ble Robert Dinwiddie Esq Gov.r & Comd.r in Chief of Virginia wisheth Health & Prosperity.

I was concern'd when I heard that my good Friend the Emperor of Chota was disturb'd by some French Indians as he return'd from hence last Nov.r but I was well pleas'd to hear soon after that the Six Nations Our mutual good Friends did so properly resent it, as to send immediately & demand of the Gov.r of Canada that Satisfaction should be made, & the Persons that had been carried away belonging to their Brethren the Cherokees restor'd. This, which I am inform'd has been the Conduct of the Six Nations, will I hope sufficiently prove their good Will towards You, & preserve intire the Friendship & good Understanding, that is so necessary at this Time.

I have now caus'd Mr. Henry Monroe to come in my Name to take my good Friends by the Hand, & to let them know, the French have taken up the Hatchet, & threaten to strike all the Nations that are in Friendship with the Children of Our King. Neither We, nor Our Brethren are afraid, nor need We to be so whilst We are true to each other & are united among Ourselves. For this reason I would earnestly perswade my good Friends to hearken to the Voice of Peace, & be prevail'd upon to bury the Tomahoc that has been so long lifted up between You & the Creeks; For which good Purpose, I have also desir'd the Gov.r of Carolina to use his kind Endeavours. I desire You will give the Chickesaws notice of the Danger that I now inform You of, that they may be also upon their Guard.

For the rest I refer You to Mr. Henry Monroe to whom, I desire all due Credit may be given, & so I bid You

You Farewell

Given under my Hand & the Seal of the Colony at Williamsburg this 31st: Day of May 1753

Copy

N:6. Virginia.
Lt Gov.r Dinwiddie's
Ly Letter to the Cherokee Ind.s
dated Williamsburg, 31. May 1753.

Rec.d with his Letter
dated y.e 16. June 1753.

Rec.d August y.e 11.th
Read —— 16 } 1753.

W. 114.

May it please your Excellency

Last Night I was alarmed about twelve of the Clock by two Onajotharie Indians, accompanied by a great many Mohawks, who came hooping and hallooing in a frightful manner, with the enclosed String of Wampum, to acquaint me (by Order of the Five Nations from whence it came by fresh Posts in less than forty eight hours) that some of their young men who were hunting near a Place called Swegaachey below Cadaraghque having seen a great Number of French and Indians march, well equipped for War to said Place, which it seems is their Rendezvous, dispatched two brisk young men with the News to Onondago, the Rest remain to watch the French's motion, and to see if they pass the Roads leading to their Castles, if so, then they are certain their design must be against the Ohio Indians, Twightwees &c.ª And in Order to prevent said Indians being surprised by them, they beg your Excellency would as soon as possible send them Word of the French's being on the Way thither, and that by the Way of Philadelphia, as it is by much the nearest. But on the Other Hand, should said Army turn towards the Five Nations, as they from their Fears seem to think they may, there will be an Express with a large Belt of Wampum sent to acquaint us of it, and desire our Assistance both of Men and Ammunition, which they earnestly desired I would instantly inform your Excellency of. Nay, so intent they were on it, that they would not be satisfied, until I wrote this, and dispatched it to Albany by one of my own Men on Horseback in their Presence. So that I hope your Excellency will excuse any Blunders I have made, and believe me with the greatest Esteem imaginable

Your Excellencys
most obedient Servt
Wm Johnson

P.S. They judge their Number about twelve hundred besides the Battoe Men and say that there are a great many Officers and young Gentlemen by their Appearance.

April the 20th 1753.

New York April 30th 1753 a true Copy Examd. By
Geo. Banyar Dfecry

Governor Clinton.

ENGLAND, CO5/1327.

330

N.o 7. Virginia.

Lett.r from
Coll.o Johnson to Gov.r Clinton,
dated 20.th April 1753.

Rec.d with Lieu.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's
Letter dated y.e 16.th June 1753.

Rec.d Aug.st y.e 11.th
Read —, 6 } 1753.

W. 116

385

ENGLAND, C05/1327.

N.3. {Virginia}

a Paragraph of a Letter wrote by
Mr. Nesbitt to the Gov.r of Pensylvania,
dated Susquehana, 7.th May 1753.

Rec.d with Lieu.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's
Lett.r dated y.e 16.th June 1753.

Rec.d Aug.st y.e 11.th
Read ——, 16 } 1753.

W.111.

ENGLAND, CO5/1327.

Williamsburg 23d May 1753 [illegible]

By this Express I enclose Sr Lpell J. a Copy of several Papers sent me by Express from Philadelphia Mr Hamilton the Governors Letter to me, as also a Copy of Andrew Montours Declaration, on delivering a Message from me to the Six United Nations of Indians; as these Papers contain Affairs of great Importance to His Majesty's Colonies on this Continent; I thought it necessary to give You as early Intelligence thereof as possible.

I must observe to You that last Year I sent Comissioners to the Six Nations & other Indian Nations in Amity with Us, & them to the West of this Dominion, with a handsom Present to them from His Majesty. They accordingly met our Comiss.rs at Logs Town on the Ohio: where, after delivery of the Present, The Sachems & Chiefs then present Confirm'd & Ratified the Treaty of Lancaster, & all our former Treaties with them. The Intention of this Meeting was, to deliver the Present, & to obtain their Assent to settle the Lands on the Ohio, which were granted by Patent from His Majesty to some Gentlemen in London, & in this Dominion, which the Indian Chiefs then present immediately agreed to, & further gave leave to build two Forts on the Ohio River, agreeable thereto. There are one hundred & fifty Families gone out to begin the Settlem.t

By the within Papers You will observe that the French from Canada have march'd a large Force of regular Troops & Indians, not only to prevent our Settlem.t but to take Possession of these Lands, & to build Forts on that River, a Step not precedented in the Time of confirm'd Peace with the English, & France to invade the British Territories & Lands that We have an undoubted right to, not only as immediately the back of this Dominion, but also by a Conveyance of the Native Proprietors, nay I may say by a fair Purchase, as their agreeing to Our Settlement it was in Consequence of the Present given them

This

ENGLAND, CO5/1327.

This Affair I conceive is of very great Consequence to all His Majesty's Colonies on this Continent. I immediately call'd the Council. they all agreed with me that it was absolutely necessary to send an Express to You, with a Copy of the Papers. as also to send the Catawbas Cherokees & the other Indians in Friendship with Us to put them on their Guard for fear of Surprize, which I am preparing to do. . We are further of Opinion, that each Colony should raise a Number of Men which, with the Assistance of the Indians in Friendship with Us, may be able to prevent the French settling the Lands, if settled to dispossess them. as this Affair will require some Time, We thought proper to intimate the same to You, & the other Governm.ts to know Your & their Thoughts therein, & if You are of Opinion with Us, We shall be glad to know the Number of Men that may be supplied from Your Governm.t. For the French possessing the Lands of the Ohio, which are so near our back Settlem.ts will in Time effect our Colonies, & indeed they are very disagreable Neighbours, & no doubt in Time will multiply fast. We are also of Opinion that it would be very agreable, if You possibly could make Peace, between the Creeks & Cherokees, for the Assistance of the Indians will be of very essential Service. You will further please observe, that, as of the last Consequence facilly to allow the French a Settlem.t on the Ohio, as they will continually harass our back Settlem.ts & also enhance all the Indian Trade, to the great Loss & Prejudice of Great Britain, it appears to me to be an Affair that requires the serious Consideration of all the British Governm.ts on the Continent. . I have wrote to the Governor of Pensylvania, to desire Mr. Clinton Gov.r of New York, to send an Express to the Governor of Canada to know his reasons for this Invasion on His Majesty of Great Britain's Territories, in the Time of profound Peace between the two Crowns, & as soon as I can have proper Acct. of their Transactions on the Ohio, I shall transmit the same to the Ministry at Home, that if they see proper, they may apply to the Crown of France, but at same Time think, We should do all in Our Power to prevent their Settlem.t. Last Week I was inform'd that the Emperor of the

Cherokees

ENGLAND, CO5/1327.

Cherokees, with this Impress, son, & some of his Officers, who were here last Fall, were intercepted in their return to their own Country, by some French Indians, they say that they Scalp'd the Emperor, & carried the other Prisoners to Canada, this want Confirmation, but Mr. Montour, who I had sent to the Six Nations says, he had heard the same at Onondago.

I shall be very glad by the return of this Express that Y^r Excell^y will be pleased to send me Y^r Opinion on this emergent Occasion, & what Aid may be expected from Y^r Govern^m. & if it shou'd be thought proper, no pains shall be wanting to dislodge the French from the Ohio if they should presume to settle, if Cou^l could not engage some of the Creeks, & other Indian Nations contiguous to Them, to assist us in this Attempt, to disappoint their Designs. For I take it to be a great Insult on Great-Britain, at this Time, to make an Invasion on our Lands.

The Number of the French Forces are uncertain, some say Six Thousand, but I cannot think they can exceed One Thousand, or Twelve Hundred regular Troops, besides their Indians, but I expect soon to have a more explicit Acc^t. of their Numbers & Intentions; I have been told that, for many Years they have been dampering with many of the Nations of Indians to the Westward of us. — The Pisto & Twightwees, two powerful Nations near Lake Erie, last Fall sent me a Message of their great Inclination to enter into a strict Friendship with Britain; I return'd them a suitable Answer, & desir'd them to send some of their Chiefs to Winchester, a back Town in this Dominion about two hundred Miles from this, w^n they should receive a handsome Present of small Arms Ammunition &c. to confirm them of our great Desire to cultivate a strict Friendship with them; but I fear this Attempt of the French will prevent their coming, as they must come by the Log's Town on the Ohio, however if they can pass them, there is a Commissioner with the Present ready to receive them —

(J

ENGLAND, CO5/1327.

I could not well abreviate this Letter; as I intended to give You as clear a Detail of the Affairs as possible. Please give the Messenger all necessary Dispatch. with sincere Regards I remain in great Truth

Your Excellency's
Most Obed.t Hble Serv.t
Rob.t Dinwiddie

Copy

N:8. Virginia.

Lieut.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's
Letter to Gov.r Glen, dated
Williamsburg, 23.d May 1753.

Rec.d with L.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's Lett.r
dated y.e 16.th of June 1753.

Rec.d Aug.st y.e 11.th
Read —— 16 } 1753

W. 116.

To His Excell.y Jas. Glen Esq.r Gov.r of South Carolina.

ENGLAND, CO5/1327.

Williamsburg May

Sir

Yr. of the 6th Curt. I duely rec.d. I have no doubt but You will do all in Yr. Power in bringing to Justice any Persons guilty of such vile Actions as those I formerly sent You Affidavits of: The Indian Traders in general appear to me to be a Set of abandond Wretches, the many Complaints I have had from our own People, & the Six Nations, confirms me in this Opinion, & I wish they were properly regulated, prevents carrying the Quantity of Spirit among them, & that the Laws were properly put in Execution, by Obliging each Trader to give in proper Security for their Behaviour.

I thank You for the Copy of Mr. Johnstons Letter to Gov.r Clinton, & of his Letter to You, the Contents thereof is Confirm'd by Mr. Montour, who came here from the Six Nations, they are under great Fears & Apprehentions of the French Designs to settle the Ohio, I have sometime ago heard of their Robberies & Murders, & if they are allow'd a peaceable Settlem.t on the Ohio, I think, the Consequence will be attend'd with the Ruin of our Trade with the Indians & also in Time will be Destruction to all our Settlem.ts on the Conti=nent; The Indians of the Six Nations &c.a last Year at Logstown, gave up these Lands to this Colony, with Liberty of settling a fixd Trade to supply them with Necessaries & Leave to build two Forts, I have wrote Home on that head, but as yet have no Answer.

What Pretentions of right the French have I know not, but that, of their Numbers they will make good a Settlem.t in Violation of the Treaties subsisting be=tween Us & France. I called a Council to consult on this present Emergency, & We thought it proper to send an Express to S.t Carolina to the Gov.r to endeavour to make Peace between the Creeks & Cherokees, & I shall send a Messenger to the Catawbas, Cherokees & other Indian

(Nations

Nations in Friendship with Us, to put them on their Guard. And We further think it would be absolutely necessary, for all the Colonies to join together, in raising a proper Force to prevent the French settling on the Lands of the Ohio; in such Case we should be ready with Our Quota, & I doubt not but the Indians in Amity with Us, will readily join, but this cannot be done immediately. Pray let me know Yr Opinion thereon & how Yr People would relish such a Proposal. Do You think it proper that the Govr. of New York, should send to the Govr. of Canada? to know his Reasons, in the Time of confirmd Peace with the French, of his sending an Army into the English Governmt. to take the Lands Granted Us by the Indians, & his People Robbing & Murdering the English Subjects.

The Emperor of the Cherokees, his Empress, Son & some of His Generals, were here last Fall, were properly entertain'd, and dismiss'd with considerable Presents; I have now an Acct. that some of the Mawhawks, comonly call'd the Praying Indians, in the Interest of the French, met with him in his Return to His Country, Scalp'd the Emperor, carried the Empress Son & Attendants Scalps to Canada, such Cruelties is intolerable, & surely cannot meet with the Approbation of the Govr. of Canada.

I agree with You as soon as we can have the Facts properly clear'd up, that immediate Notice should be sent Home to the Ministry, yet an Application to the Govr. of Canada previous thereto, I think absolutely necessary, if You think proper to write Govr. Clinton thereon — There is a Misfortune attending Our Trade with the Indians, which I have observ'd ever since Arrival, that the Traders from each Colony are Jealous of one another, & seem intirely bent on the Support of their respective Colonies Trade, with invidious Reflections against others, & that to the Indians, without considering themselves Subjects to one & the same Prince, this Conceive has been of very great Prejudice to the British Interest a mong the different Nations of Indians, I wish some Method may be found out to restrain these People, & to keep the Trade in a more uniform Regular Manner.

I have often mention'd to the Ohio Comp.ª & Proprietors Incli-
nations to support their Settling the Lands granted them by
His Majesty, for which they seem'd to be very well pleas'd; I
shall be extreemly glad to keep up an open & free Correspond.ce
with You. I shall long to hear the result of y.r Assembly on the
present Situation of Affairs, & tho' many of y.r People, from Reli-
gious Principals are Peaceably inclin'd, yet they will not
silently submit to the Views they may have of their Lib-
berty being under a French Arbitrary Govern.mt & as the
greatest Number of y.r People are Germans, no doubt on this
Occasion they will with Chearfulness exert themselves in
Defence of their Settlem.ts &c.ª I extreemly hurrie'd & the Mes-
senger waits for this Letter, wherefore I hope You will ex-
cuse any Blunders may be in it. & believe me to be with
all imaginable Regard & Esteem

Sir

Copy

Y.r most Obl.d Serv.t
Rob.t Dinwiddie

Hon.ble James Hamilton Esq.r

ENGLAND, CO5/1327.

No: 9 Virginia

L.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's Letter to Gov.r Hamilton,

dated Williamsburg, 22.d May 1753.

Rec.d with Lieu.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's Lett.r dated y.e 16.th of June 1753.

Rec.d Aug.st y.e 11.th

Read — 16 } 1753.

W. 117.

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ENGLAND, CO5/1327.

1753 The Method of taking up Lands in Virginia 303

All Lands here, till in Queen Anne's Reign, were taken up by Importation rights, a Concession from the Crown (I believe) of fifty Acres for every Person imported into the Colony. The Importation is to be proved in some Court of Record here, & Certified from thence to the Secretary's Office. The first mention I find of Treasury rights in our Laws, is in the Year 1710, & the first Patent granted on such rights is in 1711, as I am informd at the Secretary's Office. These rights are issued by Order of the Governor & Council from time to time, & certified under the Hands of the Auditor & Receiver General, that fifty Acres of Land the Bearer is intitled to, for every five Shillings said there to be paid to the Receiver Gen.l. Few Importation rights (tho' they are still valid) are now claimd, the Difficulty and Charge of proving them making it hardly worth their while.

But some Lands (besides his Majesty's Grant to the Ohio Company) have, to encourage & expedite the extending our Frontiers, (before the French should possess themselves of them) been granted by S.r Wm.m Gooch, to be taken upon condition of settling one Family for every thousand Acres contain'd in the Grant in a Years Time; but still liable to the Payment of Quit Rents.

For the same reason some Lands were granted in Gov.r Spotswood's Time, in the Counties of Brunswick & Spotsylvania, without rights (I believe) & with an Exemption from Quit rents for a Term, to encourage our settling up to the Passes through the Mountains.

Many Inhabitants beyond the Mountains have been induc'd to come hither, from Pensylvania & other Places, by allowing the Petitioners for large Grants 4 or 5 Years Time to Survey & procure Inhabitants, but still with the Payment of Quit rents. And because those Lands are much broken & incommoded with Rocks & Mountains, several Adventurers in large Grants, have been allowd to compleat their Grants in sundry Surveys, not doubting but that the intermediate Mountains or mean Lands will, as soon as they appear to be valuable, be hereafter (taken

taken up; tho'. it would be too great a Discouragement to the extending our Frontiers, to oblige them to include them now, by holding them to one Survey for the Whole.

Any Person is allowed to make an Entry. with the Surveyor of the County where the Land lies. for any Quantity of Land not heretofore granted. not exceeding 400 Acres. on his lodging light to with the Surveyor for the Quantity entered for, which Entry entitles him to a Survey thereof; & he prosecutes in due form, he obtains a Patent for the same; subject to Cultivation in three Years, but to the Payment. of Quitrents from the first Michaelmas after the Date of the Patent. And the same Person does perhaps take several such.

But if any Person, or Company of Persons, are desirous to take up any larger Grant than 400 Acres in one Patent. they come by Petition to the Gov.r & Council for leave to take up the Quantity of Land therein expressed & described. And regard being had to the Ability of the Petitioners to seat with Inhabitants to cultivate the Lands. Grants have been made to Companys to take up 30. 60. & 100,000 Acres on the Branches of Missisippi with 4 Years to survey & procure Inhabitants; but then to pay Lights & Quitrents. and in the last Year of S.r Wm.r Gooch's Government, such a Grant was made to forty odd Persons for 800,000 Acres on the same Terms of 4 Years to survey, & to take it in sundry Surveys. But this Grant is to begin upon the dividing Line between this Colony & Carolina, when the same shall be further extended. And some others of these Grants cannot well take Effect till the Western Boundaries of Maryland & Pensylvania are first settled

ENGLAND, CO5/1327.

N°a. Virginia.

The Method of taking up Lands in Virginia.

Rec.d with Lieu.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's Letter dated y.e 16.th June 1753.

Rec.d y.e 11.th Aug.t 1753.
Read — 16

W. 118.

An Account

Of the Treaty held between the Goverment of Virginia, & the six united Nations of Indians, on the River Ohio, in the Year of our Lord 1752 under the Management of Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, & James Patten Esqrs, appointed by Robert Dinwiddie Esqr Lieut. Govr of Virginia, as Comissrs on said Treaty, & to deliver His Majestys Present, to the six Nations of Indians, & those other Indians, on the Ohio, that are in Amity with us & them.

The Comissioners being on their Way with the Kings Present, were met on Thursday, the 28th of May, about three Miles from Shenapin's Town, on Ohio, by seven, or eight of the Delaware Indians, on Horse back, when they came near, all as well English, as Indians Dismounted, & the Indians having Lighted their long Pipes, or Calumets first Smoked & then handed them to the Comissioners, & Others in their Company, who all Smoked; after this Ceremony had been repeated, two, or three Times the Chief of the Indians, made a short Speech to welcome the Comissrs which being answer'd, they all Mounted, & the Indians led the Way.

About two hundred Paces from the Town, the Comissrs with their Company Halted, the Indians going on to join their own People & then they began the Salute, by firing their Pieces, which was return'd by the English, & this was repeated, two or three Times.

The Comissrs then proceeded to the River Bank, a little above the Town, where they pitch'd their Camps, & set up the Kings Colours, which had been Carried before them.

At this time the Delaware had no King, but were Headed by two Brothers, named, Shingas, & the Beaver who were dress'd after the English Fashion, had Silver Breast Plates, & a great deal of Wampum about them.

Friday the 29th of May

At a Council held at Shenapins Town

Present

Joshua Fry
Rumsford Lomax } Comissrs
James Patton

Mr Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio Company
The Chiefs of the Delaware Indians,
Mr Andrew Montour Interpreter.

The Speaker of the Indians addressing himself to the Comissioners (viz.

Brethren, You have come a long Journey, & have Sweated a great deal. We wipe off your Sweat with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String

Brethren, You are come a long Way, & we are glad to see You, we hope, you will open your Hearts to us, & speak clearly; & that you may be enabled to do it, we clean your Voice with this String of Wampum)

Gave a String

Brethren, you are come from far, & have heard many Stories & false reports about us yr Brethren, we hope you will not keep them in Your Mind; & that you may disregard them, we give You this String of Wampum:

Gave a String

Brethren, We desire you will consider our Brethren, that live towards the Sun-setting, & that you will give them your best Advice; upon which we give You this String of Wampum.

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Gave a String

Then Mr Christopher Gist, & Mr Andrew Montour, deliver'd to the Comissrs a String of Wampum, from the Council at Logg's Town to

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let them know they were glad to hear of their Coming on the Road, & to assure them, that they might come in Safety to Logs Town.

The Comiss^rs not having any Wampum Strung, without which Answers could not be return'd, acquainted the Indians, that they would answer their Speeches in the Afternoon, on which the Council broke up.

May the 29th in the Afternoon.

The same Persons being met, the Comiss^rs spoke as follows the,

Brethren, the Chiefs of the Delawares. We have had a long and difficult Journey hither, to see you our Brethren, but that has been sufficiently made Amends for, by the kind Reception you have given us, we assure you we are glad to meet you here in Council & present you with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

Brethren. In y^r^ Second Speech you clear'd our Voices, that we might speak our Minds to You. In answer to which we inform You, that the great King our Father, has sent by us a Present of Goods to his Children the Indians, the largest he has ever given them, which we are to deliver at Logs Town whither we are going.

It is the Desire of our Father, that You, & we his Children should be strongly united together as one People, & that it is our Inclination so to be joined, we confirm to you by this String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

Brethren, In answer to y^r^ third Speech, we let You know, that we did hear many Stories in our Way hither, raised by idle & wicked People to occasion a Difference between us, but we did not believe them, & now we are satisfied that they were False. If any other should be spread, we shall wholly disregard them, & we hope You will do the like; & that our good Agreement may always continue. We give You this String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

Brethren, We heartily wish well to our Brethren who live towards the Sun-Setting, & shall be alway ready to assist them with our best Advice, whenever we shall be inform'd of their Circumstances, which in the Course of the Treaty to be held at Sogo Town, we suppose, we may be. We present You with this String of Wampum

Gave a String

Saturday May the 30th

The Goods being put on Board, of four large Canoes, lash'd togeth.r the Comiss.rs & others went on board also to go down the River, with Colours flying. When they came opposite to the Delaware Town, they were Saluted by the Discharge of Fire Arms, both from the Town & the opposite Shore, where Queen Allaquippi lives, & the Compliment was return'd from the Canoes.

The Company then went on Shore to wait on the Queen, who welcom'd them & then presented them with a String of Wampum, to clear their Way to Sogo Town. She presented them also with a fine Dish of Fish to carry with them, & had some Victuals set, which they all eat of. The Comiss.rs then presented the Queen with a brass Kettle, Tobacco, & some other Trifles, & took their Leave.

The Weather being very wet, the Comiss.rs went on Shore to a Traders House, secur'd the Goods in Canoes, by covering them in the best manner they could & lay there that Night.

Sunday May the 31st

They set of with the Canoes & arriv'd at Sogo Town, where they were saluted by the Firing of small Arms both from the Indian & English Traders residing there, & the Commissioners were met by the Chiefs of the Indians, on the Shore, & welcom'd

Monday June 5th.

The Chiefs of the Indians then at Logs Town, having met in their Council House, by a Message acquainted the Comissioners, that they had some thing to say to them. They went to the Place, & after they, & the other Comrs were Seated, a Chief of the six Nations stood up, & addressing himself to the Comissrs spoke as followeth.

Brethren. You have come a long & blind Way, if we had been certain which way you were coming, we should have met you at some Distance from the Town, but now we bid you welcome, & we open your Eyes with this String of Wampum, which we give you in the Name of the six united Nations.

Gave a String

Brethren of Virginia & Pensylvania. I desire, that you will harken to what I am going to say, that you may open your Hearts, & speak freely to us. We don't doubt but you have many things in your Minds, which may trouble you, notwithstanding which we hope, we may continue in Friendship, on which we give you these Strings of Wampum.

Gave two Strings

The Comissrs let them know they would give them an Answer in a few Hours.

Some time after, all being met in the Council House Mr. George Croghan by direction of the Governor of Pensylvania, made a Speech to the Indians, leting them know that it was his Desire that they should receive their Brethren of Virginia kindly, & presented them with a String of Wampum.

The Comissrs then spoke as followeth.

Brethren. You sent a String of Wampum, which we met on the Road, by which you acquainted us, that you heard of our coming to visit you, & welcom'd us so far on our Journey. Yesterday we arriv'd at this Place, & this Morning, you took an Opportunity

with

with a String of Wampum. to bid us Welcome to y^r Town; & to open our Eyes, that we may see the Sun clearly, & look upon You our Brethren who are willing to receive us. This we take very kindly, & we assure You of our hearty Inclinations to live in Friendship with You, to confirm this, we present You with a String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

Brethren. In y^r second Speech to us, & our Brethren of Pensylvania this Day You deliver'd us two Strings of Wampum, to clear our Hearts from any Impression, that may have been made on them, by flying Reports, or ill News, that we may speak our Minds freely.

Brethren. We assure You of our Willingness to remove all Misunderstanding out of our Hearts & Breasts, which might impede, or hinder the Friendship subsisting between us.

Now Brethren. We are to acquaint You, that we are sent hither by the King of Great Britain our Father, who not forgeting his Children on this side of the great Waters, has order'd us to deliver You a large Present of Goods, in his Name, which we have brought with us; but as we understand You have sent for some of your Chiefs, whom you shortly expect, we will wait with Patience, till they come; & will then faithfully deliver you the Goods, & open our Hearts to You. In assureance of which, we present You with this String of Wampum.

Gave a String.

To which the Speaker replied, I am glad that You have the Consideration, to wait for the Coming of our chief Men.

On Thursday the 4th of June Thonarisa, call'd by the English the Half King, with a Sachem, deputed by the Onondago Council, & others came down the River, with English Colours flying, to Logs Town; & the following Days they were employ'd in their own Business till the 10th when a Council was appointed, for treating with the Comissioners of Virginia, & the Present was set out before the Door, where they Lodged.

Arbours being made for the Council to sit round about. All being met, the Comissioners, addressing themselves to the Indians said,

Sachems & Warriours of the six united Nations our Friends and Brethren.

We are glad to meet You at this Place, to enlarge the Council Fire already kindled here by our Brethren of Pensylvania*, to brighten the Chain, & to renew our Friendship, that it may last as long as the Sun, the Moon, & Stars shall give Light, to confirm which we give You a String of Wampum

Gave a String

Brethren, At the Treaty of Lancaster, in the Year 1744. between the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, & Pensylvania, You made a Deed, recognizing the Kings Right to all the Lands in Virginia, as far, as it was then Peopled, or hereafter should be peopled, or bounded by the King our Father, for which You receiv'd the Consideration agreed on.

At the same time Conassetego desired, that the Comissrs. would recomend You, for the Kings further Favours, when the Settlements should increase much further Back. This the Comissioners promis'd, and confirm'd it by a Writing under their Hands & Seals. In consequence of which Promise, a Present was sent You from the King by Conrad Weiser, which Mr. Weiser since inform'd us, that he delivered You at a Council held here, in the Year 1748. Now the King our Father, to shew the Love he bears to Justice, as well, as his Affection to his Children, has sent a large Present of Goods to be divided among You, & your Allies, which is here ready to be delivered to You, & we desire, you will confirm the Treaty of Lancaster.

Brethren, It is the Design of the King our Father at present, to make a Settlement of British Subjects on the South East side of Ohio, that we may

* The Pensylvanians first Treated with the Indians at this Place.

may be united as one People, by the strongest Ties of Neighbourhood, as well, as Friendship, & by these means be able to withstand the Insults of our Enemies be they of what kind so ever.

From such a Settlement greater Advantages will arise to You, than you can at present conceive. Our People will be able to supply You with Goods much cheaper, than can at this time be afforded, they will be a ready Help in case You should be attack'd, & some good Men among them will be appointed, with Authority to punish, & restrain the many Injuries, & Abuses too frequently comitted here by disorderly white People.

Brethren. Be assure You, that the King our Father, by purchasing Your Lands, had never any Intention of taking them from You, but that we might live together as one People, & keep them from the French who would be bad Neighbours.

He is not like the French King, who calls himself Your Father, & endeavour'd about three Years ago, with an armed Force to take Possession of Y^r Country, by seting up Inscriptions on Trees, & at the Mouths of the Creaks on this River, by which he claims these Lands, tho' at the Time of their Coming, & for many Years before, a number of Y^r Brethren the English were residing in this Town, & at several other places on this River.

You will remember how he scatter'd the Shawnese*, so that they are yet dispers'd all over the Face of the Earth, & he now threatens to cut of the Twightwees. This is to scare You that he may cut You off also, which he durst not attempt while You are United.

On the contrary the King Y^r Father will lay his Hand on Your Heads, under which Protection, you will always remain safe.

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* Peter Chattes with a French Comission, robb'd some of our Leaders, & drew off a great Part of the Shawnese to a new Settlement, & the French Interest; but they are since Dispersed.

Brethren, The great King our Father, recomends a strict Union Between us, you, & our Brethren towards the Sun Setting, which will make us Strong & Formidable, as a Division may have a contrary Effect. We are directed to send a small Present to the Twightwees, as an Earnest of the Regard, which the Governor of Virginia has for them, with an Assureance of his further Friendship, when ever they shall stand in need.

Brethren, We earnestly exhort you, not to be drawn away, by the empty deceitful Speeches of the French, the peculier Talent of that cunning People, but in all their Attempts to shake your Duty to our comon Father, think on what real Acts of Friendship, have been done by the English, & what by them, weigh these things in y^r Minds, & then determine who best deserves y^r Return, & Regard: for it is not by vain unmeaning Words, true Friendship is to be discover'd. That what we have said may make the greater Impression on You, & have its full Force, we present You with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt

Brethren, It is many Years ago, that the English first came over the great Water to visit You, on our first coming, You took hold of our Ships, & Tied them to y^r strongest Trees, ever since which we have remain'd together in Friendship; we have assisted You, when You have been Attack'd by the French, by which you have been able to withstand them, & You have remain'd our good Friends, & Allies, for tho' at some times the Chain of Friendship, may have contracted some Rust, it has been easily rubb'd off, & the Chain has been restor'd to its Brightness. This we hope will always be the Case, & that our Friendship may continue to the latest Posterity, we give You this String of Wampum

Gave a String

Brethren, We are sorry for the Occasion, that requires us to complain to You, of an Injury done us by one of y^r People, who Murder'd a poor Woman, on the new River

Murder

Murder is a great Crime, & by the Consent of all Nations has been usually punish'd with Death: This is the Usage among the English, whether one of our People has been kill'd, or one of our Brethren the Indians, & it is one of the earliest Comands of the great Father, & Maker of us all, who inhabits the Skies —— That whoso sheddeth Man's Blood, by Man shall his Blood be shed

We understand, You know the Man that is accus'd of the Murder and we hope You will give him up, to be tried by our Laws, You may be assur'd that he will have a fair Tryal, & if he is not guilty, he will be sent back Unhurt

We must inform You that the Governor of Virginia, expects that You will deliver the Person, suppos'd to be guilty up, to some Magistrate in Virginia, whom we shall name to You, that he may send him to Williamsburg for his Tryal.

This Procedure is not only proper, as it is a Compliance with the Law of God, & of Nations, but it is necessary, to warn all hotheaded Men, who are not guided by Reason, to forbear from such wicked Actions, by which their Brethren suffer

Brethren, We desire for the future, that You will observe the Treaty of Lancaster, & whenever Y^r People travel thro' Virginia, that they will take such Passes, as are directed by that Treaty. By these Passes sign'd by Magistrates, the Men will be known, which will be some restraint on them, as to their Behaviour. It will be proper also that a Man of Prudence, & Discretion should head each Party, that one among them, if possible, should speak English, & that by no means any French, or French Indians be suffer'd to go with them.

We might have mention'd many other Irregularities, but we have forborn, in hopes, that for the future, you will give Y^r People such Orders, as will prevent our having any further occasion to complain: To enforce what we, have said, & to induce You to do

we Justice, we present You with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

The Comissr: then spoke to the Allies of the six Nations, who were present, having first advis'd with the Half King, & being join'd by him in the Speeches, in the Name of the six Nations.

Brethren, the Delawars. We thank You, for the kind Reception You gave us, when we came to Shenapens, which we shall never forget. We advise & exhort You to beware of French Councils, & that You will adhere to a strict Friendship with us, the six Nations, & Yr Brethren who live towards the Sun-setting, which will strengthen us all, & be a sure Defence against our Enemies. To confirm You in this Mind, we present You with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

Brethren the Shawnese. Your Nation has suffer'd much by French Devices, by which You have been Dispersed, we exhort You that remain to keep firm hold of the great Chain of Friendship between us the six Nations & their Allies, which is the likeliest Method to retrieve Yr Loss, & again to make You an happy People. We present You with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

Brethren the Windoes. Your Nation is divided, & part is under the Direction of the French, We think it would be good Policy in You, that are in our Interest, to endeavour to bring over Your Brethren; But if this cannot be done, You ought to take all the Care in Yr Power, that they do not under the Colour, & Name of Friendship, come into our Country, & hurt our Inhabitants, or, if they do, that You will endeavour to secure them on their Return, & give them up, to prevent any Misunderstanding. We present You with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt

After these Speeches had been spoke, & Interpreted, the Comissioners in his Majesties Name delivered the Present of Goods to the Half King, & the other Chiefs of the Indians, who thankfully receiv'd them, and appointed some of their Men, to make a Division of them, which they did without the least Noise, or Disorder on the Spot, among the several Nations, whose Representatives respectively took Charge of their Parts, to be Subdivided, when they carried them Home.

The Half King then with a ten rowed Belt of Wampum in his Hand, directing his Speech to Tegnisara, which is Mr. Montour's Name said.

Child remember that You are one of our own People, & have transacted a great deal of Business among us, before You were employ'd by our Brethren of Pensylvania, & Virginia, You are Interpreter between us, & our Brethren, which we are well pleas'd at; for we are sure our Business will go on well, & Justice be done on both sides. But You are not Interpreter only, for You are one of our Council, have an equal right with us to all these Lands, & may transact any publick Business, in behalf of us, the six Nations, as well, as any of us; for we look upon You, as much as we do, on any of the chief Counsellors, & to confirm what we have said, we present You with this Belt of Wampum.

Save the Belt

Then addressing himself to the Comiss.rs of Virginia, & all the Indians present, with a String of Wampum in his Hand, he spoke as follows.

Brethren, It is a great while since our Brother, the Dutch (meaning Mr. George Croghan) has been doing Business between us, & our Brother of Pensylvania; but we understand, he does not intend to do any more; so I now inform you, that he is approv'd of by our Council, at Onandago; for we sent to them, to let them know how

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he has helped us, in our Councils here, & I deliver him this String of Wampum, to strengthen him, & to let You & him know, that he is one of our People, & shall help us still, & be one of our Council.

Gave the String

He next spoke to the Shawnese, & told them, he took the Hatchet from them, & tied them with black Strings of Wampum, to hinder them from going to War, against the Cherrokees. He said that they struck their own Body, & did not know what they were doing. Had they not some of their People there, whom they wanted to get back? & would it not be better to be at Peace, to bring them back? He charg'd them not to go again to strike their own People, & he said, that he hop'd, that the Governors of Virginia, & Pensylvania, would Interest themselves in making a Peace.

Gave a black String of Wampum

Then turning to the Delawars he said, You went to the Windots, & deliver'd a Speech, & a Belt of Wampum to make a Peace, between You & the Cherrokees; & after You came back, you let y? young Men go to War against the Cherrokees, which was very wrong, after You had deliver'd the Speech, which I myself being present heard. I take the Hatchet from You. You belong to me, & I think You are to be ruled by me; & I joining with y? Brethren of Virginia, order You to go to War no more.

He gave a Belt of Wampum

Taking a Belt of Wampum in his Hand he proceeded as followeth.

Brethren The Governors of Virginia, & Pensylvania. Some Years ago, we made a Complaint to our Brother of Pensylvania, that his Traders brought out too much spirituous Liquors amongst us, & desir'd that there might not come such Quantities; & hoped, he w? order his Traders, to sell their Goods, & Liquors at cheaper Rates.

In answer to our Request, Conrad Wiser deliver'd us the Belt of Wampum, & told us we must pay, but five Buckskins for a Cag, & if the Traders would not take that, we shou'd have it for nothing.

Since which time, there has been double the Quantity brought out Yearly, & Sold as formerly, & we have made some Complaints since to try to stop, such large Quantities from being brought, but as there has been no Notice taken, to prevent it, we believe Mr. Wiser spoke only from his Mouth, & not from his Heart, & without the Governor's Authority: so we think proper to return the Belt.

He gave the Belt to Mr. Croghan

Thursday June the 11th

Present

Joshua Fry } Commissioners
Lunsford Lomax
James Patton

Mr. Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio Company
The Chiefs of the six Nations
Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter

The Commiss.rs of Virginia deliver'd to the six Nations a String of Wampum, & a Suit of Indian Cloathing, to wipe away their Tears, for the Loss of one of their Chiefs, who lately came down from the Head of Ohio to Logs Town, & died there.

Ifterwando the Half King spoke to the Delawares.

Nephews, You receiv'd a Speech last Year, from Your Brother, the Governor of Pensylvania, & from us, desiring You to choose one of Yr wisest Counsellors, & present him to us, for a King. As You have not done it, we let You know, that it is our right to give You a King, & we think proper to give You Shingoo for Yr King, whom You must look upon, as Yr Chief, & with whom all publick Business must be transacted between You, & Yr Brethren the English.

On which the Half King, put a Lac'd Hat on the Head of the Beaver, who stood Proxy for his Brother Shingos, & presented him also with a rich Jacket, & a Suit of English Colours, which had been deliver'd to the Half King, by the Commiss.rs for that purpose.

The Commissioners, addressing themselves to the Shawnese, Acquainted them, that they understood, that their Chief King Cocka-wichy, who had been a good Friend to the English, was lying Bedrid, & that, to shew the Regard, they bore to his past Services, they took this Opptty to acknowledge it, by presenting him with a Suit of Indian Cloathing.

Then the Half King spoke as follows.

Brother the Governor of Virginia. You acquainted us Yesterday, with the Kings Right to all the Land in Virginia, as far as it is Settled, & back from thence to the Sun Setting, whenever he shall think fit to extend his Settlements. You produced a Copy of the Deeds made by the Onandago Council at the Treaty of Lancaster, & desired that y.r Brethren of Ohio, might Confirm that Deed.

Brother the Governor of Virginia. We are well acquainted that our chief Council, at the Treaty of Lancaster, Confirm'd a Deed to You for a Quantity of Land in Virginia, which You have a Right to, & likewise our Brother Onas has a Right, to a Parcel of Land in Pensyl-vania. We are glad, You have acquainted us with the Right to those Lands, & we assure You, we are willing to Confirm anything our Council has done, in regard to the Lands, but we never understood, before You told us Yesterday, that the Lands then Sold, were to extend further to the Sun-setting, than the Hill, on the other Side of the Allegany Hill; so that we can't give You a further Answer now.

Brother. You acquainted us Yesterday, that the French were a designing People, which we now see, & know; that they design to cheat us out of our Lands. You told us that the King of England, design'd to

to settle some Lands, on the South East Side of Ohio, that it might be better in our Brethren's Power to help us, if we were in need, than it is at present, at the great Distance they live from us. We are sure the French design nothing else but Mischief, for they have struck our Friends the Twightwees; We therefore desire our Brethren of Virginia, may build a strong House, at the Fork of Mohongalia, to keep such Goods, Powder Lead, & Necessaries as shall be wanting, & as soon, as You please; & as we have given our Cousins, the Delawars a King, who lives there, we desire You will look upon him as a Chief of that Nation.

Gave a large String of Wampum

BRETHREN Your Brothers that live on this River Ohio, are all Warriours & Hunters, & like our Brothers the Traders, are not all wise Men. There has been reason for many Complaints, for some time past, but we will not Complain of our Brethren the Traders, for we love them & can't live without them. But we hope You will take care, to send none amongst us, but good Men, sure You know them that are fit, & we hope You will advise them how to behave, & we will take all the Care we can of our young Men, that they shall behave better, than they have done.

We well remember when first we saw our Brethren the English, & we remember the first Council we held with them, & we shall do all we can to keep the Chain of Friendship from rust.

This Evening the Comissrs had a private Conference with the half King, on the Subject of the strong House; for it had been Alledged, that the Expression implied a Settlement of People, as well, as an House. The Question being ask'd, whether, he ment it in that Sense, or not, he answer'd in the Negative.

The Comissrs then told him, that a Trade could never be carried on with them, to their Advantage, unless we had a Settlement of People near, to raise Provision, & render them Plenty, & Cheap * for

* Wheat Flour at this Time was sold for three Pounds Pensylvania Money, an Hundred & very little to be got, & Mr George Croghan bought of the Indians, as much Corn as made him a Bushel & half of Hominy, which cost him Twenty Buck Skins of the Value of seven Pounds ten Shillings

for whilst the Traders were oblig'd to bring theirs from Pensylvania, or purchase of those who brought them for Sale, they were oblig'd to lay a great Advance on their Goods, to answer that Charge, & that if at any time, they themselves should stand in need of Assistance against an Enemy, it would be easier for their Brethren the English to send Men, than to support them afterwards with Provisions —

Friday the 12th. June

The Half King, & the Deputy from the Onondago Council, with a String of Wampum, inform'd the Comissrs. that one Frazer a Smith in the Town of Winango, threatned to remove, that they did not desire he should leave them, but if he did they wish'd another might be sent to them, & they said, they had not a sufficient number of Traders there to supply them with Goods —

To which the Comissrs. replied, that they would represent their Case to the Governor of Virginia, & hop'd they would be supplied according to their Desire —

The same Day the Chiefs of the Shawnese with a String of Wampum thank'd the Comissrs. for their good Advice. They acknowledged, that they had been led Astray by the French, & had suffer'd for it; & said, that they would take Care not to be deceiv'd by the French again, but would keep fast hold to the Chain of Friendship, between the English, the six Nations & themselves —

The Comissrs. thank'd them for their Attachment to the English, & desir'd their Compliments might be made to the young King of the Shawnese, who was generously gone to the Assistance of the Piets. They sent him also a Lac'd Hat & a rich Jacket —

A little before the Treaty began, a Trader's Man about Forty Miles above Logs Town, cut an Indian of the six Nations, dangerously across the Wrist, with a Knife, & took his Gun from him, which much exas-
=perated the Indian, & he threatened to revenge it on some of the Traders

Traders. To pacify him the Comiss.rs gave him a Gun, & Mr. George Croghan, one thousand of Wampum to pay for the Cure.

On which the Indian returnd Thanks, for the Care his Brethren had taken, & assurd them, they had remov'd all Anger from his Breast; & that he would think no more on what had happen'd.

Saturday the 13th of June

Present

Joshua Fry
Lunsford Lomax } Comiss.rs
James Patton

Mr. Christopher Gist, Agent for the Ohio Company
The Chiefs of the six Nations
Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter

Shonariva speaking to the Comiss.rs said

Brethren, You told us, You sent a Present of Goods in the Year 1748, which You say Conrad Weiser deliver'd, at this Town. He may have told You so; but we assure You, we never heard of it from him. It is true he did deliver us Goods then, but we understood him, they were from our Brother Onas. He never made mention of the Great King our Father, nor of our Brother Assaragoa.

Then directing his Speech to the Governor of Virginia he said

Brother, You complain'd to us, that some of our People had murdered a Woman in Virginia. It is true, there has been such a Thing done, & Brother, we know the Man, that did it. He is one of our six Nations, although he has liv'd some time among the French. We cannot make an Excuse for so barbarous a Murder, but we assure You he did it without our Knowledge, & we believe, the Evil Spirit tempted him to do it. We will let the Onondago Council know what has been done, & we believe, they will try to get him, & make a Satisfaction for the Crime Committed.

Gave a String of Black & White Wampum

Brother. We have heard what You said in regard to the Kings Design, of making a Settlement of his People on the Waters of this River Ohio. You likewise told us You had a Deed, for those Lands Sign'd by our Council, at the Treaty of Lancaster. We assure You of our Willingness, to agree to what our Council does, or has done: but we have not the full Power in our Hands here on Ohio. We must acquaint our Council at Onondago of the Affair, & whatever they bid us do, we will do.

In regard to our Request of building a strong House, at the Mouth of Mohongalio. You told us, it would require a Settlement, to support it with Provisions, & Necessaries. It is true, but we will take Care, that there shall be no Scarcity of that kind, untill we can give You a full Answer. Altho' in all our Wars, we don't consider Provisions; for we live on one another, but we know it is different, with our Brethren the English.

Gave three Strings of white Wampum.

The Comissrs having drawn an Instrument of Writing, for confirming the Deed made at Lancaster, & containing a Promise, that the Indians would not molest our Settlements, on the South East side of Ohio, desired Mr. Montour to converse with his Brethren, the other Sachems in private on the Subject; to urge the Necessity of such a Settlement; & the great Advantage it would be to them, as to their Trade, or their Security.

On which they retired for half an Hour, & then returnd, and Mr. Montour said, they were satisfied in the Matter, & were willing to sign, & Seal the Writing; which was done, & Witnessed by the Gentlemen then present.

The Half King spoke as followeth.

Brethren. The Governors of Virginia, & Pensylvania, You expressed Your Regard for our Friends, & Allies, the Twightwees, & have considerd their Necessities at present. We return You our Thanks for Your

Care

Care of them; We will join with You, & desire You will deliver them this Belt, & let them know from us, that we desire them not to forget what they did in Pensylvania, when they were down four Years ago, & join'd in Friendship with our Brethren the English. We desire they may hold fast by the Chain of Friendship, & not listen to any but their Brethren the English, & us the six Nations, Delawars, & Shawnese as we will stand by them. We expect they will come down, & confirm the Friendship they have engaged in with the English.

We deliver'd the Belt to be sent to the Twightwees.

The Comiss.rs then open'd the Road to Virginia with a Belt of Wampum, & the following Speech.

Brethren. We have travel'd through a long, & dark Way, to meet You at this Council. We have now compleat'd our Business with Pleasure, & Satisfaction, both to You, & us; & as we are now returning back, we do in the Name of the Great King our Father, as also in the Name of Our Brother the Governor of Virginia, remove all Obstacles out of the Way, & make clear the Road, that You may at any time send Messengers to us, on any Occasion; & we shall be always ready to receive them kindly, & look on You as our Brethren, & in Token of the Sincerity of our Hearts, we present You with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave the Belt

The Commissioners added.

Brethren, At the Treaty of Lancaster, the Comiss.rs inform'd You of a large House built among us, for the Educating of Indian Children & desir'd that You would send some of Yours. We now make You the same Offer, but if You think it too far to send Your Children, we desire to know, whether it would be agreable to You, that Teachers should be sent among You.

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The Advantages of an English Education are greater than can

be

be imagin'd by those, who are unacquainted with it. By it we know, in that part of the World from whence we came, how Nations for some Thousands of Years back have arose, grown powerful, or decay'd. how they have remov'd from one Place; what Battles have been fought, what great Men have liv'd, & how they have acted either in Council or in War.

In this part of the World, we know, from the first time the Spaniards came to it, how cruelly they used the Indians, then wholly ignorant of Fire Arms; & we know the Actions of the French against Gouv. and others. There are many Benefits arising from a good Education, which would be too long to be mentioned; but the greatest of all is, that by it we are acquainted with the Will of the great God, the Creator of the World & Father of us all, who inhabits the Skies, by which the better People among us regulate their Lives, & hope after Death to live with him for ever.

Gave a String of Wampum

To which the Half King, after a short Pause answer'd.

Brethren, We heard of the Offer, which was made us at Sancas=ter, & we thank You for that, which You make us now, but we can give You no Answer, before we have consulted the Onondago Council about it.

A Copy of the Instrument of Writing before mention'd.

Whereas at the Treaty of Sancaster, in the County of Sancaster, & Province of Pensylvania, held between the Government of Virginia, & the six united Nations of Indians, in the Year of our Lord one thou=sand, seven hundred & forty four, the Honourable Thomas Lee, and William Beverley Esqrs. Com missioners, a Deed recognizing, and acknowledging the Right & Title of his Majesty, our Sovereign Lord the King of Great Britain, to all the Lands within the Colony of Virginia

as it was then, or hereafter might be Peopled & Founded by his said Majesty our Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs, & Successors was Sign'd Seal'd, & Delivered by the Sachems, & Chiefs, of the six united Nations then present, as may more fully appear by the said Deed, reference thereunto being had. We Conogariera, Chescago, Conowagret, Sagniwara, Togron=doara, Thonoriwa, Sachems, & Chiefs of the said six Nations, now met in Council at Logs Town, do hereby signify our Consent & Confirmation of the said Deed, in as full & ample a Manner, as if the Same was here recited. And whereas his Majesty has at present a Design, of making a Settlement or Settlements of British Subjects on the Southern, or Eastern parts of the River Ohio, call'd otherwise Allegany, we in Council (Joshua Fry Lunsford Lomax, James Patton Esqrs being Comissioners in behalf of his Majesty) do give our Consent thereto, & do further promise, that the said Settlement, or Settlements, shall be unmolested by us, & that we will as far as in our Power, assist, & protect, the British Subjects there inhabiting. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our Hands & Seals, this Thirteenth Day of June, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred & Fifty Two

Sign'd, Seal'd, & Deliver'd, in presence of

		Marks of	
William Trent			
George Croghan	Conogariera		Seal
Thomas M.Kee	Chescago		Seal
William Blyth	Conowagret		Seal
Hugh Crawford	Montour		
Michael Cresap	Sagniwara		Seal
William West	Togrondoara		Seal
Christopher Gist			
William Preston	Thonariwa		Seal
Aaron Price			
John Taylor			
Peter Taylor			

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A Copy of a Letter to Capt. William Trent; & of the Speech to the Twightwees.

To Captain William Trent

Logs Town June 13th

Sr

We desire You to proceed with Expedition to the Piete Town, & there to deliver to the Pianquisha King, the Said Hat, Cloak, & Vest for his own use, & the rest of the Present, to be dispos'd of as he, & the rest of his great Men, shall think fit. & that You will endeavour to promote his Majesties Interest there.

Joshua Fry
Sunsford Lomax
James Patton

Speech to the Twightwees

Brethren the Twightwees You join'd in a Covenant Chain with us Yr Brethren the English, & the six Nations of Indians three or four Years ago, which was agreeable to us. The King of Great Britain has now sent a very large Present of Goods to Logs Town, to be divided among his Children; & as You could not come thither, we have taken care to send You part.

We join with the six Nations in advising You, to stand fast to the Chain of Friendship, which You have already taken hold, and assure You of the Friendship of the Government of Virginia, under the Direction of the great King Yr Father on the other side of the Water.

N.o B.

Virginia.

The Commissioners Journal to the United Nations of Indians on the River Ohio, in May 1752.

Rec.d with Lieu.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's Lett.r dated y.e 16.th of June 1753.

Rec.d August the 11.th 1753.
Read — 16

VV. 119

The Acco.t of his Majesty's Revenue of 2/. ₰ hogshead &c, Arising within this Colony of Virginia, from the 25th of October 1752. to the 25th of April 1753.

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The Receiver General to the Charge himself. with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To Ballance of the last Acco.t	£ 9250.11.11
The Acco.t of the Upper District of James River	656. 8. 7
The Acco.t of the Lower District of James River	336. 4. 5
The Acco.t of the District of York River	397.17. 8
The Acco.t of the District of Rappahannock River	487.16. 4
The Acco.t of the District of South Potomack	381.13.11
The Acco.t of the Port of Accomack	33.11. 5
The Acco.t of Sundry Rights of Land sold	353.14. 8
The Acco.t of Fines and Forfeitures	47.18.10
	£11945.17. 9

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself. By the Payment of the following Sums.

By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor	£ 1000.—.—
By a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council	300.—.—
By a Warr.t to the Judges Clerks & other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer	100.—.—
By a Warrant to the Right Honourable Horatio Walpole Esq.r Auditor of the Plantations for half a Years Salary	50.—.—
By a Warr.t to Peter Lechcup Esq Solliciter of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto	50.—.—
By a Warr.t to Septon Randolph Esq his Majestys Attorney General for Ditto	35.—.—
By a Warrant to Nath.l Walthoe Esq Clerk of the Council for Ditto	50.—.—
By a Warrant to George Muse Adjutant for Ditto	40.—.—
By a Warrant to Joseph Davenport armourer for Ditto	6.—.—
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto	18.10.—
By a Warrant to the Ministers Attending one Genenal Court	10.—.—
By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors house	195. 4. 3
By a Warrant for Contingent Charges	554.15. 1
By Allowance to the Receiver General of 2 ₰ Cent on £ 2016.16. 6 for Negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London	10. 1. 7
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 ₰ Ct. on £ 2695. 5.10	134.15. 3
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	134.15. 3
So that the Sum Disburst Amounts to	£ 2689. 1. 5
And there will remain due to Ballance this Acco.t	9256.16. 4
	£11945.17. 9

Philip Grymes Rec.r Gen.l

I have Examined the within Acco.t of his Majesty's Revenue Commencing the 25th of October 1752, and Ending the 25th of April 1753, and have Compared every article with its proper Voucher produced by Philip Grymes Esq.r Receiver General, and find the Charge thereof Amounting to Eleven thousand nine hundred forty five Pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence, and the Discharge to two thousand six hundred eighty nine Pound one Shilling and five pence, both truly Stated, So that there is due to his Majesty's Revenue for Ballance of this Acco.t Nine thousand two hundred fifty six Pounds sixteen shillings and four pence Sterling.

Jno Blair D.d

May 7th 1753.

The within Acco.t Compared and Examined by John Blair Esq.r Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and Sworn to by Philip Grymes Esq.r Receiver General.

Rob.t Dinwiddie

see Cumb W 95

325 77

To the Honble Robert Dinwiddie Esqr: His Majesty's Lieu^t. Governor & Comander in Chief of the Colony of Virginia

May it Please Your Honour

In pursuance to Instructions which I rec^d. from the Honble Coll^o Joshua Fry, Coll^o Lunsford Lomax, & Coll^o James Patton Your Honour's Comissioners appointed to deliver His Majesty's Present to the Indians at the Logs Town, to proceed with a Present to the Twightwees. An Acc^t. of that whole Affair I beg leave to lay before You, which will appear in the following Sheets. I am

S^r. Honours

Most Dutiful & Obed^t. Servt.

William Trent

June the 21st: 1752 We left the Logs Town

25th: We met a White Man, who had been thirteen Days from the Pick Town, he inform'd us that the French Indians had been there, & that twenty five Families of the Picks, or Twightwees, had gone back with them to the French.

27th: We met a Mingoe Man, call'd Powel, who had been then just twenty Days from Fort D Troit: & ten Days before he left the Fort, Three Hundred French & Indians had set off, either to perswade the Twightwees back to the French, or to cut them off.

29th: We got to Muskingum 150 Miles from the Logs Town, where we met some White Men, from Stochocken, who told us the Town was taken & all the White Men kill'd, the Young Shawnese King having made his Escape, & brought the News.

July the 2^d: We reach'd Stochocken, where we met Mr. Jones, who pass'd by the Twightwee Town in the Night, he inform'd us, the White Mens Houses were all on Fire, & that he heard no Noise in the Fort, only one Gun fird, & two or three Hollows.

3^d: We got to the Meguck, where we heard much the same News, wch made us conclude to go to the lower Shawnese Town with the Goods, that we might know the Certainty.

6th: We arriv'd at the lower Shawnese Town, where the Indians receiv'd us very kindly, with the Firing of Guns, & Hooping and Hollowing

Hollowing according to their Custom, & conducted us to the Long House (the Councie House) where, after they had given us Victuals, they enquir'd the News, we told them the next Day we would let them know every thing. then Thomas Burney & Andrew M.c Brier, the only two White Men that escap'd when the Town was attack'd. came to us. & told us that 240 French & Indians, on the 21.st June about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, surpriz'd the Indians in the Corn Fields, & that they came so suddenly on them, that the White Men who were in their Houses, had the utmost Difficulty to reach the Fort; three not being able to get to the Fort, shut themselves up in one of the Houses, at this Time there were but Twenty Men & Boys in the Fort, including the White Men, the French & Indians having taken Possession of the White Men's Houses, some of which was within ten Yards of the Fort, they kept a smart Fire on the Fort till the Afternoon, & had taken the three White Men, who had shut themselves up in one of the Houses, tho' they had plenty of Arms & Ammunition in the House, they could not be prevail'd on by the White Men & Indians in the Fort, to fire a Gun, tho' they encourag'd them as much as possible, but as soon as they were taken, told how many White Men were in the Fort.

The French & Indians, in the Afternoon let the Neighbours know, that, if they would deliver up the White Men that were in the Fort, they would break up the Siege & go Home, after a Consultation, it was agreed by the Indians & Whites, that as there were so few Men, & no Water in the Fort, it was better to deliver up the White Men with Beaver & Wampum to the Indians, not to hurt them, than for the Fort to be taken, & all to be at their Mercy, the White Men were deliver'd up accordingly, except Burney & Andrew whom the Indians hid, one of the White Men that was wounded in the Belly, as soon as they got him they Stab'd & Scalp'd, & took out his Heart & eat it, upon receiving the White Men they deliver'd up all the Indian Women they had Prisoners, & set off with the Plunder they had got out of the White Men's Houses, amounting to about three Thousand Pounds, they kill'd one English Man & took six Prisoners, One Mingoe, & One Shawonese kill'd, & three Twightwees, one of them the old Pianquisha King, called by the English Old Britain, who for his Attachmt. to the English they boild, & eat him all up ——

7.th: Scaruneate, with some more of the Six Nations came to us in the Morning, & ask'd if we would go with them, in order to bring the remaining Twightwees this Way, we told them that we would

then we went to the Long House, & shew'd them our Belts, & the Speeches to each Belt.

Then the Shawnesse that had been at the Twightwees produc'd the Wampum, they brought one a large black Belt, with a Scalp tied to the End of it, with this Speech.

Brothers We have struck the French, & we expect all Nations in Alliance with us will do the same.

The next was a String of black Wampum, to the Capt.s & Warriors of the Twightwees, to the Capt.s & Warriors of all Nations in Alliance with them, letting them know that they put their Women & Children under their Care, that is as much, as they expect, that they would all assist them, & that they had not forgot the League betwixt them.

The next was a large white Belt, that the Six Nations had sent them upon their first being Friends, which was to let them know, the Situation they were in was bad, & that they should move from the Fort, with their own People, or the Six Nations, whoever should come first, that they might be in a Place of Safety, but back with the French the never would go, they also let them know, that in the Time of the Battle, the French & Indians call'd to them, & told them they were Dead whether they kill'd them, or no, for the English & Six Nations would put them all to Death; upon which they made them this Answer. You are Liers, You have, kill'd of us & we'll be reveng'd.

July 12th: We left the lower Shawnesse Town, with Twenty two Men & Boys, Whites & Indians, instead of above a Hundred which we expected, occasion'd by a Quantity of Liquor coming to Town, the Chief we had were Six Nations

19th: We lay about Twenty Miles this side the Pick Town, before we took up we heard three Guns, we sent some young Men out to discover who they were, but they return'd without finding any Body, about Midnight some of our People that were awake heard a Hollow, & two Whistles, they waik'd us, & we lay awake the rest of the Night with our Guns in our Hands.

20th: We sent two Men off in the Morning to view the Town, they met us about five Miles on this side the Town, & told us, that it was deserted, & that there was two French Flags flying, we went to the Town, unloaded our Horses, & turn'd them into the Cornfields & [illegible]

back which way they were gone, they found where two Men the Day before had been Killing in the Cornfields, which we suppose to be some of the Enemie watching the Fort, they found the Peoples Tracks down the Creek; one part of which, had taken through the Woods for the lower Shawnese Town, & the rest had gone towards their own People, we got Water in the Fort, & secur'd two of the Fort Gates, the other we left open for our People to go in & out at, a little after Dark we heard three Guns fir'd along the French road, upon which we sent four young Men out to scout about the Edge of the Woods, to see what they could discover, & the rest of us kept awake all that Night at the Fort Gate, with our Guns in our Hands.

21st. In the Morning we tyd up part of the Skins that were left in the Fort, & lent the Man, who the Skins belong'd to, our Riding Horses, to bring them off, we sent some People out along the French road, but they returnd without discovering any of the Enemy, they found a blue Jacket & a Shirt, stab'd in Cor.l Places, all Bloody, which we suppose belong'd to some of the Indians, that was killd; about Noon we set off along the Peoples Tracks down the Creek, we went about seven Miles & then took up, in order to kill some Meat, having no Provisions but what we killd.

29th We reach'd the Shawnese Town, after a very tiresome & tedious Journey, having then carried the Goods between six or seven hundred Miles, the Weather the Hotest that ever was known in these Parts, many of the Indians Dogs dropping Dead as they were Hunting, the Runs & Creeks were so dried, that we were almost Perish'd for want of Water, having travell'd one Day Two & Twenty Miles without a Drop, after we had refresh'd ourselves, we went to see the Twightwees, & found that the young Piankeshaw King, Mushequonockqua, or the Turtle, two more Men, Old Britons Wife & Son, with about a Dozen Women & their Children, were come this Way.

August the 1st: When the Six Cherokees were coming into Town, the Shawnese sent for us, to the Place they had made to receive them, after we had been there some Time, they hoisted a Suit of French Colours, which the French had given to Nucheconner, I got up & told them, that I look'd upon the hoisting of them Colours as an Affront to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, & as I was doing the Kings Business, I could hear no Councils under them, upon which M.r Monbeau & myself got up, & went away. Assoon as an Indian call'd the blue Shadow understood it, he struck them, & throw'd them away, as far as he could throw them.

Brothers

Brothers We present You with this String of Wampum to wash away the Blood, & take away Grief from Yr Hearts —

We gave a String of black & white Wampum.

The Six Nations then spoke to the Twightwees.

Brothers We present You with this String of Wampum, to wipe away the Tears, that You may see clearly, what We & Your Brothers the English are going to say to You.

Gave a String of black & white Wampum.

The Six Nations spoke again to the Twightwees —

Brothers the Twightwees. We present You with this String of Wampum to clear Your Hearts & open Your Minds, that You may understand rightly what Your Brothers the English are going to say to You.

Gave a String of white Wampum

Brothers the Twightwees. We must now inform You, that Your Brothers the Delawars, desird us to remember the Treaty made betwixt us, the Six Nations, the Shawnese, Wayondots, & themselves, with You, & they desird, that You would go down, & brighten the Chain, & renew the Friendship already made betwixt us, & they further desird the English, & Six Nations, to put their Hands upon Your Heads, & keep the French from hurting You, & to advise You, not to listen or hear what the French says to You —

Brethren You joind in a Covenant Chain with us Your Brethren, the English & the Six United Nations of Indians & their Allies, three or four Years ago. The King of Great Britain Your Father, has now sent a very large Present of Goods to the Log Town, to be divided amongst his Children; as You could not come thither, we have taken Care to send You part: We join with the Six United Nations of Indians, in advising You to stand fast in the Chain of Friendship, which You have already taken hold of, & assure You of the Friendship of the Government of Virginia, under the Direction of the great King Your Father, on the other Side the Water —.

We gave a Belt of Wampum.

The Twightwees made the following Speech, with a Beaver Blanket, with a Green painted Spot in the Middle —

Brothers We perceive that Your Country is all smooth & clear like this Blanket, & that Your Hearts are good, & the Dwellings of Your Governors, are like this green painted Spot in the Middle of the Blanket, which represents the Spring in its Bloom

(Gave

Gave the Beaver Blanket.

The Six Nations then produc'd a large Belt, which the Twightwees had sent to all the Nations in alliance with them, with the follow= in Speech.

Brothers We are very sorry that our People were so foolish as to deliver the English out of the Fort, to the French & their Indians, but as our People first consulted the English in the Fort, & it was agreed, that it was better to deliver them up (which we did with Beaver & Wampum to the Indians not to hurt them) than all to be kill'd, & we desire all our Friends to speak to our Brothers, & to intercede with them, not to desert us, but send their Traders amongst us, & pity our Women & Children

Shew'd the Belt.

The Six Nations made the Following Speech to the Twightwees, with a Belt of white Wampum, in favour of themselves & the In= glish.

Brothers We desire You to be strong & to hold fast of the Chain of Friendship concluded between Us, You, & the English, & — we desire You not to mind what the French or their Indians may say to our Disadvantage, for You have now once more come amongst us, & You now see, that what some of Your own People (y.t lov'd the French) told You, that we shou'd put You to Death if You came amongst us, is all Lyes — You have now an Oppor= tunity of seeing, that we are still Your Friends, & of being assur'd from our own Mouths, that we shall allways remain so. & we would have You mind what Your Brothers the Delawars shall say to You, for they have been long acquainted with the English, & know their Hearts.

Gave the Belt —

Then the Twightwees produc'd a feather'd Pipe, & made the following Speech.

Brothers We now acquaint You that the French & their Indians have struck us, yet we kep this Pipe whole & unhurt, that is, as much as to say, they still hold fast of the Chain of Friendship with the English, Six Nations & their Allies.

Gave the Pipe to the Six Nations.

The Six Nations then made the following Speech to the Twightwees, with a String of black & white Wampum.

Brothers We are glad to see that You have kep safe that Pipe by which, we see, You have not forgot the Treaty between You, Us, & the English —

Gave the String.

(Then

Then the Six Nations gave us a Twist of Tobacco, to be given to the Half King, to desire him to acquaint the Six Nations, what had been done to the Twightwees, & to desire him to come down & see what they would do with them.

Then the Shawnese produc'd a Shell, & black String of Wampum from the Twightwees, acquainting all Nations in Alliance with them, that they had but one Heart with them, & tho' it was Darkness to the Westward, yet towards the Sun rising it was Bright & Clear.

Gave the Shell & String to be given the Six Nations.

Then the Shawnese produc'd a String of mostly black Wampum, from the Capt.s & Warriors of the Twightwees, letting the Capt.s and Warriors of all Nations in Alliance with them know, that their Hands had been tied, but now they were loose, & that they have the Hatchet in their Hands ready to strike the French & their Indians & they desire all their Friends to assist them.

Gave the String to be given the Six Nations.

Then the Twightwees produc'd a black & white String of Wampum, letting the Shawnese & Delawars know, that when they went there before, they had clear'd a Road, but as it had been stopt by the French & Indians, they now clear it again.

Gave the String of Wampum

Then the Old Pianquasha King's Wife got the following Speech made, to all Nations in Alliance with them, with a String of black & white Wampum.

Brothers The French have kill'd my Husband, I am now left a poor lonely Woman, with one Son, who I recommend to the Care of the English, the Six Nations, Shawnese & Delawars, & desire they will take Care of him.

Gave the Six Nations the String

Then the Delawars produced a Feather'd Pipe, & Beaver Blanket from the Wawetamees, with the following Speeches to the English, Six Nations & their Allies.

Brothers We have had this Pipe from the Beginning of the World, & whenever it got Cloudy, we swept the Clouds away, & tho' it is Dark to the Westward, yet we sweep all Clouds away towards the Sunrising, & leave a clear & serene Sky, & Brothers we present You with this Beaver Blanket, hoping that Your Hearts & Minds may be as clear as the Green painted Spot in the Middle.

Gave the Pipe & Blanket to be given the Six Nations

The Twightwees made the follow-

Green Belt & Pipe

Brothers When we first went to see You, we made a Road, which reached to Your Country, which Road the French & their Indians have made Bloody, now we make a new Road, which reaches all the way to the Sunrising, one end of which we will hold fast, which Road shall remain open & clear for ever; that we & our Brothers may travel backwards & forwards to one another with Safety, & if we live till the Spring, our Brothers may expect to see us, & we send this Pipe that our Brothers may Smoke out of & think upon what we say, & they may depend upon seeing us in the Spring, at which Time we will give a full Answer

Gave the Belt & Pipe

Speeches made to the Shawnese, by the Six Cherokees, who came to make Peace with the Six Nations & their Allies,

Brethren We give You this Tobacco to smoke, that while You are smoking You may consider & pity our Condition

Gave some Tobacco tied up in a piece of Leather

Brethren We are come to inform You that fourteen Hundred of our Men will be here in about two Months, to live amongst You for we can live no longer in our own Country, for the English are angry, & refuse to supply us with Powder & Lead, because they say, we kill their Traders.

Gave a String of white Beads.

Brethren We are sensible there has been a great many Traders killed, but we have not done it, You know that it is the French Indians that have killed them, therefore we beg, that You, the Six Nations, & Delawares, would intercede with our Brethren the English, for us, that they may take Pity on our Women & Children, & not destroy us, but that they may take us under their Protection

Gave a String of white Wampum

All the Speeches that were delivered to the Six Nations by the Shawnese & Delawares, that came from the Cherokees, & those from the Deputies of the Six Nations at the Logs Town, by Mr. Andrew Montour, in order that they might send some Person to the head Council at Onondago with them

When we found that Old Britain was killed, we gave the Cloaths, by advice of the Six Nations, in the following manner, the Scarlet Cloak, to Old Britons Son, a young Lad, the Hat and Jacket, with the Shirt & Stockings, to the young Tianquisha King, we cloathed Old Britons Wife, & gave the rest of the Goods to the young Tianquisha King, the Turtle, & two more Men of the Nation, for the

the Use of the Twightwees; And I perswaded an Indian Trader to carry the Goods for them, who promis'd to do it, & he set off with Horses for the Lower Shawnese Town. for that Purpose 323

NB: The young Pianquisha King & Mushequanockqua, or the Turtle, was two of the Deputies from the Twightwees, when they first enter'd into an Alliance with the English

While we were at the Lower Shawnese Town, there came a Messenger from the Six Nations, to order the Indians there to keep themselves Together, & to acquaint them that there was an Army from Canada arriv'd in the Lakes

William Trent

A true Copy

Wm Withers

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No. 6 Virginia.

Mr. Trent's Journal to the Twightwees, in June, July & Aug.st 1754.

Recd with Lieut. Gov.r Dinwiddie's Lett.r dated y.e 16.th of June 1753.

Recd Aug.st y.e 11.th
Read — 16 } 1753.

W. 121.

[illegible] you tell us, that
[illegible] them so well, that we
[illegible] ons People but Devils, so we neither
[illegible] nothing; shall be done for us.

[illegible]ther. By and by, you'l expect to have the Nation
shall not see, for as soon as we come home, We will
Belt of Wampum to our Brethren the five Nations, to
them the Covenant Chain is broken between you and
Brother you are not to expect to hear of me any more,
We desire to hear no more of you, and we shall no longer
you with any News or Affairs as we used to do. And as to Jo
we think there are People who want to do him harm, but w
not agree to it.

Brother We did not expect when we came from home, that all
our Desires would have no Effect.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City
of New york the 18th day of June 1753.

Present His Excellency the Hono[illegible] George Clinton Capt[n] Gen[l] &c
Mr Alexander Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy Col. Johnson.

The Conference between his Excellency and the Sachems to be laid before the Assembly.

The Council advised his Excellency to lay before the General Assembly the Speeches between his Excellency and the Mohawk Indians at the late Conference with them in this City.

Letter from the Indian Interpreter with a Belt of Wampum from the six Nations sent to them by the French.

His Excellency communicated a Letter from Grant Stevens of the 10th Instant informing his Excellency, that he received from the five nations a Belt of Wampum, with a Message to forward the same to his Excellency. That the French sent this Wampum to Onondaga and in a Speech made to them upon the Occasion assured them that the French Governor had no design to hurt his children the five Nations. But that his Army were going to take Possession of their Land at Ohio. Which Wampum the five Nations, out of regard to the English, send to his Excellency but desire it may be returned to them again. And that the first Castle of the Mohawk Indians are much displeased with the Communication Indians for going to New York, before they knew it would be agreable to his Excellency. Also a Letter from Lieut. Butler of the 12th Instant to Col. Johnson to the

same

His Excellency communicated a Mes[sage] from the General Assembly, with the late Con[ference] with Indians. Which was read and approved.

His Excellency laid before the Board, a Mes[sage] received with a String of Wampum from the Echohany Indians importing, that they had about two years ago complained to his Excellency, that some Lands on Fox's Creek and other Places had been patented without Satisfaction being made to them for the same. Which his Excellency said he would consider of, and speak to them about it when he went to Albany. That they now put him in mind of his Promise, and will wait till the Fall for his Answer.

Ordered that the same be referred to the Gentlemen of the Council or any three of them.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of Kinderhook, to the Governor Council & General Assembly, was read, praying that Two Forts may be Erected in proper Places there, for the Defence of their Inhabitants in case of a Rupture. The Council advise his Excellency to lay the same before the General Assembly.

If the Inhabitants of Kinderhook shall think proper to be heard.

At a Council held at Jamaica in Queens County the 3d day of July 1753

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt.n Gen.l &c.

The Chief Justice	Col. Johnson
Mr. Murray	Mr. Chambers
Mr. Holland	Mr. Smith

His Excellency communicated a Letter to Col. Johnson of the 26th Ult.o from Mr. Timothy Woodbridge, accompanied with a Belt of Wampum from the Five upper Nations: and also laid before the Board two other Belts of Wampum from two of the said upper Nations, and the Susquehanna Indians, which had been sent to Col. Johnson. Which Belts of Wampum were to signify the Request of the said Indians, that no Rum may be carried to or sold amongst them, particularly by the Inhabitants at the Oneyda Castle. And his Excellency having desired the Advice of this Board thereupon: It is Ordered that a Proclamation issue to prohibit the carrying or selling Rum to the said Indians, either at their Castles, or in their Countries, except at Oswego.

A Proclamation to issue to prohibit the carrying or selling Rum to the Indians.

23:05

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COLL JOHNSON OF 26TH MARCH 1753.

I am surprized that Governour Dinuidde would atempt to disprove the Message delivered your Excellency from the Five Nations last Spring ("which was that they at a general Meeting at Onon- "daga had resolved not to go to Virginia, on said Governours call, it not being customary among "them to meet or treat of Affairs in the Woods and Weeds (as they expressed it,) but desired he "might be acquainted, that if he wanted to speak with them and deliver His Majesty's present, as they "understood he intended, they would meet him at Albany and receive it, where they expected "your Excellency would be present,") by asserting that his Commissioners mett and treated with several of the Chiefs of the six Nations last May, at Logstown, and then delivered His Majesty's Present to them, which he says they were much pleased with, and that the Wampum which he sent to call or invite the Six Nations to the Conferrence was found remaining in Logstown, when the Commissioners came there last May. The uneasyness which his writeing to you in such a manner gave me, together with the necessity it laid me under of clearing up so dark an Affair, put me on looking strictly into it, and after the closest inquiry I could possibly make, cannot learn that one of the Sachims or Young Men of the Six Nations attempted even to go Virginia last yeare; They also declare that they have not received any of said Present, but they heard it was given to some Indians living about Ohio, Shawanees &c: which they don't seem well satisfied at. If the String of Wampum, which he was to call the Six Nation by, remained at Logstown, I must own I don't understand how they could receive his Message or Invitation, or return it[1] by me to your Excellency, it is obvious to all who are the least acquainted with Indian Affairs, that they regard no Message or Invitation be it of what consequence or nature it will, unless attended or confirmed by a String or Belt of Wampum, which they look upon, as we our Letters, or rather Bonds. This is a true State of that Affair which as

1 Meaning the String of Wampum which I delivered you.

m

a public Concern, should be glad your Excellency would look further into it, and if what I here affirm should not be sufficient I can get the Interpreters Affidavit who was present when they delivered me the String of Wampum with said Message. The whole Body of the Six Nations would also gladly have it in their power to clear up them two Articles, as they look upon it a great Reflection cast upon them, &c.

Wm JOHNSON

CAPT. STODDART TO COL. JOHNSON.

Oswegoe May 15th. 1753

Yesterday past by here Thirty odd French Canoes, part of an Army going to Belle Riviere to make good their Claim there, and by a French man who past this also yesterday in his way to Cajocka, gives me the following Account which he said he Learned from common report in Canada viz. That the Army Consisted of 6 thousand French commanded by Monsr. Marin who is ordered to Ohio, to settle the Limits between us & they that they lay claim on all the Lands on any of the Rivers or Creeks descends. or Terminating in the great Lake, that if he meet with any opposition he is to make good his Claim by force of Arms & to Build Forts in such places he shall think most Convenient to secure their Right, that one Fort is to be Built at Ka-so-no-tia-yo-ga (a Carrying place) & another at Diontaroga, they are also to oblidge all the English they meet with, whither Traders or others to evacuate the place as they look upon all we possess now, as their undoubted right, which they mean to support by force of Arms. That this Expedition is agreeable to orders Received from the Grand Monarque late in the Winter, that he particularly orders them that they Molest not this Post at any Rate in Consideration of Cape Breton, but any other Post the English shall presume to approach or Settle near where they Claim they are to Reduce if not quitted imediately after warning given. That they expected a Decleration of War by the first Vessels from France which were not yet arrived, and was surprised when I told him we had as yet no Intelligence or probability of a War; He also told me there was about 500 Ind^s. of the Coghnawagees, Scenondedies Onogonguas Oroondoks and Chenundies who would not engage to go to War with y^e. English etc on Ohio, but are employed at so much p month to Hunt for y^e. Army. Our five Nations are very uneasy & many who were y^e. first and principal Settlers at Swegatsy, are returning to their respective Villages, and seem to have much the Spirit of resentment in them that the French should offer, to take possession, or Settle & Build Forts at Ohio, without their Consents, as they look upon it as their property, and many of them are now Eager to take up the Hatchet, and if they were a little Spirited and Assisted by us, would soon with the assistance of their Allies, frustrate the Scheme of the French Politicians, in their Intended Settlements, which if we tamely suffer, we may bid Adieu to all the Indians on the Continent as they will be ye Masters of them all, and the Consequence will be a Continual Annoyance and Encroachment on our Frontiers, as there is no doubt but they will extend their Dominions in America as far as possible, and now seems the verry Crisis of time to gain the Indians or for ever loose them, if I hear any thing further Conscerning this Army shall not fail to Communicate it to you at all opportunitys.

B: S—

MR. WOODBRIDGE TO COL. JOHNSON.

Albany June ye 26th 1753.

Honourable Sir.—

When I had the pleasure of waiting on you at your Seat Mr Hawley & I propos'd our designs and desired your advice and patronage respecting the same, we was not insensible of your influence with the western tribes of Indians, & their dependance on you. Under a view of these things, we look'd on it as a duty, and a necessary point, to lay our designs of propogating the gospel among the Indians before you : and we look'd on it favourable, that you was pleas'd to countenance the business that we were engaged in, when we came to treat with the Indians, and mentioned that difficulty, that would probably impede, the success of the gospel among them, (viz) their intemperate, use of Strong Lyquors, and in their reply to that paragraph, they delivered the following words, and a belt of wompom. In the close of their reply, desir'd me to negociate the affair for them.

The Indians Speech. My Brother Coll Johnson hear me. Now we are both nations together under one head, at Onuhhuhquaugeh. My Brother Whaurohyauchee here we are assembled under one head; I say hear me now: the Govourner and great men have took pity on us. and come so far to bring us to light & religion, that we may go Streight. My Brother, my Dear Brother, pity us, your Batoe is often here at our place, & brings us rum, & that has undone us. Sometimes on Sunday our people drink and cant attend their duty, which makes it extreamly difficult. But now we have cut it off, we have put a Stop to it.

You must not think, one man, or a few men, have done it, we all of us, both old, & young, have done it. It is done by the whole. My Brother I would have you tell the great men at Albany, Skenectetee, and Skoharry, not to bring us any more rum. I would have you bring us powder, lead & clothing, what we want, and other things what you please, only dont bring us any Strong Lyquors.

My Brother; I Cant alone, my Nephew was the first that spoke, and told us his mind, and laid down a long belt of wompom, they got together & consulted when they were here, and Spake to us in these words:

My unkle, you live nearer your Brother than I do, and you are more intimate together; I would have you tell him to bring no more rum to my place. He has sent a great deal of it there, & we die many of us only by strong drink, I would have you take care that no more is brought to us. Now my Brother pity us rum is not good we have had enough of it.

This is the third time, that I have sent and told you that I would have no more rum brought here. —Once we sent a String of wompom, of which we never heard Since. Once you told us in these words. My Brother I have a fire at your place, and I would take pity on you and Send you what you need, for your Comfort. I desire to supply you and the people round you, with goods. We told you we should be glad to have you send us powder, lead, & cloathing, what we need, and anything else what we want; but would send us no rum no strong drink; and now send you a belt of wompom by our Brother; and desire notice may be given to the great men at Albany, Skenactetee, & Skoharry that we would have no more rum sent among us.

Sir Being so unfortunate as to be denied the Satisfaction of waiting on you at Albany, which I had some hopes might have been, as you returned from the court, am obliged to leave the affair in this manner. Heartily wishing your Honour, all temporal, & Eternal Blessings: and am with great esteem, Your Honors obliged & most obedt

Humble, Servant, Timothy Woodbridge

The Honrble Wm Johnson Esqr.

City & County of Albany } Be it Remembered that on the Seventeenth Day of December in the Year of
our Lord Christ one Thousand Seven hundred and fifty two Appeared before
me Abraham Gaasbeek Chambers Esqr Judge of the Inferior Court of Common
Pleas for said County the Above named Benjamin Du Bois and Acknowledged
before me that he had Signed Sealed and Delivered this Within Deed as his
voluntary Act and Deed and having Carefully Examined the Same finde no
Meterial Reserves nor Interlineations and Allow the Same to be Entered and Recorded

Abraham Gaasbeek Chamb

Recorded in the Book of Records held for the City and County of Albany Book
No I page 451 and 452. I do hereby Certify to have Examined the Within Deed
With the Records of the Same and found No meterial Reserves nor Interlineations
Thereon this 15 Day of June 1753

Wm: Gansevoort Clerk

Surd
Patrick Riv

N. Dis

To all To Whom these Presents Shall Come we Peter and Johannis Decinius
Joseph Hendrick Pieters Poulus peters and Poulus Jurgens Natives in Schack Ins

Recorded in the Book of Records kept for the City and County of Albany Book
No I pages 451 and 459. I do hereby Certify to have Examined the within Deed
With the Records of the Same and found no Meterial Alterations nor Interlineation
Thereon this 15 Day of June 1753

Ha: Gansevoort Clerk

Land
N. Mohaick River

To all To Whom these Presents Shall Come we Pet and Johannis Deckinda
Joseph Hendrick Pieters Paulus peters and Paulus Sergious Native Mohack Indi
Sends Greeting Whereas his majesty King George the first by Letters Patent under
the great Seal of New York Dated the 10th of May one Thousand Seven hundred and Twenty
Two granted unto Francis Harrison Lewis Morris Junr. John Sprale John Schuyler
Abraham Wendell and John Hesh[illegible] twelve Thousand Acres of Land Lying on the
North Side of the Mohacks river p[illegible]rchased of the Native Indians in his Said Majesty
Name as by the Said Letters patent Recorded in the Secretarys Office may Appear And
Whereas the Said Patentees Divided the premises into 19 Lotts and by Deeds Release
Dated the Seventh and Eighth Days of August next hereafter Conveyed Amongst other Lotts
the Lott No 19 to his Excellency William Burnet deceased and Whereas Wm Burnet
and William Burnet are now Intitled to the Same Lot under his Said Excellency and
Whereas the grantors here of have hitherto Alledged that Sufficient Satisfaction was
not made to them for Some part of the Said Lott No 19 by Which his Said Excellency
and his Said Assigns have Not been disturbed in the Quiet injoyment of the
Same and Whereas the Above recited Mohacks of the Indians

Patent of the Said Lott being made now this Indenture

Abraham Wendell and John Hesh[illegible] tuelve Thousand Acres of Land Lying on the
North Side of the Mohachus river purchased of the Native Indians in his Said Majesty
Name as by the Said Letters patent Recorded in the Secretarys Office may Appear and
Whereas the Said Patentees Divided the premises into 19 Lotts and by Deeds and Releases
Dated the Seventh and Eighth Days of August next hereafter Conveyed Amongst other Lotts
the Lott No 19 to his Excellency William Burnet Deceased And Whereas Wm Brown
and William Burnet are now Intitled to the Same Lot under his Said Excellency and
Whereas the grantors here of have Hitherto Alledged that Sufficient Satisfaction was
not made to them for Some part of the Said Lott No 19 by Which his Said Excellency
and his Said Assigns have Hitherto been disturbed in the Quiet injoyment of the
Same and Whereas the Above recited most part of the Indians and Severall
Patent of the Said Tract being more now thirty Years Ago and by the Westerly
Variation of the Compass is found by Experiance to be Decreasing at the rate of
Degree in twenty Years Wherefore the Real Courses of the Said Lott No 19 at this time
are one degree and a half more Westerly then they were called in the Said Deeds to
Said Excellency and therefore are herein Described as those Courses now are Now
Know Ye that we the Above Named Indians for and in Consideration of one hundred
and Twenty pounds Current money of the Province of New York Paid and Delivered to us
by the Said William Brown and William Burnet the Satisfaction to us and All Other
Indians for all our and their Claim to the Said Lott No 19 Wherewith we Acknowledge
our Selves to be fully Satisfied and Contented and for our Selves and our Heirs
and all Others our Kindred that have Claimed or can Claim any thing in the Said

To Acquit releave and Discharge the Said William Brown and William Burnet
thereof forever; We the Said Indian Partiew to theve presents for our Selves and All
other Indians have granted releaved and confirmed to the Said William Brown and
William Burnet all our and their right Title Interest Claim and Demand Whatsoever
of in & to the Said No. 19 Described now as follows Beginning at a Point Which is fourty
two Chains upon a North Eighty Degrees and Thirty Minutes West Course Distant from
a Second Point, Which Second Point is Seventy Six Chains upon a North fifty Eight
Degrees west Course Distant from that Point in the Line of Division Between the Lott
No. 18 formerly Hendrick and Since Hendrick Seeling and the Lott No. 16 Belonging to Coll.
John Schuyler. Which was fixed upon a View of the Premisses by a Jury in a Cause Bet-
ween the Said Schuyler and Seeling tryed at the Albany Circuit in the Year one Thousand
Seven hundred and Thirty Seven and from the Said Beginning Point of Lott No. 19 running
South fourty one Degrees and a half west to the Mohacks river and from thence Running
up Along the Mohacks river to the Mouth of a Creek or Brook Called by the Indians
Teagjoharone Where it falls into the Said river, near Several Small Islands in the same
river Including the Stream of the Said Creek or Brook Where it falls into Said river and from
the upper or Westermost Side of the mouth of the Said Creek or Brook running Along
The Line of the Said Patent now North fourty Six Degrees thirty Minutes East one
hundred and Seventy two Chains or further So far as to the northmost Corner of the
then Copy regarding from the Same Patent
Said Patent North Sixty Nine Degrees thirty Minutes East until the Beginning

No 1 formerly Heshulls and now Henricus Vrooman [illegible]
John Schuyler. Which was fixed upon a View of the Premises by a Jury in a Cause Be
ween the Said Schuyler and Seeling tryed at the Albany Circuit in the Year one Thous
Seven hundred and Thirty Seven and from the Said Beginning Point of Lott No 1 runni
South fourty one Degrees and a half West to the Mohacks river and from thence Runni
up Along the Mohacks river to the Mouth of a Creek or Brook Called by the Indians
Seagjoharone Where it falls into the Said river, near Several Small Islands in the
river Including the Stream of the Said Creek or Brook Where it falls into Said river and
the upper or Westermost Side of the mouth of the Said Creek or Brook running Alon
The Line of the Said Patent now North fourty Six Degrees thirty Minutes East one
hundred and Seventy two Chains or further So far as to the northmost Corner of the
Said Patent then Course recording from the Same Patent South Sixty Nine Degrees thirty Minutes East untill the Beginning
Point of this Lott bears South fourty one Degrees thirty Minutes West thence Sout
fourty one Degrees thirty Minutes West to the Beginning together with the Appurtena
To have and to hold the Above releaved premises to the Said William Brown and
William Burnet their heirs and Assigns to the Sole and only Proper use Benifit
behoof of the Said William Brown and William Burnet their heirs and Assigns f
Ever, and we the Above Indians grantors thereof Do for our Selves and our heirs
Joinntly and Severally Covenant Promise and Agree to and With the Said Will
Brown and William Burnet their heirs and Assigns that the Above Bargained
premises in the quiet and peaceable Possession of the Said William Brown
and William Burnet their heirs and Assigns Against All and Every of us and o
heirs, and Against all and Every other Indians or Indians Whatsoever Will for Ev
Warrant and Defend In Witness Whereof we have hereunto Set our hands and Se

[redacted]

fourty one Degrees thirty Minutes west to the Beginning together with the Appurtenances
To have and to hold the above releaved premises to the Said William Brown and
William Burnet their heirs and Assigns to the Sole and only Proper use Benifit and
behoof of the Said William Brown and William Burnet Their heirs and Assigns for
Ever, and we the Above Indians grantors thereof Do for our Selves and our heirs
Jointly and Severally Covenant Promise and Agree to and With the Said William
Brown and William Burnet their heirs and Assigns that the Above Bargained
premises in the quiet and peaceable Possession of the Said William Brown
and William Burnet their heirs and Assigns Against All and Every of us and our
heirs, and Against all and Every other Indians or Indians Whatsoever Will for Ever
Warrant and Defend In Witness Whereof We have hereunto Sett our hands and Seals
the Eight Day of January in the Twenty Sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign
Lord George the Second by the grace of God of great Brittain France and Ireland
King Defender of the Faith &c. Annoque Domini 1752

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of

[redacted] F Teeling
[redacted]
[redacted]ch Sup[erior] Justice
[redacted]t Stevens

his mark

Hendrich Hpiters (L.S.)

Poulus Piters (L.S.)

Poulus (L.S.)
Onotarage

Ret (L.S.)

Johannis (L.S.)

Seeinachio (L.S.)

Joseph (L.S.)

Instructions proposed by the Council and Generall Assembly to be given to the person to be Appointed by his Excellency. to meet the Indians at Onondaga. —

That the person to be sent among the Six Nations. with the Interpreter be instructed to send to Invite the Several Nations to a Generall Meeting at Onondago as Soone as Conveniently may be. and that at such meeting he Acquaint them That he is sent thither by the Governour to Bury the Hatchet which at the request of their Brethren the English they had taken up against the ffrench and to return them thanks for their Assistance in the late War. That His Excellency would very willingly have been present at Albany with them to have performed this Ceremony there and at the same time to have renewed and Strengthened the Covenant Chain but is prevented by his Indisposition And the Expectation he has of the Arrival of a new Governour in a very short time from England who they may be assured will have an Interview with them at Albany. As Soon after his Arrival as he Conveniently can. And make them the presents usually given on such Occasions. That they will then have an opportunity of laying before him all their Complaints and ——— Grievances in which they will be redressed without any unnecessary delay And that in the meane time his Excellency hopes they will all live in good Harmony and friendship with their Brethren the English. and that Such person be directed to use his utmost Endeavour to remove any Uneasiness among the Mowhakes. who Seem to be dissatisfyed. and lay before them such other ——— Arguments as he shall think may have a Tendency to Restore them to good Temper. —

Jamaica in Queen's County
3d July 1743

By Order of the Council

James DeLancey Speaker

By order of the General Assembly

David Jones Spr.

Sir I received from you
the Council of
Assembly to the
Governor by the Post
which is to meet the
Publicans at Burns's
Place

His Excellency communicated a Mes
the General Assembly, with the late Con
Mohock Indians. Which was read and approved

His Excellency laid before the Board, a Mes
nied with a String of Wampum from the Schohary
importing, that they had about two years ago complain
Excellency, that some Lands on Fox's Creek and other Pla
been possessed without Satisfaction being made to them
same. Which his Excellency said he would consider of, and
to them about it when he went to Albany. That they inten
him in mind of his Promise, and will wait till the Fall for
Answer. Ordered that the same be referred to the Gentlemen
the Council or any three of them.

A Petition of the Inhabitants of Hinderhook, to the Gover
Council & General Assembly was read, praying that two For
may be Erected in proper Places there, for the Defence of the
Inhabitants in case of a Rupture. The Council advise
his Excellency to lay the same before the General Assembly.

At a Council held at Fort Johnson in Tryon
County the 3d day of July 1753

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt.n Gen.l &c.

Wm. Chief Justice	Col. Johnson
Mr. Murray	Mr. Chambers
Mr. Holland	Mr. Smith

His Excellency communicated a Letter to Col. Johnson of the 26th ult.o
from Mr. Timothy Woodbridge, accompanied with a Belt of Wampum
from the Six Upper Nations: and also laid before the Board two
other Belts of Wampum from two of the said upper Nations, and
the Sasquehannah Indians which had been sent to Col. Johnson. Which
Belts of Wampum were to signify the Request of the said Indians,
that no Rum may be carried to or sold amongst them, particularly
by the Inhabitants at the German Flatts. And his Excellency having
desired the Advice of this Board thereupon: It is Ordered that a
Proclamation issue to prohibit the carrying or selling Rum to the
said Indians, either at their Castles, or in their Countries, except at
Oswego.

Proclamation to issue
to prohibit the carrying
& selling Rum to the
Indians.

28:05

[illegible] of the same Month,

[illegible] "That the Right to the Lands of
appears to be founded upon Grants as ancient
and their Possession and actual Improvement
part of the Lands Westward of Connecticut River
than an hundred years standing. And that there
by no means be advisable for that Government, nor
the Exercise of their Jurisdiction, but on the contrary it behoves
to go on in selling the Lands and regulating and governing
Inhabitants according to the Right given them by Charter

Ordered that the said Letter and Report be
to the Gentlemen of the Council or any three of them, and
make Report thereupon with all convenient speed.

Referred to a Committee

His Excellency communicated a Letter from the Governor
Pensilvania of the 22d Inst., acquainting his Excellency, that
Assembly of that Government, have voted a Sum of Money to be
distributed to the Indians. But as no Application has yet been
made to him for Assistance, either by the six Nations or by those
Nations, he thinks it best to Defer laying out their Money, until
informed from themselves, and particularly from the Council at
Onondaga, in what Goods it would be most acceptable.

From the Gov.r of Pensilvania. Intimation has been given by that Gov.r to the Indians, but he cannot say what Money will be known what it will be most acceptable to them.

Thereupon the Council advised his Excellency to acquaint
Governor Hamilton with the general meeting of the six Nations
intended to be held at Onondaga, and the time he proposes
Col. Johnson will be at that place, to the end that any
Application Governor Hamilton may make to the said Nations
on the Occasion of their present Journey may not interfere with or any
ways disturb the said intended Meeting at Onondaga.

Opinion of the Board thereupon.

At a Council held at Jamaica in Queens
County the 4th day of July 1753.

Present His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton Capt.n Gen.l &c

Mr. Chief Justice
Mr. Horsmanden
Mr. Kelsey
Col. Johnson
Mr. Chambers
Mr. Smith

Order for a Survey on a Caveat lodged by Thomas Ellison against the Petition of John Chambers and others.

A Caveat being entered by Thomas Ellison against granting to
John Chambers Esq.r and Company, or any others, the Soil under Water
fronting any part of the Lot of Land on which the said Thomas Ellison
now dwells, to the Southward of a Line running from the Northernmost
Bounds.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COL. JOHNSON.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOBLE GEORGE CLINTON CAPTAIN GENERAL &CA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIAM JOHNSON ESQR *one of the Members of his Majesty's Council of the said Province By his Majesty's Commission bearing date herewith Commissionated to summon & invite the six Nations of Indians to a General Meeting at Onondaga for the purposes therein mentioned.*

In pursuance of his Majesty's said Commission herewith delivered to you, You are as soon as may be to invite or summon the said Nations to a General Meeting to be held at Onondaga at such time as you shall think will be most convenient for them and expedient for this Service At which Meeting you are to represent to the said Nations that the Interview proposed with them at Albany this Summer is now thought proper to be defer'd on account of my Indisposition and Expectation of the Arrival of a New Governor here from England in a very short time Who you are to assure them will have an Interview with the six Nations at Albany as soon after as he conveniently can, and make them the Presents usually given on sueh Occasions That at this Interview they will have an Opportunity of laying before him all their Complaints and Grievances in which they will be redressed without any unnecessary delay And that in the mean time I hope and expect they will all live in perfect harmony and Friendship with their Brethren the English. That if the Interview lately intended had taken Place I proposed then to have taken the Hatchet out of their Hands which was given them to use against the French But being prevented by the Reasons before mentioned have thought proper to commissionate you to meet them at that Place in order to perform that Ceremony which you are to do accordingly and in the strongest Terms to return them thanks for the Assistance they gave their Brethren in the late War.

And whereas their appears at this time some uneasiness among the Mohawk Nations you are to use your utmost Endeavours to appease the same and to urge whatever Arguments you shall think may have a tendency to restore them to good Temper. And Lastly your are further to act and do herein as you shall in your best Judgment think will be most conducive to his Majesty's Service and most effectually answer the Intention of this Meeting. Given at Fort George in New York the fifth day of July 1753.

LETTER FROM COL. JOHNSON,

WITH HIS PROCEEDINGS AT A CONFERENCE WITH THE MOHAWKS &C.

Mount Johnson September 24: 1753

May it please your Yr Excellency

I arrived three days ago from Onondaga and Agreeable to your orders have transcribed what passed there between me, and the Six Nations, which I take this opertunity (by Doctor Shuckburgh) to lay before Your Excellency, together with what I said to the Mohawks, & their answer. I mett some French Men there and examined what Pass they had from the Governour of Canadas which I found only allowed them to purchase Ginseng for an established Company of Merchants—peculiar for that Comodity. They told me there were above twenty sails of transports arrived in Canada this Summer, with People to Settle towards Ohio and that several more were Expected at Mississipi among whom they supposed there would be a number of Swiss, this being the most Material, beg leave to refer You to the Doctor for other Occurrences.

I am with the greatest respect
Your Excellency's Most Humble servt
Wm JOHNSON.

Mount Johnson
7br the 24th 1753
Governour Clinton

At a Meeting of both Castles of the Mohawks at Mount Johnson July the 26th 1753.

Hendrick being appointed Speaker by the Mohawks spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiiyagey — tho it is not usual for us, to speak first when sent for, yet as our Hearts are full we crave Leave to throw off the Burden.

Brother, on the Receipt of your Message two days ago we were highly rejoyced, to think that you were again raised up, and impowered to receive and impart, reciprocally the News between us, and our Brethren the English, thereupon we agreed without Delay, to come Down to your House our Antient Place, kindled at a trouble some Time, even in War, where should we resort to, when any thing lays heavy on our Breasts, but where we have always found Satisfaction whatsoever might Trouble us. we have reason to be uneasy and had the Governor sent for us by the Commissioners, who we hear are Appointed we would not at this time hardly move a foot.

gave a String of Wampum

Here follows my Speech to both Castles.

Brethren and Friends

I congratulate you on your Arrival from New York, am glad to see you all well, and bid you Welcome here, where your Brother the Governor has impowered me to light up a Small Fire again, so as to enable me to Boil a little Victuals for you while this Conference last to.

Brethren, I am ordered by your Brother the Governor to let you know, that your Behaviour and Demands were very unreasonable and Unusual while at New York, and that he and his Chief Men were much affected, to find that you whom they

they looked upon as most sincere Friends, should use such
loud and foul Words, that almost shook and soyld, that firm
and bright Chain, made by your wise Forefathers, and Conti=
=nued by their Posterity till now unsullied, I cannot help
reproaching you for your unfriendly and Rash behaviour,
which put your Brother the Governor and his great Men,
in a very unsuitable Disposition, to redress Grievances,
which were they in ever so good Temper, they then had no time
to Effect; wherefore I am Commissioned to tell you, that what=
=ever may make you uneasy, you would defer till the
Arrival of the New Governor, who is shortly Expected, and
will have more time to hear all your Complaints, than the
Present who is preparing to return to England, that and
his want of Health has prevented him from Meeting the
five Nations this Summer as he Intended to renew the
Ancient League between them, and us, and quiet your Minds,
from hence it is, that I am appointed by the Government
here, to Convene the five Nations at Onondago, to treat with
them there in the Governors Name. Now as you, and I have
Continued, to Consult each other in all Affairs of Consequence
I must Desire you would joyn me in Considering, what are
the most proper Steps to be taken, with regard to my going
to the General Convention at Onondago, and in the mean
time, do insist upon your Living in Harmony with us as
usual, who have and ever will be your best Friends, and
I conjure you by this Belt of Wampum, that all
Differences, that may have happened, may be Stifled,
and that the Link of that bright Chain, which seems to be
loose, may be as Strongly connected as ever before.

here the Belt was given

Brethren

I further expect that you will be ready with a
Proper Number of Sachems, and Chiefs of them, to attend me
thither, and also at the General Meeting.

here a String of Wampum

The Answer of both Castles of the Mohawks to the foregoing Speech Spoke by Hendrick at Mount Johnson July 27th. 1753

Brother Warragh̃iiyagey.

We have with willing Ears heard what you said Yesterday, It has made the deepest Impression on Our Minds, and will never be forgott won by our Going out People, whom we brought along to hear you once more, tho' we are Sensibly affected, by our Brethrens Neglecting us for some time past, and the private differances we had with the Inhabitants, yet for this Time we agree to every thing you request, and shall bury all Animosity and Disputs in a deep Pool so as not to be thought of more, and hope there may never be reason for the like again, Small Provocations shall never weaken the Chain of Friendship so long subsisting between Us and Our Brethren, and you may be assured, we shall take all Opportunities of Signifying our Attachment as We and Our Forefathers have Done formerly.

here a Belt was given

Brother Warragh̃iiyagey.

You may depend upon our readiness at the first Call, to wait on you to Onontago, and assist you, as much as in our Power, at the General Meeting having pitched upon some of our most Intelligent and Respectable Men to attend you there.

here a String of Wampum and Ended

Of Coll Johnsons Speech
to the Mohocks &
Mohock Johnson 26th July
1753 and their Answer

their answer. I met some French men there & examined what pass they had from the Governor of Canada, which I found only allowed them to purchase ginseng for an established Company of Merchants, peculiar for that commodity. They told me there were above twenty sail of transports arrived in Canada this summer with people to settle towards Ohio, and that several more were expected at Mississipi, among whom they supposed there would be a number of Swiss. This being the most material, beg leave to refer you to the Docter for other occurrences. I am with the greatest respect, Your Excellencys most humble Servt

Mount Johnson
7br the 24th 1753.

Wm Johnson.

Governor Clinton

Copy exam[d]
(Signed) Gw. Banyar D. Cl Con.

Conference between the Mohawks and Colonel Johnson.

At a meeting of both Castles of the Mohawks at Mount Johnson July the 26th 1753.

Hendrick their Chief being appointed Speaker, spoke as follows—

Brother Warraghüyagey.

Though it is not usual for us to speak first went sent for, yet as our hearts are full we crave leave to throw of the burthen.

Brother on the receipt of your message two days ago we were highly rejoyced to think that you were again raised up, and impowered to receive and impart reciprocally the news between us and our bretheren the English. Thereupon we agreed without delay to come down to your house our late fire place, kindled at a troublesome time, even in war;—Where should we resort to when any thing lays heavy on our hearts, but where we have always found satisfaction whatever might trouble us. We have reason to be uneasy and had the Governor sent for us by the Commissrs whom we hear are appointed, we would not at this time harken or move a foot. Gave a String of Wampum.

Here follows my Speech to both Castles of the Mohawks.

Bretheren and Friends

I congratulate you on your arrival from New York, and am glad to see you all well, and bid you welcome here, where your brother the Governor has impower'd me to light up a small fire again, so as to enable me to boyl a little victuals for you while the Conference lasts.

Bretheren. I am ordered by your brother the Governor to let you know that your behaviour & demands were very unreasonable and unusual while at New York, and that he and his Chief Men were much affected to find that you, whom they looked upon as most sincere friends, should use such loud and foul words, that almost shook and Soyled that firm and bright Chain made by our wise forefathers and continued by their posterity till now unsullied. I cannot help reproaching you for your unfriendly and rash behaviour, which put your brother the Governor and his great men in a very unsuitable disposition to redress grievances which were

they in ever so good temper, they then had not time to effect. Wherefore I am commissioned to tell you that what ever may make you uneasy you would defer till the arrivall of the New Governor who is shortly expected, and will have more time to hear all your complaints than the present, who is prepareing to return to England: that, and his want of health, has prevented him from meeting the Five Nations this Summer, as he intended, to renew the antient league between them and us, and quiet your minds. From thence it is that I am appointed by the government here to convene the Five Nations at Onnondaga to treat with them there, in the Governor's Name. Now as you and I have continued to consult each other in all affairs of consequence, I must desire you would join me in considering what are the most proper steps to be taken with regard to my going to the General Convention at Onnondaga. In the mean time I insist upon your living in harmony with us as usual, who have and ever will be your best friends, and conjure you by this Belt of Wampum that all differences that may have happened, to be stiffled, and that the link of that bright Chain which seemed to be loose may be as strongly connected as heretofore. Here the Belt was given.

Bretheren. I further expect that you will be ready with a proper number of Sachims and Chief Men to attend me thither, and also at the General Meeting.

Here a String of Wampum.

The answer of both Castles of the Mohawks to the foregoing Speech; spoke by Hendrick at Mount Johnson July 27, 1753.

Brother Warraghüyagey.

We have with willing ears heard what you said yesterday; it has made the deepest impression on our minds, and will never be forgot even by our youngest people whom we brought along to hear you once more. Tho' we are sensibly affected by our Bretherens neglecting us for some time past, and the private differences we have had with the inhabitants, yet for this time we agree to every thing you request, and shall bury all animosity and dispute in a deep pool, so as not to be thought of more, and hope there may never be reason for the like again: small provocations shall never weaken the Chain of friendship so long subsisting between us and our Bretheren, and you may be assured we shall take all opportunitys of signifying our attachments as we and our forefathers have done formerly.

Here a Belt was given.

Brother Warraghüyagey

You may depend upon our readiness at the first call to wait on you at Onondaga and assist you as much as in our power, at the General Meeting, having pitched upon some of our most intelligent and respectable men to attend you there.

Here a String of Wampum; & Ended.

September the 8th 1753. Entered the Onondaga Castle, being mett by the Sachims a mile on this side, who said they were all ready to receive me. Soon after I was seated, the Red Head, one of the Chief Sachims of that Castle rose up and Spoke as follows:—

Brother Warraghüyagey.

As you enter our meeting place with wett eyes and sorrowfull hearts in conjunction with our Bretheren the Mohawks, we do with this String of Wampum wipe away your tears and asswage Your grief, that you may speak freely in this Assembly.

Here they gave the String of Wampum.

Here follows what I said to the General Convention of the Six Nations at Onondaga spoke by Hendrick the Chief of the Mohawks.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

The great concern I am under for the loss of our three great and beloved Brothers Caghniagarota, Onughsadego and Gahusquerowana, who in their time made your Assembly compleat, makes it incumbent on me to condole their death, and as it is a great loss to us in general, I do by these three Belts of Wampum dry up your tears that we may see each other, clear your throats that we may Speak together, and wash away their blood out of our sight, and cover their bones with these Strow'd Blankets

Here gave the three Belts of Wampum and three Blanketts of Strowd.

Bretheren of the Six Nations

I am now to acquaint you that the indisposition of the present Governor and the expectation of the sudden arrival of a new one, has occasioned the interview, proposed at Albany between you and him this summer, to be deferred, upon which I am commissioned to treat with you and at the same time to assure you that the succeeding Governor will meet you as soon as he conveniently can, with presents as usual. You will then have an opportunity of laying before him whatever is amiss, which will be redressed you may depend on, without any unnecessary delay; till then I expect all of you will liv^ in perfect harmony with y^r Bretheren ye English.

A Belt.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

It grieves me sorely to find the road hither so grown up with weeds for want of being used, & your fire almost expiring at Onondaga, where it was agreed by the wisdom of our Ancestors that it should never be extinguished: You know it was a saying among us that when the Fire was out here, you would be no longer a people; I am now sent by Your Brother the Governor to clear the Road & make the fire with such wood as will never burn out, and I earnestly desire you would take care to keep it up, so as to be found always the same when he shall send among you. A Belt.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I have now renewed the Fire, swept clean all your rooms with a new White Wing, and leave it hanging near the Fire place, that you may use it for cleaning all dust dirt &^c which may have been brought in by Strangers, no friends to you or us.

A string of Wampum.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I am sorry to find on my arrival among you that the fine shady Tree which was planted by your forefathers for your ease and shelter, should be now leaning, being almost blown down by Northerly winds. I shall now endeavour to set it upright that it may flourish as formerly, while the roots spread abroad; so that when we sitt or stand on them you will feel them shake should any storms blow, then should you be ready to secure it. A Belt.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

Your Fire now burns clearly at the old place, the Tree of Shelter and Protection is set up & flourishes; I must now insist upon your quenching that fire made with brambles at Swegachey, and recall those to their proper home who have deserted thither. I can not leave disswading you from going to Canada, the French are a delusive people, always endeavouring to divide you as much as they can, nor will they let slip any opportunity of making advantage of it. 'Tis formidable news we hear that the French & some Indians are making a descent upon Ohio: is it with your consent or leave that they proceed in this extraordinary manner, endeavouring by force of arms to dispossess your own native allies as well as your bretheren the English, and establishing themselves? A large Belt.

Bretheren of Onondaga.

I must remind you of a new Custom lately introduced, very inconvenient for our mutual interest, that is, when you receive news from the Westward Southward or any other quarter, you send it from one Castle to another, till it arrives quite altered from what it was at first. I therefore require you by this Belt of Wampum to follow the old custom & send it as far as you intend it should go directly by some of your own Nation. A Belt.

Bretheren of the Senecas.

As you have always been looked upon as the door of the Six Nations where all news, especially from the Westward and Southward must enter and go out, we dont hear this door open as we used to do formerly, and believe it to be worn out, & think it necessary to hang on a new one of such wood as will never decay; the noise of which when it opens should alarm all the Confederacy. I must now desire you that whatever you hear of consequence you would send it very distinctly to the Sachems of Onondaga who will send it directly to your Bretheren. I require also as you are nearest to the Western Tribes of Indians that you will endeavour all in your power to draw as many of them into our interest as possibly you can, by which means the Six Nations may continue their strength & credit.

A Belt.

Bretheren of Oneida

I am now to set up your stone strait and to rub off all moss and dirt it may have contracted this time past. My best advice is to have your Castles as near together as you conveniently can with the Tuscaroras who belong to You as Children and the Scanihaderadighroones lately come into your alliance or families, which makes it necessary for me to fix a new string to the Cradle which was hung up by your forefathers when they received the Tuscaroras, as you do now the Scanihaderadighroones, to feed and protect A Belt.

Bretheren of Cajuga

I could heartily wish that you would not live so scattering, and that you would not listen to the French who are a people you never had any alliance with or obligation to. It is agreeable news that you are about to strengthen your Castle by taking in the Tedarighroones, and shall, according to your request, give a pass to those of that Nation here among you that they and the rest of them may come and join your Castle unmolested A Belt and a Pass.

Brethren of the Six Nations.

You must imagine I was much troubled when immediately after my appointment to meet you at Onondaga, to renew and put in order every thing relating to your affairs, to hear that

some of your people were returned with scalp and prisoners from the Catabaws, with whom you made so solemn a peace last year in my presence, which pleased all your bretheren the English upon this Continent, the King your Father also approved of it. Now what an everlasting shame must it be to the Six Nations if this bloody affair be not immediately made up, if it be possible. I expect at least that you return the prisoners if any you have, and committ no further hostilities on that Nation. A Belt.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

As I proceed to reform every thing relative to the Old Covenant between you and us, I must remind you on your part to hold fast by that strong Chain of friendship made by your forefathers, the memory of whose actions you have always regarded. You may depend upon the part in your hands that it shall never slip. I congratulate you in the name of your Brother the Governor on the two additional links to the Old Chain, the Scanihaderadighroones and Tedarrighroones, who without doubt must increase the strength of it. A Belt

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I take this opportunity to return you the three Belts of Wampum sent by you to the Governor with a request to hinder the Rum from coming among You. He was very glad to gratifie you in it, and that you had seen the ill consequences of that bewitching liquor, and hopes you will continue in that resolution always. The proclamation forbidding Rum to be sent or sold any where among you (except at Oswego) is already published.

Here returned them their Three Belts.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I have now only to recommend what I have said in your Brother the Governor's name to your serious consideration, and when you are prepared to return an answer, I should be glad to hear it by the Lake where I am encamped and have a small present for you, and some provision for your Children.

The Red Head in behalf of the whole, stood up and replied thus:—

Brother Warraghūyagee

You may be assured we shall take to heart all your words and deliberate upon every article, and as it requires some time, you must not think it long if we do not come down to the Lake where you lay; as you expect to morrow it may be the next day, tho' we consider it cannot be agreeable to you to live in the woods; we shall make what dispatch we can

Parted for that day.

At a general Meeting of the Six Nations held at Onondaga September the 10th 1753.

The Answer of the Six Nations to the foregoing speech, by the Red Head, their Speaker.

Brother Warraghūyagee

We are obliged to you for your speech and act of Condolence for the loss of our three great Brothers Caghniagarota Onughsadego and Gahuscaroana; and we are the more affected as it was done conformable to our manner. We are too sensible of what consequence they were of

in this Assembly; to say more would be to exaggerate our concern, which we wish was entirely suppressed. A Belt.

Brother Warraghuyagee

We are sorry to hear our Brother the Governor is sick, and we thank you for giving us notice of the sudden arrival of a new one. We shall suspend some matters of consequence till then; some of which we shall mention in order as we proceed to aswer that part of your speech relative thereto. All of us will chearfully attend when he pleases to call, and are unalterable in our antient friendship with our brethren the English A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee.

We acknowledge with equal conscern with you that the Road between us has been obstructed and almost grown up with weeds, that our Fire is scattered and almost extinct. We return you our most hearty thanks for recruiting the Fire with such wood as will burn clear, and not go out, and we promise that we shall with the utmost care dress and keep it up, as we are sensible from what has been said by our forefathers that the neglect of it would be our ruin. A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee

We know very well the use of the White Wring you recommended and are determined to use it to sweep out whatever may hinder the Fire from burning with a pure flame.

A String.

Brother Warraghüyagee

You may depend upon our care in defending the Tree which you have replanted from the inclemency of the high winds from Canada; we are full of acknowledgments for your care and admonition, and be assured we shall watch every threatning cloud from thence that we may be ready to prop it up. A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee

We rejoice that we see the Fire burn pure where it should do, the Tree of Shelter look strong & flourishing, and you may depend upon our quenching that false fire at Swegachey and doing all we can to recall our brothers, too often seduced that way; tho' we do not conceive we had done so much amiss in going thither, when we observe that you white people pray, and we have no nearer place to learn to pray and have our children baptized, than that. However as you insist upon it we will not go that way nor be any more divided. I I must now say it is not with our consent that the French have committed any hostilities at Ohio; we dont know what you Christians, English and French together, intend; we are so hemm'd in by both, that we have hardly a hunting place left. In a little while if we find a bear in a tree there will immediately appear an owner of the land to challenge the property, and hinder us from killing it, which is our livelyhood. We are so perplexed between both that we hardly know what to say or think A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee

In behalf of our Bretheren of this Castle of Onondaga I am to say that we shall hereafter transmit to our Bretheren the English, what ever we hear of consequence, invariable and directly, according to the old custom. A String.

Brother Warraghijyagee.

The Senekas do know themselves to be the Door of the Six Nations, and thank you for renewing it as we are sensible it was mnch wanted, and with such durable wood as will not rott. We shall be quick to hear when it opens, and shall communicate distinctly what news is passing, to our Brothers at Onondaga, in order to be dispatched to our bretheren the English; and shall be very sollicitous to invite all Nations to enter at that door, and shall endeavour to keep the Roads to it clear and open. A Belt.

Brother Warraghūyagee.

We thank you heartily for cleaning the Oneida Stone and setting it up right, and shall, agreeable to your advice collect our people together; also the Tuscaroras, be they scattered where they may, and the Scanihaderadighroons we do unite with us, a small party of whom are here present to hear you, and to take their share of our Brother the Governor's bounty. We also return thanks for the New String fixed to the Cradle, contrived by our forefathers to receive those new Bretheren we intend to norish and provide for. A String.

Brother Warraghūyagee

The Cajugas say they have not been more conversant with the French than the rest of the Six Nations; they will endeavour to keep themselves as compact as they can, and thank you for this intuition, being sensible it is for their own good. They also return you thanks for the pass you were pleased to give to the Tedarrighroones to come and unite with them to strengthen their Nation, three of whom are now here to partake in the name of their Nation of the intended present. A Belt.

Brother Warraghūyagee.

We are heartily conscerned with you that some of our people went out against the Catawbas, & hope you will not take it amiss if we do not give you a definitive answer upon that head at present. We can only desire your patience till the fighters are all home, there being very few here, when we shall in each Castle consult them and return an answer at the first meeting with the New Governor. This is in part what I proposed to suspend till his coming as I mentioned before I returned the Second Belt.

Brother Warraghūyagee.

You may depend upon whatever can be expected on our part to bring the Covenant Chain to its former brightness. It was high time, being almost eat thorough with rust for want of proper care and inspection. We are very glad you are pleased that we have connected thereto the Scanihaderadighroones and Tetarighroones, all of whom we daily expect among us.

A Belt.

Brother Warraghuyagee

We return you a great many thanks for stopping the Rum coming to the Six Nations, and would be very glad the same prohibition would have effect at Oswego.

To the last I replied [he intended to continue his Speech] that could not be at present; likewise told them it would do great pleasure to the French while we were forbid to sell Rum at Oswego, they sold what they thought fitt at Niagara, a place which was forceably taken from them; I expected they would first hinder the French selling liquor there, before they proposed having it stopped at Oswego, especially as it is a place agreed on by all the Six Nations, to be

in the hands of the English as a general mart for all their necessities, as well as for the sundry wants of all the Indians to the Southward.

They replyed immediately by the same Speaker, they would go to Niagara and forbid the French selling any more Rum or spirituous liquors, and also said that they had not given that place to the French, but that they settled there without the consent of the Six Nations.

A Belt.

Brother Warraghuyagee.

We are pleased with every thing you have said, and return you a great many thanks for speaking in our own way, which is more intelligible to us, because more conformable to the Customs and Manners of our forefathers. We earnestly beg that if we call or send for you, or the Mohawks or the Senecas, that you will not neglect coming. We have often stretched out our necks, expecting to see you, but have been disappointed: We hope for the future you and they will always appear and attend the Meeting; as we expect a mutual correspondence, we shall not omitt sending all the news that arrives with us, and hope the same from you directly.

A Belt.

New York 2d November 1753. The preceeding Copies of two Conferences between Col. Johnson and the Six Nations of Indians, wrote on four Sheets of paper, besides this, are true Copies of their originals. Examd by me

(signed) Gw Banyar D. Cl. Con.

(Indorsed) "Recd with Mr Delancy's
"lrê of 2d Novr 1753."

Lieutenant-Governor Delancey to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, II., No. 91.]

New York 29th Nov 1753

My Lords

I wrote to your Ldps before that I had appointed a Committee of the Council to inquire into the means of His late Excellency Sir Danvers Osborn's death, two days ago I received Copies of the depositions taken on that head wch are here inclosed

The tenth Instant I received a letter directed to Sir Danvers Osborn Capta Genl &c of New York or in his absence to the Commander in Cheif from the Earl of Holderness dated at Whitehall the 28th of August last giving an account that His Majesty had received information of the March of a considerable number of Indians supported by some regular Troops intending to commit some hostilities on parts of his Majestys Dominions or erect Forts on His Majestys Lands in America and that it was His Majestys pleasure, in case the subjects of any foreign Prince or State should make any encroachmt on the Limitts of His Majestys Dominions I should use my endeavors (after due requisition to them to desist) to repell Force by Force and in case I should be informed by any of His Majestys Governors of any hostile attempts made on their Governments I should call the Assembly and lay before them the necessity of

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE MOHAWKS AND SIR WM JOHNSON.

At a meeting of both Castles of the Mohawks at Mount Johnson July the 26th 1753.

Hendrick their Chief being appointed Speaker, spoke as follows—Brother Warraghüyagey.

Though it is not usual for us to speak first when sent for, yet as our hearts are full we crave leave to throw of the burthen.

Brother on the receipt of your message two days ago we were highly rejoyced to think that you were again raised up, and impowered to receive and impart reciprocally the news between us and our brethren the English. Thereupon we agreed without delay to come down to your house our late fire place, kindled at a troublesome time, even in war;—Where should we resort to when any thing lays heavy on our hearts, but where we have always found satisfaction whatever might trouble us. We have reason to be uneasy and had the Governor sent for us by the Commissrs whom we hear are appointed, we would not at this time harken or move a foot.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Here follows my Speech to both Castles of the Mohawks.

Brethren and Friends

I congratulate you on your arrival from New York, and am glad to see you all well, and bid you welcome here, where your brother the Governor has impower'd me to light up a small fire again, so as to enable me to boyl a little victuals for you while the Conference lasts.

Bretheren. I am ordered by your brother the Governor to let you know that your behaviour & demands were very unreasonable and unusual while at New York, and that he and his Chief Men were much affected to find that you, whom they looked upon as most sincere friends, should use such loud and foul words, that almost shook and Soyled that firm and bright Chain made by our wise forefathers and continued by their posterity till now unsullied. I cannot help reproaching you for your unfriendly and rash behaviour, which put your brother the Governor and his great men in a very unsuitable disposition to redress grievances which were they in ever so good temper, they then had not time to effect. Wherefore I am commissioned to tell you that what ever may make you uneasy you would defer till the arrivall of the New Governor who is shortly expected, and will have more time to hear all your complaints than the present, who is prepareing to return to England: that, and his want of health, has prevented him from meeting the Five Nations this Summer, as he intended, to renew the antient

league between them and us, and quiet your minds. From thence it is that I am appointed by the government here to convene the Five Nations at Onnondaga to treat with them there, in the Governor's Name. Now as you and I have continued to consult each other in all affairs of consequence, I must desire you would join me in considering what are the most proper steps to be taken with regard to my going to the General Convention at Onnondaga. In the mean time I insist upon your living in harmony with us as usual, who have and ever will be your best friends, and conjure you by this Belt of Wampum that all differences that may have happened, to be stifled, and that the link of that bright Chain which seemed to be loose may be as strongly connected as heretofore.

Here the Belt was given.

Bretheren. I further expect that you will be ready with a proper number of Sachims and Chief Men to attend me thither, and also at the General Meeting.

Here a string of Wampum.

The answer of both Castles of the Mohawks to the foregoing Speech; spoke by Hendrick at Mount Johnson July 27, 1753.

Brother Warraghüyagey.

We have with willing ears heard what you said yesterday; it has made the deepest impression on our minds, and will never be forgot even by our youngest people whom we brought along to hear you once more. Tho' we are sensibly affected by our Bretherens neglecting us for some time past, and the private differences we have had with the inhabitants, yet for this time we agree to every thing you request, and shall bury all animosity and dispute in a deep pool, so as not to be thought of more, and hope there may never be reason for the like again: small provocations shall never weaken the Chain of friendship so long subsisting between us and our Bretheren, and you may be assured we shall take all opportunitys of signifying our attachments as we and our forefathers have done formerly.

Here a Belt was given.

Brother Warraghüyagey

You may depend upon our readiness at the first call to wait on you at Onondaga and assist you as much as in our power, at the General Meeting, having pitched upon some of our most intelligent and respectable men to attend you there.

Here a String of Wampum; & Ended.

September the 8th 1753. Entered the Onondaga Castle, being mett by the Sachims a mile on this side, who said they were all ready to receive me. Soon after I was seated, the Red Head, one of the Chief Sachims of that Castle rose up and Spoke as follows:—

Brother Warraghüyagey.

As you enter our meeting place with wett eyes and sorrowfull hearts in conjunction with our Bretheren the Mohawks, we do with this String of Wampum wipe away your tears and asswage Your grief, that you may may speak freely in this Assembly.

Here they gave the String of Wampum.

Here follows what I said to the General Convention of the Six Nations at Onondaga spoke by Hendrick the Chief of the Mohawks.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

The great concern I am under for the loss of our three great and beloved Brothers Caghniagarota, Onughsadego and Gashusquerowanna, who in their time made your Assembly compleat, makes it incumbent on me to condole their death, and as it is a great loss to us in general, I do by these three Belts of Wampum dry up your tears that we may see each other, clear your throats that we may Speak together, and wash away their blood out of our sight, and cover their bones with these Strow'd Blankets

Here gave the three Belts of Wampum and three Blankets of Strowd.

Bretheren of the Six Nations

I am now to acquaint you that the indisposition of the present Governor and the expectation of the sudden arrival of a new one, has occasioned the interview, proprosed at Albany between you and him this summer, to be deferred, upon which I am commissioned to treat with you and at the same time to assure you that the succeeding Governor will meet you as soon as he conveniently can, with presents as usual. You will then have an opportunity of laying before him whatever is amiss, which will be redressed you may depend on, without any unnecessary delay; till then I expect all of you will live in perfect harmony with y^r Bretheren ye English.

A Belt.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

It grieves me sorely to find the road hither so grown up with weeds for want of being used, & your fire are almost expiring at Onondaga, where it was agreed by the wisdom of our Ancestors that it should never be extinguished: You know it was a saying among us that when the Fire was out here, you would be no longer a people; I am now sent by Your Brother the Governor to clear the Road & make the fire with such wood as will never burn out, and I earnestly desire you would take care to keep it up, so as to be found always the same when he shall send among you.

A Belt.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I have now renewed the Fire, swept clean all your rooms with a

new White Wing, and leave it hanging near the Fire place, that you may use it for cleaning all dust dirt &c which may have been brought in by Strangers, no friends to you or us.

A string of Wampum.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I am sorry to find on my arrival among you that the fine shady Tree which was planted by your forefathers for your ease and shelter, should be now leaning, being almost blown down by Northerly winds. I shall now endeavor to set it upright that it may flourish as formerly, while the roots spread abroad; so that when we sitt or stand on them you will feel them shake should any storms blow, then should you be ready to secure it.

A Belt.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

Your fire now burns clearly at the old place, the Tree of Shelter and Protection is set up & flourishes; I must now insist upon your quenching that fire made with brambles at Swegachey, and recall those to their proper home who have deserted thither. I can not leave disswading you from going to Canada, the French are a delusive people, always endeavoring to divide you as much as they can, nor will they let slip any opportunity of making advantage of it. 'Tis formidable news we hear that the French & some Indians are making a descent upon Ohio: is it with your consent or leave that they proceeed in this extraordinary manner, endeavouring by force of arms to disposses your own native allies as well as your bretheren the English, and establishing themselves.

A large Belt.

Bretheren of Onondaga.

I must remind you of a new Custom lately introduced, very inconvenient for our mutual interests, that is, when you receive news from the Westward Southward or any other quarter, you send it from one Castle to another, till it arrives quite altered from what it was at first. I therefore require you by this Belt of Wampum to follow the old custom & send it as far as you intend it should go directly by some of your own nation. A Belt.

Bretheren of the Senecas.

As you have always been looked upon as the door of the Six Nations where all news, especially from the Westward and Southward must enter and go out, we dont hear this door open as we used to do formerly, and believe it to be worn out, & think it necessary to hang on a new one of such wood as will never decay; the noise of which when it opens should alarm all the Confederacy. I must now desire you that whatever you hear of consequence you would send it very distinctly to the Sachems of Onondaga who will send it directly to your Bretheren. I require also as you are nearest

to the Western Tribes of Indians that you will endeavor all in your power to draw as many of them into our interest as possibly you can, by which means the Six Nations may continue their strength & credit. A Belt.

Brethren of Oneida.

I am now to set up your stone strait and to rub off all moss and dirt it may have contracted this time past. My best advice is to have your Castles as near together as you conveniently can with the Tuscaroras who belong to You as Children and the Scanihaderadighroones lately come into your alliance or families, which makes it necessary for me to fix a new string to the Cradle which was hung up by your forefathers when they received the Tuscaroras, as you do now the Scanihaderadighroones, to feed and protect

A Belt.

Bretheren of Cajuga.

I could heartily wish that you would not live so scattering, and that you would not listen to the French who are a people you never had any alliance with or obligation to. It is agreeable news that you are about to strengthen your Castle by taking in the Tedarighroones, and shall according to your request, give a pass to those of that Nation here among you that they and the rest of them may come and join your Castle unmolested A Belt and a Pass.

Brethren of the Six Nations.

You must imagine I was much troubled when immediately after my appointment to meet you at Onondaga, to renew and put in order every thing relating to your affairs, to hear that some of your people were returned with scalp and prisoners from the Catawbaws, with whom you made so solemn a peace last year in my presence, which pleased all your bretheren the English upon this Continent, the King your Father also approved of it. Now what an everlasting shame it must be to the Six Nations if this bloody affair be not immediately made up, if it be possible. I expect at least that you return the prisoners if any you have, and commit no further hostilities on that Nation. A Belt.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

As I proceed to reform every thing relative to the Old Covenant between you and us, I must remind you on your part to hold fast by that strong Chain of friendship made by your forefathers, the memory of whose actions you have always regarded. You may depend upon the part in your hands that it shall never slip. I congratulate you in the name of your Brother the Governor on the two additional links to the Old Chain, the Scanihaderadighroones and Tedarrighroones, who without doubt must increase the strength of it. A Belt

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I take this opportunity to return you the three Belts of Wampum sent by you to the Governor with a request to hinder the Rum from coming among You. He was very glad to gratifie you in it, and that you had seen the ill consequences of that bewitching liquor, and hopes you will continue in that resolution always. The proclamation forbidding Rum to be sent or sold any where among you (except at Oswego) is already published.

Here returned them their Three Belts.

Bretheren of the Six Nations.

I have now only to recommend what I have said in your Brother the Governor's name to your serious consideration, and when you are prepared to return an answer, I should be glad to hear it by the Lake where I am encamped and have a small present for you, and some provision for your children.

The Red Head in behalf the whole, stood up and replied thus:—
Brother Warraghüyagee.

You may be assured we shall take to heart all you words and deliberate upon every article, and as it requires some time, you must not think it long if we do not come down to the Lake where you lay; as you expect to morrow it may be the next day, tho' we consider it cannot be agreeable to you to live in the woods; we shall make what dispatch we can

Parted for that day.

At a general Meeting of the Six Nations held at Onondaga September the 10th 1753.

The Answer of the Six Nations to the foregoing speech, by the Red Head, their Speaker.

Brother Warraghüyagee

We are obliged to you for your speech and act of Condolence for the loss of our three great Brothers Caghniagarota Onughsadego and Gahuscaroana; and we are the more affected as it was done conformable to our manner. We are too sensible of what consequence they were of in this Assembly; to say more would be exaggerate our concern which we wish was entirely suppressed.

A Belt.

Brother Warraghuyagee

We are sorry to hear our Brother the Governor is sick, and we thank you for giving us notice of the sudden arrival of a new one. We shall suspend some matters of consequence till then; some of which we shall mention in order as we proceed to answer that part of your speech relative thereto. All of us will chearfully attend when he pleases to call, and are unalterable in our antient friendship with our brethren the English

A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee.

We acknowledge with equal conscern with you that the Road between us has been obstructed and almost grown up with weeds, that our Fire is scattered and almost extinct. We return you our most hearty thanks for recruiting the Fire with such wood as will burn clear, and not go out, and we promise that we shall with the utmost care dress and keep it up, as we are sensible from what has been said by our forefathers that the neglect of it would be our ruin.

A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee

We know very well the use of the White Wring you recommended and are determined to use it to sweep out whatever may hinder the Fire from burning with a pure flame.

A String.

Brother Warraghüyagee

You may depend upon our care in defending the Tree which you have replanted from the inclemency of the high winds from Canada; we are full of acknowledgments for your care and admonition, and be assured we shall watch every threatning cloud from thence that we may be ready to prop it up.

A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee

We rejoice that we see the Fire burn pure where it should do, the Tree of Shelter look strong & flourishing, and you may depend upon our quenching that false fire at Swegachey and doing all we can to recall our brothers, too often seduced that way; tho' we do not conceive we had done so much amiss in going thither, when we observe that you white people pray, and we have no nearer place to learn to pray and have our children baptized, than that. However as you insist upon it we will not go that way nor be any more divided. I I must now say it is not with our consent that the French have committed any hostilities at Ohio; we dont know what you Christians, English and French together, intend; we are so hemm'd in by both, that we have hardly a hunting place left. In a little while if we find a bear in a tree there will immediately appear an owner of the land to challenge the property, and hinder us from killing it, which is our livelyhood. We are so perplexed between both that we hardly know what to say or think

A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee

In behalf of our Bretheren of this Castle of Onondaga I am to say that we shall hereafter transmit to our Bretheren the English, what ever we hear of consequence, invariable and directly, according to the old custom.

A String.

Brother Warraghijyagee.

The Senekas do know themselves to be the Door of the Six Nations, and thank you for renewing it as we are sensible it was much wanted, and with such durable wood as will not rott. We shall be quick to hear when it opens, and shall communicate distinctly what news is passing, to our Brothers at Onondaga, in order to be dispatched to our bretheren the English, and shall be very sollicitous to invite all Nations to enter at that door, and shall endeavour to keep the Roads to it clear and open.

A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee.

We thank you heartily for cleaning the Oneida Stone and setting it up right, and shall, agreeable to your advice collect our people together; also the Tuscaroras, be they scattered where they may, and the Scanihaderadighroons we do unite with us, a small party of whom are here present to hear you, and to take their share of our Brother the Governor's bounty. We also return thanks for the New String fixed to the Cradle, contrived by our forefathers to receive those new Bretheren we intend to norish and provide for.

A String.

Brother Warraghüyagee

The Cajugas say they have not been more conversant with the French than the rest of the Six Nations; they will endeavour to keep themselves as compact as they can, and thank you for this intuition, being sensible it is for their own good. They also return you thanks for the pass you were pleased to give to the Tedarrighroones to come and unite with them to strengthen their Nation, three of whom are now here to partake in the name of their Nation of the intended present.

A Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee.

We are heartily conscerned with you that some of our people went out against the Catawbas, & hope you will not take it amiss if we do not give you a definitive answer upon that head at present. We can only desire your patience till the fighters are all home, there being very few here, when we shall in each Castle consult them and return an answer at the first meeting with the New Governor. This is in part what I proposed to suspend till his coming as I mentioned before I returned the Second Belt.

Brother Warraghüyagee.

You may depend upon whatever can be expected on our part to bring the Covenant Chain to its former brightness. It was high time, being almost eat thorough with rust for want of proper care and inspection. We are very glad you are pleased that we have

connected thereto the Scanihaderadighroones and Tetarighroones, all of whom we daily expect among us.

A Belt.

Brother Warraghuyagee

We return you a great many thanks for stopping the Rum coming to the Six Nations, and would be very glad the same prohibition would have effect at Oswego.

To the last I replied [he intended to continue his Speech] that could not be at present; likewise told them it would do great pleasure to the French while we were forbid to sell Rum at Oswego, they sold what they thought fitt at Niagara, a place which was forceably taken from them; I expected they would first hinder the French selling liquor there, before they proposed having it stopped at Oswego, especially as it is a place agreed on by all the Six Nations, to be in the hands of the English as a general mart for all their necessities, as well as for the sundry wants of all the Indians to the Southward.

They replyed immediately by the same Speaker, they would go to Niagara and forbid the French selling any more Rum or spirituous liquors, and also said that they had not given that place to the French, but that they settled there without the consent of the Six Nations.

A Belt.

Brother Warraghuyagee.

We are pleased with every thing you have said, and return you a great many thanks for speaking in our own way, which is more intelligible to us, because more comformable to the Customs and Manners of our forefathers. We earnestly beg that if we call or send for you, or the Mohawks or the Senecas, that you will not neglect coming. We have often stretched out our necks, expecting to see you, but have been disappointed: We hope for the future you and they will always appear and attend the Meeting; as we expect a mutual correspondence, we shall not omitt sending all the news that arrives with us, and hope the same from you directly.

A Belt.

New York 2d November, 1753 The preceeding Copies of two Conferences between Col. Johnson and the Six Nations of Indians, wrote on four Sheets of paper, besides this, are true Copies of their originals. Examd by me

(signed) GW BANYAR *D. Cl. Con.*

Indorsed:

"Recd with Mr Delancy's lrê of 2d Novr 1753."

His Excellency &c.

Mr. Alexander
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Holland &c.

Mr. Chambers from the Committee appointed on
read and presented to his Excellency the Committee
the Letters referred to them. Which on the question
was agreed to and approved of and ordered to be re
Minuted and is as follows Viz.t

May it please your Excellency

In Obedience to your Excellency's Order and
of the 3d. Instant, the Committee appointed by the said Or
have considered the Letter from Lieutenant Governor Hop
the 2d. Instant last, and the Report of a Committee accepted by t
whole Court of the Massachusetts Bay on the 8th. of the same
Month: And observe that the said Court have again declined
giving a direct Answer to the short and plain question, twice
laid before them viz.t "to inform your Excellency whether Warran
they have to claim or exercise any Right to, but at present Dictum
Westward of Connecticut River." And in general terms only set
forth "that they do not appear by any Evidence what soever
to have been any ancient Jurisdiction exercised, nor any
ancient Grant made, by any State or Sovereignty, nor any
ancient Right claimed in any other than that Government, at any
of the Times now held & claimed by that Province." and "That
the Limits of the Province, appeare to be founded upon Grants,
as ancient as the year 1623, and their Possession and actual
Improvement of a considerable part of the Lands to the Westward
for a great Length of time of more than an hundred years standing
upon which the Committee observe, that it does not appear from
whence, by whom, and by what, those ancient Grants were ma
or how far they extend to the Westward of Connecticut River; nor
in what Use or Value their Possession and actual Improvement
of Lands, Westward of that River, were made or how, or in what
manner that Committee humbly conceive his Majesty's Right to
the Lands and Soil Westward of Connecticut River, so fully
and expressly set forth in the Report made to your Excellency in the
28th. February last, a Copy of which has been laid before them. And
therefore the Legislature of that Government to prevent any Claim

If the Commee from the Lr Governor & Councl and the Commee of the Assembly the two Resolves of both Governments.

to

unwarrantable; and
Government of the Crown of
if it be considered, that the Manor of
that Government have already made Encroach
made after the creation of their former, and bef
of their present Charter, and that the Lands called
which the said Government have also encroached upon,
in the Possession of the Rensselaer Family, (being part of the
of Rensselaerwyck) under Grants made upwards of one
years since, even very early in the Dutch times. And this Co
cannot help being told of Persons, that upon this Matter bein
again laid before the Government of the Massachusets Bay
will think it more eligible to desist from any Encroachments
Lands granted under the Seal of this Province, till it be
determined whether this Government had a Right to make
same or not, than to presume to themselves the Power of jud
thereon; which would be in Contempt of his Majesty, and the
Courts of Justice, from whence only such legal Determination
must
The Committee are further of Opinion, it may be also
proper for your Excellency to lay before the said Government, a
Copy of the Act which passed here, to appoint Commissioners to
examine into the Extent, Boundaries of this Colony, that they may
see the Intention of this Government in that the same might
extend. And if the Government of Massachusetts Bay shall
persist from any such Encroachments, that then for the Preserva
of Peace between both Governments this Province should delay th
Exercise of any Jurisdiction, beyond the Limits made by the
same, until such legal Determination of the Matter in Controver
be had or his Majesty's Pleasure thereon. But that a
the Contrary should the said Encroachments be continued, that
it will be the undoubted Duty of this Government to defend and
protect his Majesty's Subjects settled under Grants of this Province,
to the utmost of Connecticut River, and to repel all Invasions on the
same by Colour of Right or Authority from the Massachusets Bay
to be apprehended and brought to Condign Punishment, by all such
Ways and Means as the Nature of the Case may require
and that in this Case it may be adviseable for your Excellency
to issue a Proclamation notifying this Determination, and requiring
all his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, to pay due Obedience to
the Laws and Directions thereof, and shew due Obedience to the Govern
ment of this Province and no other. All which is nevertheless humbly
submitted. By Order of the Committee

P. Schuyler Chairman

New York ss. Jan. 9th 1723.

23 9br

the

[illegible] that he would be pleased to [illegible]
[illegible] Orders, that all Proceedings in [illegible]
[illegible] Resolution may be stayed, until the [illegible]
[illegible] before the said General Court.

Upon reading the Affidavit of Nathan Vanderheyden to the 20th Instant, whereby it appears that on the 19th Instant Officer or Officers of the Massachusetts Bay, and divers other persons, Robert Vanderveer, about 14 or 15 miles from Kinderhook by force and violence took Custody and carried away thence Jan Johannes, in order to confine them in some Goal of the Government, pretending that they acted under a Warrant from Government, for a Trespass committed on Lands lying within the of Livingston. And also upon reading a Letter of the 19th Instant from the said Robert Vanderveer and Johannes Vanderveer, signifying they are in Custody at Sheldon, expecting to be sent to Springfield Goal unless they can give Bail &c. this day when next, the time allowed them for that purpose.

Ordered that a Proclamation be forthwith prepared and issued, directing the Sheriffs and Officers of the Counties of Albany and Dutchess, to apprehend the Persons mentioned in the said List, and as all others who may hereafter join and assist in pretence of Title or Authority from the Government of Massachusetts Bay or New Hampshire, enter upon and take Possession of any Lands granted under the Great Seal of this Province, and to commit them to the Goals of the said Counties, there to remain until thence delivered by due Course of Law, and if need be to summon the Posse of the said Counties.

The Council advised his Excellency to send a Copy of the said Proclamation, when issued, to Lieutenant Governor Chipp, and to demand that he cause strict Enquiry to be made, who the said Officers or Persons were, and to cause them to be apprehended, and sent to this Government, in order for their Tryal.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Letter of the 3rd June last, from Jno Lacherie of the Commajohary Castle, informing his Excellency that they will not come down to Albany to speak with him; nor suffer the French Flags to pass their Castle by the fire Waters and that the fire Waters would not come down. Which was read.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Letter of the 4th Instant from Robert Saunders Esqr Mayor of Albany, acquainting his Excellency that Mr. Conrad Scharpler, Mr. Reader, Mr. Lucas Sanders, Mr. Johannes Lansing and Mr. Hansen, have been appointed as Commissioners of Indian Affairs and that he hath sent a Copy of the inclosed Letter to the Governour of Pensilvania. Which Letter inclosed, is a Letter directed to the Officers and Magistrates of Albany, dated at Mr. Reads

the

Petition to appre[illegible] several Persons [illegible] a List on [illegible] of Livingston

Copy thereof to be sent to Sir Chipp Lt Govr of Massachusetts Bay

Letter from Lacherie of the Commajohary Castle

Letter from the Mayor of Albany and Letters from Pensilvania Traders who were taken Prisoners by the Canada Indians and are now detained among the Indians

...Hands of the Indians, who ...
...neral, who would neither buy or ...
...and the other two confined in Prison ...
...will use their Endeavours for their Relief ...
...Indians would release them, were the People of ...
...sion by one of their [illegible] own People, ...
should be released. But if they could do nothing for ...
that they would send. Three of their Petition to the ...
New York, Boston, and Pensylvania. Which Letters were ...
with another Letter from the said Commissioners of those ...
inclosing two Letters of the 12th and 13th June from the Indians ...
abovementioned to the Governors and Negotiators at Albany, ...
their Case and praying Relief.

Also a Letter from the said Commissioners of the 13th Instant ...
acquainting his Excellency, that they had just received a Message ...
from the Mohawks Castle, with a Belt and a few Strings of ...
Wampum from the [illegible], and Sayeadoe, ...
that the latter had refused receiving the Belt unto their ancient ...
Friends, and desired their Brethren there to persist ...
in their Resolution. And that they also desired his Excellency to ...
send them with [illegible] Lead and other Things for them ...
to carry to Canada.

Ordered that the said Papers be referred to a Committee of ...
Council to examine them, and that they make Report thereon ...
with all convenient Speed.

Some of these are letters & papers relative to the French ...

Papers referred to Committee.

Letters of D. Sadler & J. Lightner praying to their Liberty at Home.

Also was laid before the Board the Report of the Advocate ...
General of the 8th Instant, respecting Joseph Antonio Sadler ...
a Spaniard, Negro Slave by the Courtesy of the ...
Isles and an Affidavit of Don Domingo Lorenzo respecting the ...
Spaniard, Negro Lorenzo, and a Petition of the said Spaniard, ...
praying to be restored to his Liberty and Freedom and sent home ...
Also a Report of the said Advocate General of the 9th Instant ...
respecting Alexander Joseph de Lorme, claimed as a Slave by Capt ...
Thomas Clarke; and a Memorial and Petition of the King of Great ...
to the Governor of Tortuga together with a Petition of the said ...
La Lorme praying to be restored to his Liberty and Freedom. Whereupon ...

Ordered that the said Reports, Affidavit and Petitions be ...
referred to the Committee aforesaid.

Petitions & Papers referred to Committee.

His Excellency laid before the Board a Letter of the 11th Instant from ...
Governor Belcher, desiring the Opinion of his Excellency's Council of the ...
Instant, with the enclosed Minutes of the Assembly of that Province, respecting ...
a Dispute between some People of New York, and New Jersey, about their ...
Lands, who live upon the Borders of the two Governments which Papers ...
he will lay before the Council of that Government on the 21st of next ...

Letter from Gov. Belcher of the Dispute between the Inhabitants of the Borders of the two Governments.

South

Excellency the Governour for his
ending the first day of June

	To the Chief Justice for the like	
	To the second Justice for the like	
	To the Clerk of the Council for the like	
	To the Secretary for the like	
	To the Doorkeeper of the Council for the like	
985	To the Printer for the like	1
986	To the Gauger for the like	7
987	To the Land and Tide Waiter for the like	22 "
988.	To the Indian Interpreter for the like	5 " 0
989.	To the Keeper of the Colonial Store for the like	
990.	To Johan Joost Petrie for supplying the Troops posted at Swego with Provisions from the 1st May 1752 to the first of November last	228 " 0 " 0
991.	Do for the like from 1st November 1752 to 1st May last	228 " 0 " 0

Petition of Jacob Stamberger and others for Lycenses to purchase Lands of the Indians.

The Petition of Jacob Stamberger, George Zimmer, Hendrick Weaver and Jacob Zeimer all of Schoharie in the County of Albany was presented to the Board and read, praying a Lycense to purchase in his Majesty's name of the native Indian Proprietors thereof the quantity of eight thousand acres of a certain tract of Land situate lying and being on the South of Albany, at Schoharie, between the Lands of Schoharie, and the Patent of Kenlaiemyck, in order to enable the Petitioners to obtain his Majesty's Letters Patent for the same, which was referred to the Consideration of the Board.

Petition of Christopher Yates and John Joost Swits for the like Lycence.

The Petition of Jacob Schmeberman and John Joost Swits was presented to the Board and read, praying a Lycence to purchase in his Majesty's name of the native Indian Proprietors thereof, the quantity of four thousand acres of a certain tract of Land lying in the County of Albany, on the North side of the Mohawks River, about six miles below the great Flatts, between the Lands there belonging to Petrus Vanderveen and Cornelius Cuyler the former Lycence granted to the Petitioners bearing date the 8th day of March 1750 by which they were obliged to make the said Purchase within one year which the Petitioners have not as yet been able to effect.

The Petition of Johannes Lawyer Junr Jacob Bard Junr George Forster and Reinhart Heints was presented to the Board and read praying a Lycence to purchase on his Majesty's name of the native Indian Proprietors there of the quantity of eight thousand acres of a parcel of Land lying in the County of Albany, about twelve miles West of Schoharie, on the West and South side of

Petition of Jacob Stamberger and others for Lycences to purchase Lands of the Indians.

The Petition of Johannes Lawyer Junr Jacob Bard Junr George Forster and Reinhart Heints for Lycences to purchase Lands of the Indians.

...ion of James Stewart in behalf ...
...ented to the Board and read, praying a Li... purchase the quantity of eight thousand Acres of a ... ying in the County of Albany on the North side of the ... River Beginning at the South, or South East Corner of a ... Land lately purchased by, and granted to Arent Stevens, ... and thence, and from thence to the Bounds of Peter Winne's ... Burnt Patent called Schenadage containing upwards of ... thousand acres by computation. Inc. of two small parcels of La... containing together about five hundred acres, lying on the North ... of the Mohawks River, One of which Parcels lies between the La... Kaltz Bellis and the Indian Field, and the other between the Ori... of Jean Schuyler, De Peyster, Van Slyck and others. In order to en... the Petitioner and his Associates to obtain his Majesty's Letters Pate... for a proportionable quantity thereof.

Petition of Lambertus Stamberg and Hans Sternberg for Letters for Lands.

The Petition of Lambertus Stamberg and Hans Sternberg ... ing his Majesty's Letters Patent to them their heirs and ass... for a certain Tract of Land, lately purchased in the ... with the native Indians Proprietors thereof by the ... said Lambertus Stamberg, lying at Schoharie in the County of ... Albany, and containing three thousand one hundred acres, and ... bounded and described as by the certain Draft for the said ... thereon drawn bearing date the 15th day of March last, and therewith produced ... might appear, was presented to the Board and read.

Petition of Johannes Becker Jacobus Schaver Christopher Yost ... Hendrick Schaver Jacob Becker and Jacob Becker was presented to the Boar... and read, praying his Majesty's Letters Patent for a certain Tract ... of Land lately purchased by the Petitioners of the native Indian ... Proprietors thereof, beginning and being about one Mile West from ... Schoharie on the County of Albany on the Northside of a Creek or ... Brook called by the Indians Schalge, and by the Christians ... Cedar Hill, containing about one thousand acres, and further ... bounded and described as by the certain Draft for the said Tract of ... Land, bearing date the 15th day of May last, and therewith produced ... might appear.

Ordered that the said Petitions be referred to the Gentlemen ... of the Council or any five of them.

Whereupon the Gentlemen of the Council appointed ... to be a Committee on the said Petitions, and to report to be made ... upon the four first mentioned Petitions returned and that ... report be made immediately.

Ordered that the said Report be made immediately.

Thereupon the Hon.ble Cadwallader Colden Esq.r Chairman of the said Committee, in his place ... reported, that the Committee had gone through the said four ... Petitions.

Grants to the four first Petitions

[illegible] ...sed of. And the Board did thereupon
grant Licenses to the Petitioners according[illegible]

Post Meridiem.

Present His Excellency the Hon[ble] George Clinton
Mr Alexander Mr Chambers
Mr Kennedy Mr Smith
Mr Livingston

His Excellency acquainted the Board that he proposed to
Daniel Cormander Esqr to be third Justice of the Supreme
of this Province, and to grant the said Office during good
And his Excellency having desired the opinion and advice of the
Board thereupon, the Council advised his Excellency to grant
said office to the said Daniel Cormander Esqr during his good
Behaviour and the paper it was ordered that Letters Patent be
accordingly prepared & pass under the Great Seal of this Province

Appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the Eighth Day of August 1753.

Present His Excellency the Hon[ble] George Clinton Capt[n] Gen[l] &c
Mr Alexander — Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy — Mr Chambers
Mr Murray — Mr Smith

Letter from the Gov[r] of Pensilvania &c relating to a Settlement to be made by that Government on the Ohio

His Excellency communicated to the Board a Letter from
Governor Hamilton of the 20th Ult[o] acquainting his Excellency,
that a new Regulation hath been sent to him, either from
the Lords of this which he had some reason to expect and
not knowing the mind of the Lords in case with respect to the
Proceedings of the French in relation to the Western Indians
it was necessary, before he layd any part of
the Money ordered by the Assembly of that Government, to the Use of
Indian Affairs in order to know from the Governor, what the
Intentions of his Majesty are in regard to the Encroachments
& Hostilities — & whether they were previously to be required
to desist and no more approve them, and if they do not
desist them, whether they would be necessary to give
them any Molestation and if what sort and whether they
ought to be Immediate and of what nature and they were minute
in writing in that Case — And that he was desirous to know

wait

it was with the greatest Difficulty she could be kept from sinking, and was thereby disabled to proceed on her intended Voyage, and obliged to put into this Port in order to refit: These are to request and authorize You the said Joseph Richardson, John Meas, Thomas Glentworth and Thomas Penrose, or any Three of You, to examine and survey the said Schooner, and report to me her Condition, that it may be further considered what Orders to give relating thereto.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia the Seventh Day of August 1753.

James Hamilton.

The Warrant was returnd to the Governor with the following Report endorsed thereon.

We the Subscribers have examined the within named Schooner and find her Bottom very much Worm Eaten, and it appears she makes a great deal of Water, and not fit to proceed on her Voyage till discharged and her Bottom repaired.

Philadelphia
August 8th 1753.

Jos: Richardson:
John Meas
Tho. Glentworth
Thos Penrose.

Whereupon the Governor under the Endorsement gave the following Permission.

I being satisfied of the Truth of the Allegations in the Petition of the within ..... mentioned Capt. Very, do permit him to get his Vessel repaired in this Port as soon as ..... conveniently maybe, and in the mean time, to land his Cargo into the Kings Store under the Care of the Collector of his Majesties Customs until the same shall be reshipped, save so much thereof as, upon the Accounts of the said Capt. Very's necessary Charges of such Repairs &c. being laid before me, I shall order to be sold for defraying such Charges. —

Philadelphia
9th August 1753.

James Hamilton.

Letters and Papers relating to Indian Affairs since the last Sitting of Assembly.

A great Number of Battoes full of Soldiers passing by Oswego, the Officers of that Fort sent an Account thereof to Coll. Johnson, which he forwarded to Governor Clinton, who was so kind as to enclose the Intelligence to the Governor; and after reading the Officers Letters they were ordered to be entered, and Copies thereof immediately to be made and sent to Mr Croghan at Ohio.

Oswego May 15th 1753.

Sr

I beg Leave to inform your Excellency that Yesterday passd this Place Thirty odd French Canoes, Part of an Army consisting of Six Thousand French besides 500 Indians commanded by Monsieur Morrin, designed for the River Ohio or Belle Riviere; which from what We can learn from a French Man who stopp'd here, as well as sundry Accounts from the Indians, are to settle the Limits between Us and them at Ohio, and that they lay Claim to all the Lands descending or terminating in the great Lake, and that in case of Opposition they are to support their Claims by Force of Arms, and are to cause all the English whether Traders or Others to quit those Parts. That the Commandant is invested with Power to build Forts and garrison them in such Places and in such Manner as he judges most proper to secure their Claims.

Our Five Nations seem very uneasy and much exasperated at this unexpected Expedition of the French, and say they never will consent the French shall settle or build Forts at Ohio, as

as 'tis their Right, and which they will never give over.

Every thing in this Garrison is well, and as nothing further occurs, beg leave to subscribe my self with all due Deference.

Sr

Your Excellencys
most dutiful humble Servant
Hitchen Holland

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Holland Commanding Officer at Oswego to Governor Clinton.

Oswego. May 15th 1753.

Yesterday prasd by here Thirty odd French Canoes Part of an army going to Belle Riviere to make good their Claim there, and by a French man who prasd this also yesterday in his Way to Cayocha. gives me the following account, which he said he learned from Common Report in Canada viz. That the Army consisted of Six Thousand French commanded by Monsieur Marin, who is ordered to Ohio, to settle the Limits between Us and them; that they lay claim on all the Lands on any of the Rivers or Creeks descending or terminating in the great Lake; that if he meet with any Opposition he is to make good his Claim by Force of Arms, and to build Forts in such Places as he shall think most convenient to secure their Right; that one Fort is to be built at Chasanotiangya (a Carrying Place) and another at Diontaroga; they are also to oblige all the English they meet with, whether Traders or Others, to evacuate the Place, as they look upon all We possess now as their undoubted Right, which they mean to support by Force of Arms; that this Expedition is agreable to Orders received from the Grand Monarque late in the Winter; that he particularly orders them ... that they molest not this Post at any rate, in Consideration of Cape Breton, but any other Post the English shall presume to approach or settle near where they claim, they are to reduce, if not quitted immediately after Warning given. That they expected a Declaration of War by the first Vessels from France, which were not yet arrived, and was surprised when I told him we had as yet no Intelligence or Probability of a War. He also told me there were about 500 Indians of the Coghnawagas, Scenondidies, Onogonguas, Oroondoks and Chenundies, who would not engage to go to War with the English &c. on Ohio, but are employed at so much p Month to hunt for the Army. Our Five Nations are very uneasy, and many who were the first and principal Settlers at Swegatsey are running to their respective Villages, and seem to have much the Spirit of Resentment in them that the French should offer to take Possession or settle and build Forts at Ohio without their Consents, as they look upon it as their Property, and many of them are now eager to take up the Hatchet, and if they were a little spirited and assisted by Us, would soon with the ... assistance of their Allies, frustrate the Scheme of the French Politicians in their intended Settlements, which if We tamely suffer, we may bid adieu to all the Indians on the Continent, as they will be the Masters of them all, and the Consequence will be a continual Annoyance and Encroachment on our Frontiers, as there is no Doubt but they will extend their Dominions in America as far as possible. And now seems the very Crisis of time to gain the Indians or for ever loose them; if I hear any thing further concerning this Army shall not fail to communicate it to You at all Opportunities.

B: I.

New York.

The preceding is a true Copy of a Paper mentioned in a Letter from Coll Johnson to Governor Clinton (in which it was sent enclosed) to be a Copy of a Letter from Captain Benjamin Stoddard to Col Johnson - Examined By.

G. Banyar D Secry.

Further Intelligence was sent by Governor Clinton in his Letter of the eighteenth of June viz. Two Letters to Coll. Johnson, One from Walter Butler at Fort William and the Other from Arent Stephens at Schenectady, which are ordered to be entered.

Fort

Fort William June 12. 1753.

Sr

These with my humble Respects to You are to inform You, that the Indians of this Castle have this afternoon met in the Fort, and having received a Belt of Wampum, have informed me of the affair as follows, Two Days ago. News came from Onondago where they have received this News with the Belt of Wampum from the French in this Form.

Children,

I am now going by Oswego, and would not have You be any ways disturbed at it, as We are all French without any Indians, and would have You be still, as We have no Design against any Indians; my Design is to Ohio, and that to warn the English off from my Ground: We are so favourable to give them, in civil Terms, Warning to remove, three times, off from my Ground; the which if they do not, We shall drive them by Force of Arms; they likewise informed Us that they understood the English intended to hold fast and keep Footing where they were, and he said they liked it very well, and was glad to hear that Proposal of the English Inhabitants, as the French was able to cut them in pieces, this being directly drawn up, I thought proper to send it with Dispatch, that You might take your own Sentiments upon it. I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant
Walter Butler.

Schenectady 13th June 1753.

Sr

This Day I received from the Five Nations of Indians a Belt of Wampum with a Message that I should forward it to your Excellency and Colo Johnson which I have do with all imaginable Duty: The Wampum the French made a Speech with to the Five Nations at Onondago, which was to assure them that the French Governor had no Design to hurt his Children the Five Nations, but that his Army was going to take Possession of their Lands at Ohio, and hoped that the English would not dispute with them, but leave the Land on their Arrival there, otherwise they would take it by Force of Arms: the Five Nations begs to assure your Excellency, that they have so great a Regard for the English, that they send to your Excellency the same Belt which they received from the French, that You may see they act with the greatest Truth, but desire your Excellency will return them the Belt again.

The first Castle of Mohawk Indians are much displeased with the Conojoharry Indians for going to New York before they knew whether it would be agreeable to your Excellency, for which reason they have not accompanied thither. I am with the utmost Respect

Sr

Your Excellency's
most obedient humble Servant
Arent Stevens.

Two Letters from Governor Clinton of the twenty fourth June and the seventh July were read and ordered to be entered.

Flushing on Long Island 24th June 1753.

Sr

I am just come up from New York, where I went to meet Hendrick the Sachim and several other Indians of the first Mohawk Castle, who were full of Complaints, and behaved in so insolent a manner, telling me (before the Council and several of the Assembly) that the Chain was brake, and parted from me with several impudent Menaces, that I do not know if the French

Pennsylvania. 1753.

French have not been tampering with our Six Nations. I have laid before the Assembly all that passed at the Meeting, and advised to send up thro all the Six Nations Two Men of some Influence with them: in company with the Interpreter, and to give them all a general Invitation to an Interview at Albany, in order to prevent any Mischiefs that Tellow and the Rest of that Castle might occasion by his insolent Threatnings; I have, as yet, not heard of any that they have done, but much suspect the Consequence of his Resentment. I am with very great Sincerity

Your Honours
most obedient
very humble Servant
G. Clinton.

Gov.r Hamilton

I.r

In your Letter of 22.d June, I observe that your Assembly have voted a Sum to be distributed by your Honour to the Indians, but as no Application had been yet made to you by either the Six Nations or Those at Chio for your Assistance, You think it best to defer it, until You are informed by Them and the Council at Onondaga, what Species would be most acceptable to them.

Upon the late Disturbances of the Indians here, the Council and Assembly have both joined in a Committee to recommend Col. Johnson to undertake the bringing them into Temper again, as he, in their Opinion, was the only Person that could possibly bring it about by his Influence with them, and I have accordingly commissioned him for that Service; He intends to set out for Onondaga sometime next Month, to call a Council of all the Six Nations at Onondaga; therefore I take this Opportunity to inform You of it, that any Application You may make to the Indians on these purposed Presents, may not interfere or obstruct the said Meeting at Onondaga. I am with great Truth

Your Honours
most obedient
very humble Servant
G. Clinton.

Flushing on Long Island
7.th July 1753.

Gov.r Hamilton

XIII of our Indian Traders were taken Prisoners by a Party of Cognawaga or Praying French Indians, as they were trading with the Cattawas one hundred Miles from the Lower Shawonese Town on Chio, and stripped and plundered of their Goods and Skins, and carried Prisoners to Montreal, from whence they sent a Letter to Mr. Saunders Mayor of Albany, and he enclosed it to the Governor, which were both read and ordered to be entered.

Albany June 21.st 1753.

May it please your Excellency,

I have Yesterday received a Letter from Messrs. Alexander M.Ginty, Isaac and Jacob Evans, David Hendricks, William Powel and Thomas Hyd, now Prisoners in Canada, whereof the Enclosed is a Copia, which I think my Duty to send to You as soon as possible; interim I will write and send them a Letter, and acquaint them therein of my Proceedings, hope and doubt not but that You will with all Speed, cause therein to be done what their Case requires, and desire that You order the Enclosed be delivered to Superscription, I received it under my Cover and suppose it to be from them, or some one of them. I am with profound Respect

Your Excellencys
most humble and obedient Servant
Robt. Sanders

To Governor Hamilton.

Montreal June 9th 1753

Loving and unacquainted Friends, These come to let You know that There are Six English Men of Us here in this Place that are taken Prisoners by the French Indians; We were taken from off the South Side of Alleghany River about one hundred Miles on the twenty sixth of last January, and the Indians brought Four of Us along to this Place, and Two of Us they sold to a French Captain on the Road as We came; and when We came here to this Place, the Indians thought to have sold Us to the French General, but he would not buy Us nor release Us from the Savages, so We live Us Four with the Savages still, but We do not know how long, for our Lives are in danger daily of being taken by them, and now the other Two Lads are sent down here, and them they have shut up in Prison, so We are all in a very poor State, and can hear of no Remedy or Relief for Us; but We expect if this comes safe to your Hands, You will be so compassionate as to use the best Endeavours You can to work our Deliverance from them, for our Lives seem bitter to Us whilst with them; We therefore recommend Ourselves unto You Dear Friends as real Objects of your Compassion, trusting You will do for Us, for here there is neither Mercy nor Pity to be shewed to Us, and if You can do nothing for Us, We beg of You send Word of our Condition to the Governors of Boston York and Philadelphia; We are all of Us from Lancaster County in Pennsylvania, and were all Indian Traders: We have no further to write, but We depend upon your Goodness, and live in the hopes that You will do for Us, and remain your real Well Wishers and Friends whilst We are

Alexander. M Ginty
Jaber Evans
Jacob Evans
David Hendricks
William Powel
Thomas Hyd

To Mr Robert Sanders in Albany.

P.S. We understand a little by the Indians, that they are a little afraid of having offended You the Gentlemen of Albany, and We imagine if You would send Word to them by some of themselves to send Us there to Albany, that they would be apt to do it if they durst for the Governor, be so good as to write two Lines to me by some of the Indians, to let me know that You received my Letter I remain your humble Servant

Alexander. M Ginty.

The Council thinking the Case of these poor Men deserved Compassion and Relief, the Governor wrote the following Answer to Mr Sanders.

Philadelphia July 28th 1753

Sir

I have received the Favour of your Letter of the twenty first of June last, relating to the poor unfortunate Men Alexander M Ginty and Others (who have been wrongfully taken, and detained Prisoners in Canada) and am much obliged to You for your Care in transmitting the Account to me.

As I am very desirous of obtaining the Release of these poor People, I have directed Mr Weiser our Province Interpreter, to wait on You, as he passes through Albany, and to concert with You the proper Means of effecting it; and shall esteem myself obliged to comply with any Agreement He shall enter into with You or Others upon that Head. I shall also take it as an additional Favour if You will be pleased to give him your Advice and Assistance upon the Occasion, and am

Sir

Your most obedient Servant
James Hamilton.

Robert Sanders Esquire

A Letter from the Governor of the sixth of May to Governor Dinwiddie and his Answer of the twenty first, and the Governor's Second Letter to him were laid before the Board, read, approved and ordered to be entered.

Sir

196.

Pennsylvania. 1753.

Philadelphia 6th May 1753.

Sir

I Happening to be from home when your Letter of the third of October came to hand, I could not return You an Answer by the Surveyor General as I certainly should have done had I had the Pleasure of seeing him. I concur with You in Opinion that the Indian Traders are a very licentious People, and may have been guilty of many bad Practices, nor is it to be much wonderd at, since, altho We have Laws in this Government, directing them to give Bond with Security for their good Behaviour, yet they constantly neglect to do it, nor can the Grand Juries in those remote Counties be prevailed on to find Bills of Indictment against them, tho the Facts be ever so clearly proved. — As soon as I received your Letter, I forthwith applied myself to enquire after the Persons concerned in the Facts mentioned in the affidavits therein enclosed, but was informed they were gone to Allegheny, particularly Taffe and Callendar, and I believe they are not yet returned: but as they may be soon expected, I have sent Copies of the Affidavits to the Prothonotary of Cumberland County, where they reside, with Directions to take their Examinations and send them to me, and they shall be transmitted to You by the first Conveyance after I shall have received them; and I heartily offer You my Assistance to bring them and all other such Evil Doers to Justice.

Immediately on Receit of the enclosed Letter from Governor Clinton, on the Instant I dispatched Five Messengers to Ohio, to make known to our Traders and Indian Allies the ... Intelligence therein contained; One of them goes the Lower Way through your Government, the Other by Way of Juniata, by which Means the Account will be the sooner and more generally spread; and I am in hopes they may arrive time enough to give the Traders an Opportunity of securing their Persons and Effects.

I presume You must have received from Capt. Trent an Account that Hostilities have been already begun by some Parties of the Ottawa Indians at Allegheny, and that some of our Traders have been taken and murdered, and Others plundered of their Goods, and that a large Body of French and their Indians was expected at Ohio, with intent, as it is said, to take Possession of the Country, and effect the total Expulsion of the English. In which Case, the Indians in Our Alliance will no longer be able to maintain their Independancy, but all must fall into the Hands of the French: nor can the Governments of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania expect long to preserve Peace in the Parts bordering on these Indian Countries: A most ... unhappy Situation this! Both for our Indian Allies and his Majesties Subjects, and a Proceeding in direct Violation of Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of England and France, by which a mutual Right to a free and open Trade is firmly and clearly stipulated.

Our Assembly being to sit on the twenty first of this Month, will give me an Opportunity of communicating this Intelligence to them, and of expressing my own Sentiments of the Necessity of giving Our Allies some immediate Assistance, and I doubt not but You will think something of the same kind ought to be done on the Part of your Colony; in the mean time, I think it necessary as soon as We are able to establish clear Facts with regard to these Proceedings, that the same, being duly proved and authenticated, should be transmitted to his Majesties Ministers, in order to enable them to form a true Judgment of the Conduct of the French, and of its Consequences to the ... Independancy of the Six Nations, to the Right of a free and open Trade, and to the Safety of the Lives and Properties of his Majesties Subjects residing in North America.

I should be well pleased to know whether it be intended by your Colony to erect any kind of Fort on the Lands granted to the Ohio Company, and my Reason for desiring this Information is that I have received Directions from the Proprietors of Pennsylvania to enter into any ... reasonable Measures to assist You in any Design of that sort; only taking your Acknowledgment that this Settlement shall not prejudice their Right to that Country; and further, that I may assure the Settlers, they shall enjoy the Lands they bona fide settle, on the Common Quit Rent, and in all Things to endeavour to maintain a friendly and open Correspondence with You, as being a Gentleman

they

they have a great Regard for. and I the more readily obey their Commands in these several Particulars, as they are perfectly agreable to my own Sentiments and Inclinations. I am

Sir

Your very humble Servant
James Hamilton.

Governor Dinwiddie.

Williamsburg Virginia. May 21. 1753.

Sir

Yours of the sixth Currant I duly received, and have no doubt but You will do all in your Power, in bringing to Justice any Persons guilty of such vile Actions as those I formerly sent You affidavits of. The Indian Traders in general, appear to me to be a Set of abandoned Wretches, the many Complaints I have had from our own People, and the Six Nations confirm me in this Opinion, and I wish they were properly regulated, prevented carrying the Quantities of Spirits among them and that the Laws were properly put in Execution, by obliging each Trader to give in proper Security for their Behaviour.

I thank You for the Copy of Wm Johnson's Letter to Governor Clinton, and of his Letter to You; the Contents thereof is confirmed by Mr. Montour, who came here from the Six Nations, they are under great Fears and Apprehensions of the French Designs to settle the Ohio. I have sometime ago heard of their Robberies and Murders, and if they are allowed a peaceable Settlement on the Ohio, I think the Consequence will be attended with the Ruin of our Trade with the Indians, and also in Time, will be Destruction to all our Settlements on the Continent. The Indians of the Six Nations &c.a last Year at Logs Town, gave up these Lands to this Colony, with Liberty of settling a fixed Trade to supply them with Necessaries, and leave to build Two Forts; I have wrote home on that Head, but as yet have no Answer.

What Pretensions of Right the French have I know not but that of their Numbers, they will make good a Settlement and build Forts, in Violation of the Treaties subsisting between Us and France. I call'd the Council to consult on this present Emergency, and We thought it proper to send an Express to South Carolina to the Governor, to endeavour to make Peace between the Creeks and Cherokees, and I shall send a Messenger to the Catawbas, Cherokees and other Indian Nations in Friendship with Us, to put them on their Guard. And We further think it would be absolutely necessary for all the Colonies to join together, in raising a proper Force, to prevent the French settling on the Lands of the Ohio, in such Case We shall be ready with our Quota, and I doubt not, the Indians in Amity with Us will readily join, but this cannot be done immediately. Pray let me know your Opinion thereon, and how your People would relish such a Proposal. Do You think it proper that the Governor of New York should send to the Governor of Canada, to know his Reasons in the Time of confirmed Peace with the French, of his sending an Army into the English Government, to take the Lands granted Us by the Indians, and his People robbing and murdering the English Subjects? The Emperor of the Cherokees, his Empress, Son and some of his Generals were here last Fall, they were properly entertained and dismissed with considerable Presents; I have now an Account that some of the Mohocks, commonly called the Praying Indians, in the Interest of the French, met with him on his Return to his Country, scalpd the Emperor, carried the Empress, Son and Attendants Prisoners to Canada: such Cruelties are intolerable, and surely cannot meet with the Approbation of the Governor of Canada.

I agree with You as soon as We can have the Facts properly clear'd up, that immediate Notice should be sent home to the Ministry, yet an Application to the Governor of Canada previous thereto, I think absolutely necessary, if You think proper to write Governor Clinton thereon. There is a Misfortune attending our Trade with the Indians, which I have observed ever since Arrival, that the Traders from each Colony are jealous of one another, and seem entirely bent on the Support of their respective Colonies Trade, with invidious Reflections against Others, and that to the Indians, without considering Themselves Subjects to One and the same Prince; this I conceive, has been of very great Prejudice to the British Interest, with the different Nations of Indians, and wish some Method may be found

out

out to restrain these People, and to keep the Trade in a more uniform and regular Manner.

I have often mentioned to the Ohio Company your Proprietor's Inclinations to support their settling the Lands granted them by his Majesty, for which they seemd to be very well pleased, and I shall be extremely glad to keep up an open and free Correspondence with You. I shall long to hear the Result of your Assembly on the present Situation of Affairs, and tho many of your People from Religious Principles are peaceably enclined, yet they will not silently submit to the Views they may have of their Posterity being under a French arbitrary Government, and as the greatest Number of your People are Germans, no doubt on this Occasion they will with Chearfulness exert themselves in Defence of their Settlements &c.ª

I am extremely hurried, and the Messenger waits for this Letter, wherefore I hope You will excuse any Blunders may be in it, and believe me to be with all imaginable Regard and Esteem

Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servant
Robt. Dinwiddie

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire.

Philadelphia 2d. August 1753.

Sir

Ever since I received your Letter of the twenty first of May in answer to mine of the sixth of that Month, I have waited with Impatience for some satisfactory Account of Indian Affairs, but have not been able to obtain any.

But as it may be presumed that the Indians at Ohio, tho dissolute and irregular, will not act but by Directions from ye Onondago, I have sent Mr Weiser thither to learn how far that Council have been made acquainted with, or given Countenance to the Proceedings of the French, and what Directions they have thereupon given to their People at Ohio, and also what Assistances they expect from the English on this Occasion; for until these Things be fully known, it is impossible for me to judge what to do. Mr Weiser will have a fair Opportunity of coming to the bottom of Matters with the Six Nations, as I expect he will reach Onondago at the time these Indians are assembled to treat with Coll Johnson in behalf of the Governor of New York. On his Return I shall take a Pleasure in imparting his News to You, and in giving You my Sentiments thereon, for I repeat my Assurances to You, that I entertain no Jealousies with respect to Virginia, but heartily wish to promote your Success by any means in my Power.

The Governors of New York have heretofore attempted to bring all the Colonies to act in a conjunct Body in Indian Affairs, but without Success; owing I presume to their mutual and ..... injudicious Jealousies of Each Other, nor is this in my Opinion likely ever to be effected unless the Ministry at home can fall on some Expedient to compel it.

The Principles either real or pretended of the Assembly of this Province will not permit them to act on such a joint Scheme as You mention, nor to do any thing of a Warlike Nature. Sometime ago I moved to them, at the Instance of our Proprietaries, the building a Strong Trading House somewhere near Ohio, and used all the Arguments in my Power to perswade them to it, but in vain; tho the Proprietaries offered Four Hundred Pounds towards the Expence and an Allowance of One Hundred Pounds ⅌ Annum towards the Charge of Supporting it. Now indeed, on my laying before them the several Accounts of the French Designs, they have voted Eight Hundred Pounds to be disposed of as I shall think proper, but I cannot allow myself to dispose of it, till some Application be first made by the Indians for Assistance, and till I am well assured of their real Friendship and hearty Good Will to the English.

The common Interest does not only suffer for Want of such Union, but also, as You justly observe, from the Want of proper Regulations of the Indian Trade, a Matter worthy of the closest Attention, and speediest Reformation, and what has been pressingly recommended by me, tho without Effect, to Our Assembly.

Whilst

Whilst the Traders are Men of dissolute Lives, without Prudence or Abilities, and whilst the Indians are perpetually kept under the Influence of strong Liquor, who of either sort can be trusted? And whilst the old Way of doing Business by Deputations of Indians waiting on the several Governments in Places assigned for that Purpose is neglected and disregarded by the Indians (owing perhaps to the Officiousness or Self Interest of Traders thrusting themselves into the Carriage of Messages) what Intelligence can be depended on? How can the Behaviour or real Disposition of the Indians be known? Or how can Presents be distributed so as to answer any publick Purpose?

I could therefore wish it was recommended to the Indians at Ohio, to observe a greater Regularity in their publick Transactions, and not to send Messages by private Hands, but to send them by Two or Three or More, as the Case may require, of their own Body, with whom the several Governments may confer, and learn the true State of their Affairs.

I wish your Advices may induce the Ministry to take into Consideration the Pretensions of the French to the Lands on the Ohio and its Branches, as well as to an exclusive Right of Trade in all the Countreys to which the French King lays Claim. All that I know of those Pretensions is from a Letter of Monsieur La jonquiere Governor of Canada to Governor Clinton on the following Occasion.

Mr. Clinton having received Information in 1751 of the French building a Fort near the Falls of Niagara, and of their having taken Prisoners some of the Inhabitants of Pensylvania who were trading with the Twightwees on the Miamis River, as they innocently thought they might in a time of confirmed Peace, sent a Gentleman of New York with a Letter of Complaints to Monsieur La jonquiere the French Governor, and in Return received an Answer from him justifying both the One and the Other: of these Letters Mr Clinton was kind enough to send me Copies, and as from these You may be able to form some Judgment of the French Pretensions, and likewise clearly see that it will answer no Purpose to write again to the Governor of Canada, I have enclosed You Copies of them.

It may not be amiss further to acquaint You, that Governor Clinton sent Copies of these Letters to the Secretaries of State, together with an Account of some Leaden Plates taken by the Indians from the French who accompanied Monsieur Celoron in 1749, whereon were engraven Inscriptions containing pompous Claims in the Name of the French King to the Lands bordering on the Ohio. Several of these Plates were buried near the Banks of that River at proper Distances by Celoron, who marched from its Heads to the Mouth of Ouabach, as well for that Purpose as to warn off the English, calling them Traitors, and threatning to kill them if he should thereafter find them in those Parts. And the said Celoron likewise wrote me Two Letters, wherein he avows those Proceedings, and acquaints me, that he acted by the Command of Monsieur De la Galissoniere then Governor in Chief of Canada; Copies of which Letters I sent to the Proprietaries to be laid before the Ministry, but have never heard that much Notice was taken of them.

I heartily wish You Success in your Endeavours to make Peace among the Southern Indians, tho I fear the Northern Indians will not follow their Example; for at all the Albany Treaties as well as those held here, this has been constantly and earnestly recommended to them, and though they are reduced almost every Year to the last Extremity for Want of Provisions, owing to the Absence and Deaths of their young Men, yet they cannot be prevailed upon to give over these Rambles; whether it be owing to their insuperable Thirst for this sort of Military Glory, or to the artful Insinuations of the French, with a View that they may all be destroyed in time, I know not.

I have received repeated Accounts that the French have built a Fort at Boccalunce, a Place near the Head of Ohio and about one hundred and twenty Miles from Logs Town — and expect to hear of their march to that Town, but with what Views or with what Numbers I cannot learn for certain.

At the Instance of Andrew Montour, who left this Place a few Days since, I send You the enclosed Packquet, with three Belts of Wampum by the Post; and at the Request of Mr Weiser, who will be glad to serve your Government upon any Occasion, I am to desire You will please to send me a Copy of the Indian Deed executed at Lancaster, or an Extract of the descriptive Part of it, with the

marks

Marks and Names of all the Signers, that he may know and be enabled, in case of need, from that Conveyance to set the Indians Right, in case they should have forgot or mistaken the Bounds of their own Deed. I am

Sir

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
James Hamilton

Governor Dinwiddie.

Thomas Burny was dispatched Express from Ohio to the Governor of Virginia, with a Letter from the Half King, which Mr Shippen copied as Burny rode thro this Province in his Way to Williamsburg, and sent it to the Governor, and it was read as follows.

Our good Brother the Governor of Virginia.

We send You this by our Brother Mr Thomas Burny to acquaint You, that We your Brethren, together with the Head Men of the Six Nations, the Twightwees, Shawonese and Delawares were coming down to pay You a Visit, but were prevented by the Arrival here of four Men, Two Mingoes and Two Delawares, who informed Us that there were Three Hundred French Men and Ten Cannawangeroonas within Two Days Journey of this Place, and We do not know how soon they may come upon Us; therefore our Request to You is, that You would send out a Number of your People, our Brethren, to meet Us at the Forks of Mohongiala, and see what is the Reason of their coming; for We do not want the French to come amongst Us at all: but very much want our good Brothers the English to be with Us, to whom our Hearts are good, and shall ever continue to be so.
from your Loving Brothers - - - - - - - - - - - - - - The Half King
Monakatoolah
Logs Town
June 22d 1753. Thomas Burny

When the Governor informed the Council, that besides these Letters and Intelligence, Mr Peters had sent him an Account from Carlisle, where he was doing some Business for the Proprietaries, that he had seen Andrew Montour after his Return from Onondago; who told him that the Six Nations, (as well as he, Mr Montour, could learn from the Indians, tho there were but few at home whilst he was at Onondago) were against both English and French building Forts and selling Lands at Ohio, and desired they might both quit that Country, and only send a few Traders with Goods sufficient to supply the Wants of their Hunters: that they did not like the Virginians and Pennsylvanians making Treaties with these Indians, whom they called Hunters, and young and giddy Men and Children; that they were their Fathers, and if the English wanted any thing from these childish People, they must first speak to their Fathers. Mr Montour said further, that he was going a Second Time to Onondago, on Behalf of the Government of Virginia, and desired to know if any thing was to be carried from the Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr Peters thinking this a favourable Opportunity, desired him to deliver the following Message to the Council Brethren of the Six Nations. "The French have invaded your Lands on the Ohio
" and are building Forts there. The Indians of your Nations settled there, with the Delawares
" and Shawonese, Twightwees and Owendats are terrified, and desire our Assistance, which We are
" willing to afford them, but want first to know in what Manner You will desire We shall
" give them Assistance, and what You would chuse We should do to prevent the Country and Them
" from falling into the Hands of the French. Brethren, We desire You will speak plainly and
" fully on this Head, not knowing what to do till We hear from You."

The Governor said Mr Peters further told him he could not depend on any Accounts from Ohio, as there were none but Indian Traders to apply to for Information, who were

were too partial, ignorant and too much concerned for their own Interest to give true or intelligent accounts. That he believed the Traders discouraged the Indians from coming to Philadelphia, else they would have come, being often invited.

The Governor added that he thought the Message sent by Mr Peters of too much ... Importance to be committed to Mr Montour only; and therefore, not knowing what was best to be done, he had sent for Mr Weiser, and after conferring with him, had sent him Express to Onondago with the following Instructions. viz.

To enquire among the Six Nations, whether the Report that he had from Ohio, to wit, that the French were building Forts there was true, and whether They, the French had Leave from the Six Nations.

Whether the Six Nations are in Fear of being hurt by the French, if they dont comply with their Desires.

Whether it be true that the Six Nations in earnest require that the English Traders shall be removed from Ohio.

And upon the whole, how They, the Six Nations, stand at present as to the Chain of Friendship between Them and the English.

And to assure Them, that the Government of Pennsylvania will do all that can be in reason expected as to furnish Clothing and so forth, if the French should attack them the Six Nations.

Whether, in Case the Proceedings of the French be disagreable to the Six Nations, They intend to oppose them, and in what manner. And whether they expect any Assistance from this Government, and of what Sort.

Two Days after Mr Weiser was gone, Mr Montour came to Town from Onondago, and delivered to the Governor the following Answer to the Message delivered to him at Carlisle by Mr Peters.

A Message delivered the Thirty First Day of July 1753 to the Governor of Pennsylvania by Andrew Montour from the Indians at Onondago.

Present

	Cashwahutyonah	of Onondago
	Saghwareesa	of the same
	Cayangwarego	of the same
	Tahtahqueesa	Oneido
Another	Saghwareesa	Tuscarara.

Brother Onas.

Andrew Montour delivered us a Message, purporting, that You would be glad to know what kind of Assistance We desired You should give to our Indians at Ohio, in case they should be attacked by the French. Hear our Answer, which is the same that We have given to Asparagoah.

We thank You for the Notice You are pleased to take of those young Men, and for your kind Intentions towards them. They stand in need of your Advice, for they are a great Way from us. We on behalf of all the Indians, our Men, Women, Children entreat You will give them good Advice. It is an hunting Country they live in, and We would have it reserved for this Use only, and desire that no Settlements may be made there, tho You may trade there as much as You please, and so may the French. We love the English, and We love the French, and as You are at Peace with one another, do not disturb one another, if you fall out, make up your Matters among yourselves, You must ask the French what they intend to do, and endeavour to preserve Peace; We would not have You quarrel, but trade with us peaceably, one as well as another, but make no Settlements. If our Indians should be struck, it will be very kind to help them, it is better to help them than us, for We

are

are near. New York, and can be supplied easily from thence_ Col. Johnson, the Agent of that Government; has assured Us, We may always have what We want there, We expect him amongst Us soon, and can ask them for any thing for Ourselves; but our young Men at Ohio must have their Supply from You. We therefore heartily thank You for your Regards to Us, and our Hunters at Ohio, which We testify by

A String of Wampum.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 29th August 1753.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner, Richard Peters } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor received a Message from the Assembly by Two Members that the House was met according to Adjournment and ready to receive what He had to lay before them.

The Bill for Striking Twenty Thousand Pounds to be made Current and emitted on Loan. and for recmitting and continuing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province was read Paragraph by Paragraph, and a few Amendments of no Consequence made to it.

Then the Lords Justices Additional Instruction to Governor Thomas of the twenty first of August 1740 was read, and the following Clause in Consequence thereof was thought proper to be added to the Bill as an Amendment.

Whereupon the Governor under the Endorsement gave the following Permission:

"I being satisfied of the Truth of the Alligations in the Petition of the within mentioned Capt. Nery, do permit him to get his Vessel repaired in this Port as soon as conveniently may be, and in the mean time to land his Cargo into the King's Store under the Care of the Collector of his Majestie's Customs, until the same shall be re-shipped, save so much thereof as, upon the accounts of the said Capt. Nery's necessary charges of such Repairs, &ca., being laid before me, I shall order to be sold for defraying such Charges.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"PHILADELPHIA, 9th August, 1753."

Letters and Papers relating to Indian Affairs since the last Sitting of the Assembly.

A great Number of Battoes full of Soldiers passing by Oswego, the Officers of that Fort sent an account thereof to Coll Johnston, which he forwarded to Governor Clinton, who was so kind as to enclose the Intelligence to the Governor, and after reading the Officers Letters they were ordered to be entered, and Copies thereof immediately to be made and sent to Mr. Croghan at Ohio:

"OSWEGO, May 15th 1753.

"Sr:

"I beg leave to inform your Excellency that Yesterday pass'd this Place Thirty odd French Canoes, Part of an Army consisting of six Thousand French besides 500 Indians, commanded by Monsieur Morrin, designed for the River Ohio or Belle Reviere, which from what We can learn from a French Man who stopp'd here, as well as sundry accounts from the Indians, are to settle the Limits between us and them at Ohio, and that they lay claim to all the Lands descending or terminating in the great Lake, and that in case of opposition they are to support their claim by Force of Arms, and are to cause all the English, whether Traders or others, to quit those Parts; That the Commandant is invested with Power to build Forts and garrison them in such Places and in such manner as he judges most proper to secure their claim.

"Our Five Nations seem very uneasy and much exasperated at this unexpected Expedition of the French, and say they never will consent the French shall settle or build Forts at Ohio, as 'tis their Right and which they will never give over.

"Every thing in this Garrison is well, and as nothing further occurs beg leave to subscribe myself with all due Deference, Sr;

"Your Excellency's most dutiful humble Servant,

"HITCHEN HOLLAND."

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Holland, Commanding Officer at Oswego, to Governor Clinton.

"Oswego, May 15th 1753.

"Yesterday pass'd by here Thirty odd French Canoes, Part of an Army going to Belle Riviere to make good their claim there, and by a French Man who pass'd this also yesterday in his way to Cajocha give me the following account, which he said he learned from common Report in Canada, Viz^{t}: That the Army consisted of Six Thousand French commanded by Monsieur Marin, who is ordered to Ohio to settle the Limits between us and them; that they lay claim on all the Lands on any of the Rivers or Creeks descending or terminating in the great Lake; that if he meet with any opposition he is to make good his claim by Force of Arms, and to build Forts in such Places as he shall think most convenient to secure their Right; that one Fort is to be built at Kasanosiayogo (a carrying Place) and another at Diontaroga; they are also to oblige all the English they meet with, whether Traders or others, to evacuate the Place, as they look upon all we possess now as their undoubted Right, which they mean to support by Force of Arms; that this Expedition is agreeable to orders received from the Grand Monarque late in the Winter; that he particularly orders them that they molest not this Post at any rate, in Consideration of Cape Breton, but any other Post the English shall presume to approach or settle near where they claim they are to reduce, if not quitted immediately after warning given; That they expected a Declaration of War by the first vessels from France, which were not yet arrived, and was surprised when I told him we had as yet no Intelligence or Probability of a War. He also told me there were about 500 Indians of the Coghnawagas, Scenondidies, Onogonguas, Oroondoks, and Chenundies, who would not engage to go to War with the English, &^{ca}. on Ohio, but are employed at so much per Month to hunt for the Army. Our Five Nations are very uneasy, and many who were the first and principal Settlers at Swegatsey are running to their respective Villages and seem to have much the spirit of Resentment in them that the French shou'd offer to take Possession or settle and build Forts at Ohio without their consents as they look upon it as their Property, and many of them are now eager to take up the Hatchet, and if they were a little spirited and assisted by us would soon, with the assistance of their Allies, frustrate the scheme of the French Politicians in their intended Settlements, which if we tamely suffer we may bid adieu to all the Indians on the Continent, as they will be the Masters of them all, and the consequence will be a continual annoyance and Encroachment on our Frontiers, as there is no doubt but they will extend their Dominions in America as far as possible, and now seems the very crisis of time to gain the Indians or forever loose them. If I hear

any thing further concerning this Army, shall not fail to communicate it to you at all opportunities.

"B. S.

"NEW YORK."

"The preceding is a true copy of a paper mentioned in a Letter from Coll. Johnson to Governor Clinton (in which it was sent enclosed), to be a Copy of a Letter from Captain Benjamin Stoddard to Coll. Johnson.

"Examined by

"G. BANYAR, D. Sec'ry.

"Further Intelligence was sent by Governor Clinton, in his Letter of the eighteenth of June, Viz^{t}: Two Letters to Col. Johnston, one from Walter Butler at Fort William, and the Other from Arent Stephens at Schenectady, which are ordered to be entered:

"FORT WILLIAM, June 12, 1753.

"S^{r}:

"These with my humble Respects to you are to inform you that the Indians of this Castle have this Afternoon met in the Fort, and having received a Belt of Wampum have informed me of the affair as follows: Two Days ago News came from Onondago where they have received this News, with the Belt of Wampum from the French, in this Form:

"*Children*—

"I am now going by Oswego, and would not have you be any ways disturbed at it, as We are all French without any Indians and would have you be still, as we have no Design against any Indians. My design is to Ohio, and that to warn the English off from my Ground. We are so favourable to them, in civil Terms warning to remove three times off from my Ground, the which if they do not, We shall drive them by Force of Arms; they likewise informed Us that they understood the English intended to hold fast and keep Footing where they were, and he said they liked it very well, and was glad to hear that Proposal of the English Inhabitants, as the French was able to cut them in Pieces; this being directly drawn up, I thought proper to send it with Dispatch that you might take your own Sentiments upon it.

"I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

"WALTER BUTLER."

—

"SCHENECTADY, 13th June, 1753.

"S^{r}:

"This Day I received from the Five Nations of Indians a Belt of Wampum with a Message that I should forward it to your Ex-

cellency and Col. Johnson, which I here do with all imaginable Duty. The Wampum the French made a Speech with to the Five Nations at Onondago, which was to assure them that the French Governor had no Design to hurt his Children the Five Nations, but that his Army was going to take Possession of their Lands at Ohio, and hoped that the English would not dispute with them but leave the Land on their arrival there, otherwise they would take it by Force of Arms; the Five Nations begs to assure your Excellency that they have so great a Regard for the English that they send to your Excellency the same Belt which they received from the French that you may see they act with the greatest Truth, but desire your Excellency will return them the Belt again.

"The first Castle of Mohawk Indians are much displeased with the Conojohany Indians for going to New York before they knew whether it would be agreeable to your Excellency, for which reason they have not accompanied thither.

"I am, with the utmost Respect, Sir,

"Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

"ARENT STEVENS."

Two Letters from Governor Clinton of the twenty-fourth June and the seventh July were read and ordered to be entered:

"FLUSHING, on Long Island, 24th June, 1753.

"Sr.:

"I am just come up from New York, where I went to meet Hendrick the Sachim, and several other Indians of the first Mohawk Castle, who were full of Complaints and behaved in so insolent a manner, telling me (before the Council and several of the Assembly) that the chain was broke, and parted from me with several impudent Menaces, that I do not know if the French have not been tampering with our Six Nations. I have laid before the Assembly all that passed at the meeting, and advised to send up thro' all the Six Nations Two Men of some Influence with them in company with the Interpreter, and to give them all a general Invitation to an Interview at Albany, in order to prevent any Mischiefs that Fellow and the Rest of that Castle might occasion by his insolent Threatnings. I have as yet not heard of any that they have done, but much suspect the consequence of his Resentment.

"I am, with very great Sincerity,

"Your Honour's most obedient very humble Servant,

"G. CLINTON.

"GOVR. HAMILTON."

"Sr.:

"In your Letter of 22d Juue I observe that your Assembly have

voted a Sum to be distributed by your Honour to the Indians, but as no Application had been yet made to you by either the Six Nations or Those at Ohio for your Assistance, you think it best to defer it until you are informed by Them and the Council at Onondago what Species would be most acceptable to them.

"Upon the late Disturbances of the Indians here, the Council and Assembly have both joined in a Committee to recommend Col. Johnson to undertake the bringing them into Temper again, as he in their opinion was the only Person that could possibly bring it about by his Influence with them, and I have accordingly commissioned him for that Service. He intends to set out for Onondago some time next Month to call a Council of all the Six Nations at Onondago, therefore I take this Opportunity to inform you of it, that any application you may make to the Indians on those proposed Presents may not interfere or obstruct the said Meeting at Onondago.

"I am with great Truth,

"Your Honour's most obedient very humble Servant,

"G. CLINTON.

"Govr. Hamilton.

"Flushing, on Long Island, 7th July, 1753."

Some of our Indian Traders were taken Prisoners by a Party of Cognawago or Praying French Indians as they were trading with the Cuttawas, one hundred Miles from the Lower Shawonese Town on Ohio, and Stripp'd and plundered of their Goods and Skins and carried Prisoners to Montreal, from whence they sent a Letter to Mr. Saunders, Mayor of Albany, and he enclosed it to the Governor, which were both read and ordered to be entered:

"Albany, June 21st, 1753.

"May it please your Excellency:

"I have yesterday received a Letter from Messrs Alexander McGinty, Jabez and Jacob Evans, David Hendricks, William Powell, and Thomas Hyd, now Prisoners in Canada, whereof the Enclosed is a Copie, which I think my Duty to send to you as soon as possible, interim I will write and send them a Letter and acquaint them therein of my Proceedings, hope and doubt not but that you will with all Speed cause therein to be done what their case requires, and desire that you order the enclosed be delivered to Superscription. I receiv'd it under my cover and supose it to be from them or some one of them.

"I am with profound Respect,

"Your Excellency's

"Most humble and obedient Servant,

"ROBT. SANDERS.

"To Governor Hamilton."

"MONTREAL, June 9th, 1753.

"Loving and unacquainted Friends:

"These come to let you know that There are Six English Men of Us here in this Place that are taken Prisoners by the French Indians. We were taken from off the South Side of Allegheny River, about one hundred Miles, on the twenty-sixth of last January, and the Indians brought Four of Us along to this Place, and Two of Us they sold to a French Captain on the Road as We came; and when We came here to this Place the Indians thought to have sold Us to the French General, but he would not buy Us nor release Us from the Savages, so we live, Us Four, with the Savages still, but we do not know how long, for our Lives are in danger daily of being taken by them, and now the other Two Lads are sent down here, and them they have shut up in Prison, so We are all in a very poor state and can hear of no Remedy or Relief for Us; but we expect if this comes safe to your Hands you will be so compassionate as to use the best Endeavours You can to work our Deliverance from them, for our Lives seem bitter to Us whilst with them. We therefore recommend ourselves unto you, Dear Friends, as real objects of your Compassion, trusting You will do for Us, for here there is neither Mercy nor Pity to be shewn to us; and if you can do nothing for us, We beg of you send Word of our Condition to the Governors of Boston, York, and Philadelphia. We are all of Us from Lancaster County, in Pennsylvania, and were all Indian Traders. We have no further to write, but we depend upon your Goodness and live in the hopes that You will do for Us and remain your real Well Wishers and Friends whilst We are,

"ALEXANDER McGINTY,
"JABEZ EVANS,
"JACOB EVANS,
"DAVID HENDRICKS,
"WILLIAM POWEL,
"THOMAS HYD.

"To Mr. ROBERT SANDERS in Albany.

"P. S.—We understand a little by the Indians that they are a little afraid of having offended you, the Gentlemen of Albany; and we imagine if you would send Word to them by some of themselves to send us there to Albany, that they would be apt to do it if they durst for the Governor. Be so good as to write two Lines to me by some of the Indians, to let me know that you received my Letter.

"I remain Your humble Servant,
"ALEXANDER McGINTY."

The Council thinking the Case of these poor men deserved Com-

passion and Relief, the Governor wrote the following Answer to Mr. Sanders:

"PHILADELPHIA, July 28th, 1753.

"Sir:

"I have received the Favour of your Letter of the twenty-first of June last relating to the poor unfortunate Men, Alexander McGinty and others (who have been wrongfully taken and detained Prisoners in Canada), and am much obliged to you for your Care in transmitting the Account to me.

"As I am very desirous of obtaining the Release of these poor People, I have directed Mr. Weiser, our Province Interpreter, to wait on you as he passes through Albany, and to concert with you the proper Means of effecting it; and shall esteem myself obliged to comply with any Agreement He shall enter into with you or others upon that Head. I shall also take it as an additional Favour if You will be pleased to give him your Advice and Assistance upon the occasion, and am, Sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"ROBERT SANDERS, Esquire."

A Letter from the Governor of the sixth of May to Governor Dinwiddie, and his Answer of the twenty-first, and the Governor's Second Letter to him, were laid before the Board, read, approved, and ordered to be entered:

"PHILADELPHIA, 6th May, 1753.

"Sir:

"Happening to be from home when your Letter of the third of October came to hand, I could not return you an Answer by the Surveyor General, as I certainly should have done had I had the Pleasure of seeing him. I concur with you in Opinion that the Indian Traders are a very licentious People, and may have been guilty of many bad Practices; nor is it to be much wondered at since, Altho' we have Laws in this Government directing them to give Bond with Security for their good Behaviour, yet they constantly neglect to do it; nor can the Grand Juries in those remote Counties be prevailed on to find Bills of Indictment against them, tho' the Facts be ever so clearly proved. As soon as I received your Letter I forthwith applied myself to enquire after the Persons concerned in the Facts mentioned in the affidavits therein enclosed, but was informed they were gone to Allegheny, particularly Taffe and Callendar, and I believe they are not yet returned; but as they may be soon expected I have sent Copies of the Affidavits to the Prothonotary of Cumberland County, where they reside, with Directions to take their Examinations and send them to me, and they

shall be transmitted to you by the first Conveyance after I shall have received them; and I heartily offer you my Assistance to bring them and all others, such Evil Doers, to Justice.

"Immediately on Receit of the enclosed Letter from Governor Clinton, on the Instant I dispatched Two Messengers to Ohio to make known to our Traders and Indian Allies the Intelligence therein contained; One of them goes the Lower Way through your Government, the Other by way of Juniata, by which Means the account will be the sooner and more generally spread, and I am in hopes they may arrive time enough to give the Traders an Opportunity of securing their Persons and Effects.

"I presume you must have received from Capt Trent an account that Hostilities have been already begun by some Parties of the Ottawa Indians at Allegheny, and that some of our Traders have been taken and murdered and others plundered of their Goods, and that a large Body of French and their Indians was expected at Ohio, with intent, as it is said, to take Possession of the Country and effect the total Expulsion of the English; In which Case the Indians in Our Alliance will no longer be able to maintain their Independancy, but all must fall into the Hands of the French; nor can the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, expect long to preserve Peace in the Parts bordering on these Indian Countries. A Most unhappy Situation this Both for our Indian Allies and his Majestie's Subjects, and a Proceeding in direct Violation of Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of England and France, by which a mutual Right to a free and open Trade is firmly and clearly stipulated.

"Our Assembly being to sit on the twenty-first of this Month will give me an opportunity of communicating this Intelligence to them, and of expressing my own Sentiments of the Necessity of giving our Allies some immediate Assistance, and I doubt not but you will think something of the same kind ought to be done on the Part of your Colony; in the mean time I think it Necessary as soon as we are able to establish clear Facts with regard to these Proceedings, that the same being duly proved and authenticated should be transmitted to his Majestie's Ministers, in order to enable them to form a true Judgment of the Conduct of the French, and of its Consequences to the Independancy of the Six Nations, to the Right of a free and open Trade, and to the safety of the Lives and Properties of his Majestie's Subjects residing in North America.

"I should be well pleased to know whether it be intended by Your Colony to erect any kind of Fort on the Lands granted to the Ohio Company, and my Reason for desiring this Information is that I have received Directions from the Proprietors of Pennsylvania to enter into any reasonable measures to assist You in any Design of that Sort, only taking Your Acknowledgement that this Settlement shall not prejudice their Right to that Country, and further that I

may assure the Settlers they shall enjoy the Lands they bona fide settle on the common Quit Rent, and in all Things to endeavour to maintain a friendly and open Correspondence with you, as being a Gentlemen they have a great Regard for; And I the more readily obey their Commands in these several Particulars as they are perfectly agreeable to my own Sentiments and inclinations. I am,

"Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"Governor DINWIDDIE."

—

"WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia, May 21st, 1753.

"Sir:

"Yours of the sixth Currant I duly received, and have no doubt but you will do all in your Power in bringing to Justice any Persons guilty of such vile actions as those I formerly sent you affidavits of. The Indian Traders in general appear to me to be a set of abandoned Wretches; the many Complaints I have had from our own People and the Six Nations confirm me in this Opinion, and I wish they were properly regulated, prevented carrying the Quantities of Spirits among them, and that the Laws were properly put in Execution by obliging each Trader to give in proper Security for their behaviour.

"I thank you for the Copy of Mr. Johnson's Letter to Governor Clinton and of his Letter to you, the Contents thereof is confirmed by Mr. Montour who came here from the Six Nations; they are under great Fears and Apprehensions of the French Designs to settle the Ohio. I have sometime ago heard of their Robberies and Murders, and if they are allowed a peaceable Settlement on the Ohio I think the Consequences will be attended with the Ruin of our Trade with the Indians, and also in Time will be Destruction to all our Settlements on the Continent. The Indians of the Six Nations, &ca last year at Log's Town gave up these Lands to this Colony, with Liberty of settling a fixed Trade to supply them with necessaries and Leave to build Two Forts. I have wrote home on that Head, but as yet have no answer.

"What Pretensions of Right the French have I know not, but that of their Numbers they will make good a Settlement and build Forts in Violation of the Treaties subsisting between us and France. I call'd the Council to consult on this present Emergency, and we thought it proper to send an Express to South Carolina to the Governor, to endeavour to make Peace between the Creeks and Cherokees, and I shall send a Messenger to the Catawbas, Cherokees, and other Indian Nations in Friendship with us, to put them on their Guard. And we further think it would be absolutely necessary for

all the Colonies to join together in raising a proper Force to prevent the French settling on the Lands of the Ohio; in such case we shall be ready with our Quota, and I doubt not the Indians in Amity with us will readily join, but this cannot be done immediately.

"Pray let me know your opinion thereon, and how your People would relish such a Proposal. Do you think it proper that the Governor of New York should send to the Governor of Canada to know his Reasons, in the Time of Confirmed Peace with the French, of his sending an Army into the English Government to take the Lands granted to us by the Indians, and his People robbing and murdering the English Subjects? The Emperor of the Cherokees, his Empress, Son, and some of his Generals, were here last Fall, they were properly entertained and dismissed with considerable Presents. I have now an Account that some of the Mohocks, commonly called the Praying Indians, in the Interest of the French, met with him on his Return to his Country, scalped the Emperor, carried the Empress, Son, and Attendants Prisoners to Canada. Such cruelties are intolerable, and surely cannot meet with the Approbation of the Governor of Canada.

"I agree with you as soon as we can have the Facts properly cleared up, that immediate Notice should be sent home to the Ministry; yet an application to the Governor of Canada previous thereto I think absolutely necessary, if you think proper to write Governor Clinton thereon. There is a misfortune attending our Trade with the Indians which I have observed ever since Arrival, that the Traders from each Colony are jealous of one another, and seem entirely bent on the Support of their respective Colonie's Trade, with invidious Reflections against others, and that to the Indians, without considering themselves subjects to one and the same Prince; this, I conceive, has been of very great Prejudice to the British Interest with the different Nations of Indians, and wish some Method may be found out to restrain these People, and to keep the Trade in a more uniform and regular Manner.

"I have often mentioned to the Ohio Company Your Proprietors Inclinations to support their Settling the Lands granted them by his Majesty, for which they seemed to be very well pleased, and I shall be extremely glad to keep up an open and free Correspondence with you. I shall long to hear the Result of your Assembly on the present Situation of Affairs, and tho' many of your People from Religious Principles are peaceably enclined, yet they will not silently submit to the views they may have of their Posterity being under a French Arbitrary Government; and as the greatest number of your People are Germans, no doubt on this occasion they will with chearfulness exert themselves in defence of their Settlements, &c.

"I am extremely hurried and the Messenger waits for this Let-

ter, wherefore I hope you will excuse any Blunders may be in it; and believe me to be with all imaginable Regard and Esteem,

"Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"ROBT. DINWIDDIE.

"The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire."

—

"PHILADELPHIA, 2d August, 1753.

"Sir:

"Ever since I received your Letter of the twenty-first of May in answer to mine of the Sixth of that Month, I have waited with Impatience for some Satisfactory account of Indian Affairs, but have not been able to obtain any.

"But as it may be presumed that the Indians at Ohio, though dissolute and irregular, will not act but by Directions from Onondago, I have sent Mr. Weiser thither to learn how far that Council have been made acquainted with or given Countenance to the Proceedings of the French, and what Directions they have thereupon given to their People at Ohio, and, also, what Assistances they expect from the English on this occasion; for until these Things be fully known it is impossible for me to judge what to do. Mr. Weiser will have a fair opportunity of coming to the bottom of Matters with the Six Nations, as I expect he will reach Onondago at the time those Indians are assembled to treat with Col. Johnson in behalf of the Governor of New York. On his Return I shall take a Pleasure in imparting his News to you, and in giving you my Sentiments thereon; for I repeat my assurances to you that I entertain no Jealousies with respect to Virginia, but heartily wish to promote your Success by any means in my Power.

The Governors of New York have heretofore attempted to bring all the Colonies to act in a conjunct Body in Indian Affairs, but without Success; owing, I presume to their mutual and injudicious Jealousies of Each Other. Nor is this in my opinion likely ever to be effected unless the Ministry at home can fall on some expedient to compel it.

"The Principles, either real or pretended, of the Assembly of this Province will not permit them to act on such a joint Scheme as you mention, nor to do any thing of a Warlike Nature. Sometime ago I moved to them at the Instance of our Proprietaries the building a Strong Trading House somewhere near Ohio, and used all the Arguments in my Power to perswade them to it, but in vain; tho' the Proprietaries offered Four Hundred Pounds towards the Expence, and an Allowance of one Hundred Pounds per Annum towards the charge of Supporting it. Now, indeed, on my laying before them the several Accounts of the French Designs they have

voted Eight Hundred Pounds to be disposed of as I shall think proper; but I cannot allow myself to dispose of it till some application be first made by the Indians for Assistance, and till I am well assured of their real Friendship and hearty Good Will to the English.

"The common Interest does not only suffer for want of such Union, but also, as you justly observe, from the want of proper Regulations of the Indian Trade—a Matter worthy of the closest attention and speediest Reformation, and what has been pressingly recommended by me, tho' without Effect, to our Assembly.

"Whilst the Traders are Men of dissolute Lives, without Prudence or abilities, and whilst the Indians are perpetually kept under the Influence of strong Liquor, who of either sort can be trusted? And whilst the old way of doing Business by Deputations of Indians waiting on the several Governments in Places assigned for that Purpose is neglected and disregarded by the Indians (owing perhaps to the officiousness or self Interest of Traders thrusting themselves into the Carriage of Messages), what Intelligence can be depended on? How can the Behaviour or real Disposition of the Indians be known? or how can Presents be distributed so as to answer any publick Purpose?

"I could, therefore, wish it was recommended to the Indians at Ohio to observe a greater Regularity in their publick Transactions, and not to send Messages by private Hands but to send them by Two or Three or more, as the Case may require, of their own Body, with whom the several Governments may confer, and learn the true State of their Affairs.

"I wish your advices may induce the Ministry to take into Consideration the Pretensions of the French to the Lands on the Ohio and its Branches, as well as to an exclusive Right of trade in all the Countreys to which the French King lays Claim. All that I know of those Pretensions is from a Letter of Monsieur Lajonquiere, Governor of Canada, to Governor Clinton on the following occasion:

"Mr. Clinton having received Information in 1751 of the French building a Fort near the Falls of Niagara, and of their having taken Prisoners some of the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania who were trading with the Twightwees on the Miamis River, as they innocently thought they might in a time of confirmed Peace, sent a Gentleman of New York with a Letter of Complaint to Monsieur Lajonquiere, the French Governor, and in Return received an Answer from him justifying both the one and the other; of these Letters Mr. Clinton was kind enough to send me Copies, and as from these you may be able to form some Judgment of the French Pretensions, and likewise clearly see that it will answer no Purpose to write again to the Governor of Canada, I have enclosed you Copies of them.

"It may not be amiss further to acquaint you that Governor Clinton sent Copies of these Letters to the Secretaries of State, together with an account of some Leaden Plates taken by the Indians from the French who accompanied Monsieur Celoron in 1749, whereon were engraven Inscriptions containing pompous Claims in the Name of the French King to the Lands bordering on the Ohio. Several of these Plates were buried near the Banks of that River at proper distances by Celoron, who marched from its Heads to the mouth of Ouaback, as well for that purpose as to warn off the English, calling them Traitors and threatning to kill them if he should thereafter find them in those Parts. And the said Celoron likewise wrote me Two Letters, wherein he avows these Proceedings, and acquaints me that he acted by the Command of Monsieur De la Galissoniere, then Governor-in-Chief of Canada; Copies of which Letters I sent to the Proprietaries to be laid before the Ministry, but have never heard that much notice was taken of them.

"I heartily wish you Success in your endeavours to make Peace among the Southern Indians, tho' I fear the Northern Indians will not follow their Example; for at all the Albany Treaties as well as those held here, this has been constantly and earnestly recommended to them, and though they are reduced almost every year to the last extremity for want of Provisions owing to the Absences and Deaths of their young Men, yet they cannot be prevailed upon to give over these Rambles: whether it be owing to their insuperable Thirst for this sort of Military Glory, or to the Artful Insinuations of the French, with a view that they may all be destroyed in time, I know not.

"I have received repeated Accounts that the French have built a Fort at Boccalunce, a place near the head of Ohio, and about one hundred and Twenty miles from Log's Town, and expect to hear of their march to that Town, but with what Views or with what numbers I cannot learn for certain.

"At the Instance of Andrew Montour, who left this Place a few days since, I send you the enclosed Pacquet with three Belts of Wampum, by the Post; and at the Request of Mr. Weiser, who will be glad to serve your Government upon any occasion, I am to desire you will please to send me a Copy of the Indian Deed executed at Lancaster, or an Extract of the descriptive Part of it, with the marks and Names of all the signers, that he may know and be enabled in case of need from that Conveyance to set the Indians Right, in case they should have forgot or mistaken the Bounds of their own Deed.

"I am, Sir, Your most obedient and most Humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"GOVERNOR DINWIDDIE."

Thomas Burny was dispatched Express from Ohio to the Governor of Virginia, with a letter from the Half King, which Mr. Shippen copied as Burny rode thro' this Province in his way to Williamsburg, and sent it to the Governor and it was read as follows:

"Our Good Brother the Governor of Virginia—

"We send you this by our Brother, Mr. Thomas Burny, to acquaint you the we your Brethren, together with the Head Men of the Six Nations, the Twightwees, Shawonese, and Delawares, were coming down to pay you a visit, but were prevented by the Arrival here of four Men, Two Mingoes and Two Delawares, who informed Us that there were Three Hundred French Men and Ten Connewaugeroonas within Two Days' Journey of this Place, and we do not know how soon they may come upon Us; therefore our Request to you is, that you would send out a number of your People, our Brethren, to meet us at the Forks of Mohongialo, and see what is the Reason of their coming, for we do not want the French to come amongst Us at all, but very much want our good Brothers the English to be with us, to whom our Hearts are good and shall ever continue to be so.

"From your Loving Brothers * * * * * * * The Half King,
"MONAKATOOTAH.

"THOMAS BURNY.

"Logstown, June 22d, 1753."

Then the Governor informed the Council that besides these Letters and Intelligences Mr. Peters had sent him an Account from Carlisle, where he was doing some business for the Proprietaries, that he had seen Andrew Montour after his Return from Onondago, who told him that the Six Nations (as well as he, Mr. Montour, cou'd learn from the Indians, tho' there were but few at home whilst he was at Odondago) were against both English and French building Forts and setling Lands at Ohio, and desired they might both quit that Country, and only send a few Traders with Goods sufficient to supply the wants of their Hunters; that they did not like the Virginians and Pennsylvanians making Treaties with these Indians, whom they called Hunters, and young and giddy Men and Children; that they were their Fathers, and if the English wanted any thing from these childish People they must first speak to their Fathers. Mr. Montour said further, that he was going a Second Time to Onondago on Behalf of the Government of Virginia, and desired to know if any thing was to be carried from the Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Peters, thinking this a favourable Opportunity, desired him to deliver the following Message to the Council: Brethren of the Six Nations—"The French have invaded your Lands on the Ohio and are building Forts there. The Indians of

your Nations settled there, with the Delawares and Shawonese, Twightwees and Owendats, are terrified and desire our assistance, which we are willing to afford them but want first to know in what Manner You will desire We shall give them Assistance, and what You wou'd chuse We should do to prevent the Country and Them from falling into the Hands of the French. Brethren, We desire You will speak plainly and fully on this Head, not knowing what to do till we hear from You."

The Governor said Mr. Peters further told him he could not depend on any Accounts from Ohio, as there were none but Indian Traders to apply to for Information, who were too partial, ignorant, and too much concerned for their own Interest, to give true or intelligent Accounts. That he believed the Traders discouraged the Indians from coming to Philadelphia, else they would have come, being often invited.

The Governor added, that he thought the Message sent by Mr. Peters of too much Importance to be committed to Mr. Montour only; and, therefore, not knowing what was best to be done, he had sent for Mr. Weiser, and after conferring with him had sent him Express to Onondago with the following Instructions, Viz.:

"To enquire among the Six Nations whether the Report that We had from Ohio, to wit, that the French were building Forts there, was true, and whether They the French had Leave from the Six Nations?

"Whether the Six Nations are in Fear of being hurt by the French if they don't comply with their desires?

"Whether it be true that the Six Nations in earnest require that the English Traders shall be removed from Ohio?

"And upon the whole, how they the Six Nations stand at present as to the chain of Friendship between them and the English?

"And to Assure Them that the Government of Pennsylvania will do all that can be in reason expected as to furnish Cloathing, and so forth, if the French should attack them the Six Nations.

"Whether, in Case the Proceedings of the French be disagreeable to the Six Nations, They intend to oppose them, and in what Manner? And whether they expect any Assistance from this Government, and of what Sort?"

Two Days after Mr. Weiser was gone Mr. Montour came to Town from Onondago, and delivered to the Governor the following Answer to the Message delivered to him at Carlisle by Mr. Peters:

"A Message delivered the Thirty-First Day of July, 1753, to the

Governor of Pennsylvania by Andrew Montour from the Indians at Onondago:

"PRESENT:

"Cashwahutyonah, of Onondago.
"Saghwareesa, of the same.
"Cayangwarego, of the same.
"Tahtahqueesa, Oneido.
"Saghwareesa, Tuscorara.

"'Brother Onas:

"'Andrew Montour delivered Us a Message purporting that you would glad to know what kind of Assistance we desired you should give to our Indians at Ohio, in case they should be attacked by the French. Hear our answer, which is the same that we have given to Assaraqoah:

"'We thank you for the Notice you are pleased to take of those Young Men, and for your kind intentions towards them. They stand in need of your Advice, for they are a great way from Us. We, on behalf of all the Indians, our Men, Women, Children, entreat you will give them good advice. It is an hunting country they live in, and we would have it reserved for this use only, and desire that no Settlements may be made there, tho' you may trade there as much as you please, and so may the French. We love the English and we love the French, and as you are at Peace with one another do not disturb one another; if you fall out make up your Matters among Yourselves. You must ask the French what they intend to do, and endeavour to preserve Peace. We would not have you quarrel, but trade with us peaceably, one as well as another, but make no Settlements. If our Indians shou'd be struck it will be very kind to help them; it is better to help them than Us, for we are near New York and can be supplied easily from thence. Col. Johnson, the Agent of that Government, has assured Us We may always have what we want there; We expect him amongst Us soon, and can ask then for any thing for ourselves, but our young Men at Ohio must have their Supply from You. We, therefore, heartily thank you for your Regards to Us and our Hunters at Ohio, which we testify by

"'A String of Wampum.'"

A Letter from Governor Clinton to Governor Hamilton.

Sr

As I was just sending the enclosed to the Post office, Mr Weiser came to me, and made his Apology for his abrupt Departure for Albany, assuring me it was his ill State of Health that occasioned it, and hoped I would forgive him; upon which I have passed over the Affair, and shall take no more Notice of it; therefore I beg your Honour to excuse him. I must refer you to him for what Talk he had with the Indians and Colonel Johnson, who, I doubt not, will give a very good account of his Embassy; as soon as I hear what Progress he has made in securing them in our Alliance and Interest, I shall do myself the Pleasure to communicate the Result to your Honour and the neighbouring Governments, and am in great Hopes it will be of great Service to the Tranquility of all the Governments upon the Continent. I am with very great Truth

Your Honours
most humble
and most obedient Servant
G. Clinton

Flushing on Long Island
27th August 1753.

A Letter from Governor Clinton to Conrad Weiser Esquire.

New York 8th August 1753.

Mr Conrad Weiser

Your sudden Departure prevented my giving You, while here, any Directions on the Subject of Governor Hamilton's Letter of the 28th Ult., sent to me at Flushing enclosed in a Letter from You of the 2d Instant; in which Mr Hamilton acquaints me with your intended Journey to Onondago, and that You are to pay a strict Regard to the Directions I may give You.

I expect that by the time You will probably arrive at Coll Johnsons, he will be ready to set out for Onondago, and I think it proper that You should go in Company with him, and consult with him on the Matters You are charged with from your Government, that the same may not interfere with what he is to propose and transact with the Six Nations, on the Part of this Government: and therefore You are not to deliver any Message, or make any Application to the said Nations, upon Matters of a Publick Concern but with the Consent and Approbation of that ..... Gentleman, and in his Presence. I am Sr &c.

G. Clinton

A true Copy Exam.d By
Geo. Banyar Dep.y Secry.

And on the second of September. Mr Weiser returned from Albany and made the following Report of his Journey which with the above Letters and Intelligence from Governor Clinton were laid before the Assembly on the Fifth.

Journal of Conrad Weiser to the Mohocks Country.

1753. July 24th. Set out from my House in Heidleberg in Berks County, arrived in Philadelphia on the twenty sixth. Waited on his Honour the Governor and received my Instruction.

28th. Set out with the Stage Boat for Bordentown.

August 1st. Arrived in New York early in the Morning, being taken ill sent my Son Sammy with one Henry Vanden Ham to Flushing on Long Island to wait on Governor Clinton, and deliver Governor Hamilton's Letter to him, Governor Clinton being gone to the Plains

Plains, they left the Letter with his Lady, and returned the next Day.

Augt. 4th Went on Board an Albany Sloop one Jacob Sanshach Commander.

5th 6th 7th At Five o'Clock arrived in Albany, next Day in the morning delivered Governor Hamilton's Letter to the Mayor Mr Sanders, who thought proper to call the Comissioners of Indian Affairs to meet at four o'Clock in the Afternoon to concert Measures, to bring back the poor Prisoners from Canada belonging to Pennsylvania, taken in January last on the Waters of Ohio, the said Prisoners having wrote several Letters, praying his assistance for their Relief, which Letters Mr Sanders gave me to peruse.

Accordingly at four o'Clock the Commissioners met at the House of one Lottridge, and a French Indian Squaw was sent for, who had one of the Prisoners, to wit, Jabez Evans in her Family given to her instead of Degarihagen her Son or Relation who died two Years ago.

The Indian Woman's Name was Susanna Wife of one Thanyuchta, She being a noted Woman, and none of the Indians of that Country being in Albany but young Lads, She being asked how it came that those poor People were taken Prisoners in time of Peace, she made Answer, that some of the Caghnawage Warriors went to fight the Oyadachuchraono, and happened to meet some of them at some distance from their Country, accompanied by these White Men, who when they saw that the Caghnawagas would or had a mind to kill or take the Oyadachuchraons, they the English made Resistance, and wounded one of their Men with a Musquet Ball in his Arm; upon which they resolved to take the White People as well as the Indians and brought them away to Canada, leaving their Horses and Things upon the Spot, and when they came to Canada, they presented the said Prisoners to the Governor General, and told him how things happened; and that the Governor made Answer, he would have nothing to do with those Prisoners; upon which, they the Indians took them to their Towns, and three of them were given to an Indian living in Caghnawage, one to the Indians at Oswegatchy and two were imprisoned at Quebec, for what Reason She did not know.

The Commissioners told the Woman that they had received several Letters from these poor Prisoners, praying for Relief (this very Woman had brought one from Jabez Evans) and as they were taken in Time of Peace, they desired that they might be brought back again. That the Commissioners would make reasonable Satisfaction to those that had them in their Houses, and had used them kindly, if they would bring them over. The Commissioners sent a Belt of Wampum (which I did provide) to the Chief Man of Caghnawaga, called Anuchrahechty, to require his good Office for the Release of these Prisoners, which the Woman undertook faithfully to deliver. She being a very intelligible Woman, I desired Mr Sanders to give her a Piece of Eight to buy some Bread for her Return, which She received very thankfully; I served the Commissioners as Interpreter, because it was thought fit that my Name should not be mentioned, for fear that the Expectation of the Indians would rise too high, but the Woman asked me where I lived, because I could talk their Language so well, She wondered that I was never heard of; I told her I lived at Shohary and travelled up and down among the Indians and so forth. By Way of Discourse she informed, that the Conduct of those Indians that brought the English Prisoners, was not approved of at Caghnawaga, and that the Rest of the Indians were angry at those that took them, and in their Drunkenness would call them old Women, and Breakers of the Peace, and that it was a Shame to take People that had not offended and in time of Peace; that it appeared plain to the Indians that those Prisoners had done no Harm.

August. 9th Set out from Albany with a Schnechtady Waggon for the Mohocks Country.

10. Staid at Schnechtady it being a rainy Day, met Henry Peters the Chief of the Mohocks

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(he that made so much Noise in New York) in his Way to Stockbridge at the House of Arrant Stevens the Provincial Interpreter, whom I went to visit, and had some Talk with him about Indian Affairs.

August. 11. Hired a Man and Two Horses to carry me to the Mohocks Country, where I arrived the same Day, and was kindly received by Col. Johnson.

12. Abraham Canusta another Chief of Canajoharry arrived in his Way to Albany. We went together to the Mohocks Castle to attend the Publick Worship with the Indians. I met some more of the Chiefs, gave them an Invitation to come and see me at Col. Johnsons, to have some talk together about the News now stirring abroad everywhere.

13. With a String of Wampum . . I delivered my Message to the Chiefs of the Mohocks, to wit, Seth, Degarihogon, Hanadaharyon, Honadocharya and Hellinen, in the Presence of Col. Johnson. After about an Hours time they made Answer (Hinnidaharyon Speaker) that they were in the same Condition and laboured under the same Difficulties with their Brethren the English, that all what they could say was of Hearsay, though from good Authority, and that they believed it was too true, to wit, that the French passed Oswego with a very numerous Army of Men well armed, and some great Guns, and gave it to understand to the Six Nations, that they intend to take Possession of their Lands at Ohio, which Land they said did belong to them from old Times, and that they would build Strong Houses at the Carrying Places. Sonachy a Carrying Place, at one of the middle of the Carryeng Place and at Ohio where they take Water, and at Logstown, and so take Possession quite down till they met the French coming from below, and that they would give Warning once or twice to the English Traders on Ohio to remove; if they did, it was well, otherwise they would strike them. The same they would do to the Shawonese to remove or kill them. As to all the Rest of the Indians they would not meddle with them, if they behaved well and sat still, otherwise if they disputed the French's Right to the Land, and would appear to be offended with what the French was now doing, they the French would make Use of their Arms, that they made use of from the Beginning of times, that they still knew how to use them against the Indians, as well as in former times, and feared nothing.

That upon this the Senecas sent a Message to their Brother Col. Johnson to ask how long they had to live, and what was the Intention of the French. They thought the Coll must know, and begged earnestly to be informed how things were.

That the Coll sent three Belts of Wampum to let them know that it was that . . what he often had told them, that if they did not stand upon their Guard, and would now suffer the French to take Possession of Ohio, or build Strong Houses anywhere upon the Six Nations Land, it would be over with the Six Nations, and their Union would signify nothing more. That they must now stand up and shew that they are a People of Note or lose all &c.

This Message was to go to Canajoharry as well as through the Six Nations, but the Senecas stopped it, and sent their own Message to let the Canajoharrys know that they must sit still notwithstanding the French's Expedition.

They desired that this my Message might be delivered to the Six Nations at Onondago, and further Hanadaharyon said not.

Had some Hours Talk with the before named Abraham an old Acquaintance of mine, and is looked upon to be the most sincere Indian of that Nation. He told me by Way of Discourse, that the Six Nations were afraid of the French, because They the Indians being so divided and the French Alliance among the Indians so strong, that the Six Nations could not prevent the French in their Undertakings. That the English had lost Ground among the Indians in the Time of the last War. That also the English their Brethren should supply them with Ammunition

and

.....and Cloathing, they could not resist the French without a numerous Body of English Men that would and could fight. That the French were now about taking Possession of Ohio, against the Will of the Six Nations, but they could not resist. That he was well assured, that as soon as the French had Possession of Ohio and built Strong..... Houses there, they would send their Indian allies against the Southern Indians in League with the English, to wit, the Catawbas, Cherokees, Cawidas &c.a to force them the said Indians to sue for Peace, and to acknowledge Onontio for their Father, and so make himself Master of all the Indians and their Lands.

I was told the same by Ohanadaharyon another Chief of the Mohocks.

Coll. Johnson shewed me his Commission and Instruction which he had from the Governor of New York, under the Broad Seal of that Government, I judged thereby that he did not want my Company, because he never asked me to go with him, or proceed on my Journey - I had told him before that I had set out from Philadelphia to go to Onondago by Governor Hamiltons Order, but as he had such a Commission (having been informed by the Way) I thought my Journey to Onondago would be needless, he said he left it to me, but I perceived some Coolness in him as to my going. I thought it was best not to proceed any farther at this time but to return.

The Coll.a has been very friendly to me and entertained me and my Son very handsomely during my Stay and was open and free in all Discourses to me, and would have me to change now and then a Letter with him, and whenever I came to the Mohocks Country to make his House my Home, and offered to do all the Service to the Province of Pennsylvania and myself that he possibly could in Indian Affairs.

August 14th Took my Leave of Coll Johnson and arrived in Schnechtedy.

15. Arrived in Albany where I was informed that a Letter from his Excellency Governor Clinton to me was sent Yesterday to Schnechtedy after me by one Thomas Orman who happened to be the same Person that brought me just then to Albany in his Waggon, he was called to an account for it immediately, he said that the Letter must be in his Coat Pocket which he left at home, he promised to bring it to Albany the next Day early in the morning. I told him I would not pay him till he brought the Letter, but he did not bring it, it was judged that he lost it

18th. I left Albany, arrived in New York on the twenty third in the night.

24th. Waited on Edward Holland one of the Council, to know whether Governor Clinton was expected in Town. He did not know, I went to wait on Mr Kennedy for the same Purpose, who told me that his Excellency was very ill, and he Mr Kennedy would go to Flushing to morrow to see him, and would inform his Excellency of my return from the Mohawk's Country, and that he would be back again the same day.

25th. I waited on him again in the Evening, but Mr Kennedy told me that all the Horses and Chaises over the River were employed, and that he could get none, which prevented his going to Flushing.

26th. being Sunday.

27th. I went to Flushing on Long Island Seventeen miles from New York to wait on Governor Clinton, he happened to be from home but came in by one o'Clock. I paid him my compliments at his Door, he called me in and asked me how far I had been, and signified to me that it was a wrong Step in me to proceed to Albany before I had his Directions. I asked Pardon and told him my Reason why I proceeded, his Excellency said it was well, he did not disapprove so much of my Proceeding as of my Son's not staying for an Answer, his Excellency seemed well enough pleased with my Return, and of my not proceeding to Onondago, and was pleased to tell me, that he intended to be in New York next Wednesday, and would then have me to wait on him and take a Letter to Governor Hamilton and so dismissed me, but would have me stay and eat a Bit of Victuals first, and ordered his Attendance accordingly to get

it

.....it for me and my Companion; after Dinner I left Flushing and arrived in New York the same Evening.

Augt. 29th. His Excellency arrived in New York in the Evening.

30th. By seven o'Clock a Packet of Letters directed to Governor Hamilton was sent to my Lodging, by one of Governor Clinton's Attendance, who told my Landlord (I being gone to take a Walk and to inform myself if Governor Clinton came to Town last night) that his Excellency Governor Clinton wished me a good Journey to Pennsylvania, and desired to mention his Compliments to Governor Hamilton, and deliver their Packet of Letters to him. I being not altogether pleased with this Message, went about nine o' Clock to the Governor's House in the Fort, and one Mr Ashue went up to tell the Governor that I wanted to see him, and take my Leave of him. Mr. Ashue came down again, and told me that the Governor sent his Compliments to me and wished me a good Journey to Philadelphia, and desired I would mention his Compliments to Governor Hamilton. I left New York the same Day by Twelve o' Clock and arrived in Philadelphia on the second Day of September by Seven o' Clock in the Morning.

Conrad Weiser
Interpreter

Dated in Philadelphia
the 2d. September 1753.

P. S. Before I left Albany I desired the Favour of Mr Ogilvie the English Minister an acquaintance of mine, that if Governor Clinton's Letter to me directed should be sent back to Albany from Schnechtendy or the Mohawks Country to send it after me to New York or Philadelphia, which Mr Ogilvie accordingly did, and it was delivered to my Son by Mr Alexander Colden Deputy Post Master in New York.

[illegal] Licenses to the Petitioners accordingly

Post Meridiem.

Present His Excellency the Hon[ble] George Clinton
Wm Alexander Esqr Chambers
Wm Kennedy Mr Smith
Wm Livingston

His Excellency acquainted the Board that he proposed to
Daniel Horsmanden Esqr to be third Justice of the Supreme
of this Province, and to grant the said office during good
And his Excellency having desired the opinion and Advice of
Board thereupon. The Council advised his Excellency to grant
said office to the said Daniel Horsmanden Esqr during his good
Behaviour and thereupon it was ordered that Letters Patent be
accordingly prepared to pass under the great Seal of this Province

Dan[l] Esqr
Justice
Court

At a Council held at Fort George in the
City of New York the Eleventh Day of August
1753.

Present

His Excellency the Hon[ble] George Clinton Capt[n] Gen[l] &c
Wm Alexander } Wm Holland
Wm Kennedy } Wm Chambers
Wm Murray } Wm Smith

Letter from the Gov[r] of Pensylvania &c relating how that Government is like to be involved

His Excellency communicated to the Board a Letter from
Governor Hamilton of the 28th Ult[o] acquainting his Excellency,
that a new Deputation hath been sent to him, either from
Onas or the which he had some reason to expect and
not knowing the mind of the Assembly here with regard to the
Proceedings of the French in relation to the Western Indians
it was absolutely necessary, before he have set any part of
the Troops raised by the Assembly of that Government, to send Mr
Weiser to Onondaga in order to know from the Indians, what the
Intentions of the Six Nations are as to the regard the French
pay to them — Whether they can positively make reparation
for and do now apprehend them and if they do not
purpose them, whether they dislike him as Agent to go
to Onondaga, and if not what sort and whether they
expect a Guard or Assistance and of what nature from the Province
of New York — And that he was ordered by Mr Weiser to

wait

[illegible] and the next day sent [illegible]
[illegible] them in Council as on yesterday; but [illegible]
[illegible] the 4th Instant, before noticed was given [illegible]
[illegible] upon the Council advised his Excellency to send [illegible]
[illegible] Wraser not to proceed to Onondaga, till Col. Johnson [illegible]
[illegible] send to go in Company with him, to the end he may [illegible]
Col. Johnson on the Malice he is charged with from him [illegible]
that the same may not interfere with the Measures of this [illegible]
And that Mr. Wraser should not deliver any Message, or make [illegible]
Application to the Six Nations, upon Matters of a publick Concern
with the Consent and Approbation of Col. Johnson and in case
and least Mr. Wraser might be gone from Albany, that Copies of
Directions be sent to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, to be
by them there, or sent after him: and a Copy thereof to Col. Johnson

Advice being the March of French to Nio.

His Excellency communicated a Letter from Lieutenant Holland
of the 11th Inst., acquainting his Excellency that since his last Letter to him
concerning the Fleets of French Canoes passed Oswego, found to be
that a great number of French from Missisippi are to join them
on Nio, to build Forts and drive away the English from thence,
that the Indians say there are a great number of Indians and
Southern Indians on Nio to oppose the French.

Ordered that his Excellency to send a Copy of the said Letter
to Governor Hamilton.

Petition of Mr. Joseph Hunter a Spanish Negro to be restored to his Freedom and sent home as a free Subject of the King of Spain.

The Petition of Miguel Joseph Hunter, a Spanish Negro
claiming to be a free Subject of the King of Spain, praying to be
restored to his Liberty and sent home as a Freeborn
of Spain was recorded to the Board and read together
with the Affidavit and Certificate of his Freedom.

Ordered that the said Petition, Affidavit and Certificate be
referred to the Committee to whom the Petition of Antonio Vallis and
Alexander Joseph de la Cruz are referred by Order of the 28th Inst.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of
New York the tenth day of August 1756.

Present His Excellency the Hon. Major General Abercrombie Capt. Gen. &c.

Mr. Alexander
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Murray
Mr. Colden
Mr. Chambers
Mr. Smith

Mr. Colden Chairman of the Committee to whom the Petition of
Lambertus Lambert and Adam Hamilton praying Leave
Patent for two Tracts of Land in the County of Albany containing

three

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday, the 25th August, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, } Esquires.
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor received a Message from the Assembly by Two Members, that the House was met according to adjournment, and ready to receive what He had to lay before them.

The Bill for striking Twenty Thousand Pounds to be made Current and emitted on Loan, and for re-emitting and continuing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province, was read Paragraph by Paragraph, and a few Amendments of no consequence made to it.

Then the Lords Justices' additional Instruction to Governor Thomas of the twenty-first of August, 1740, was read, and the following clause in consequence thereof was thought proper to be added to the Bill as an amendment:

"*Provided* always, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that this Act or any Thing therein contained shall not take Effect, or be deemed, construed, or taken to have any Force or Effect until the same shall have received the Royal Approbation of his Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors."

And then the Bill was returned to the House with the following Message:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"In answer to your Message of the Twenty-fifth of May last, I now send you down the Bill entituled 'An Act for striking the Sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds to be made Current and emitted on Loan, and for re-emitting and continuing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province,' with some few amendments, to which I presume You can have no objection.

"I cannot, however, but acquaint you that in giving my assent to this Bill I have acted rather in compliance to your repeated Applications than that in my own Judgement I could think an Addition to our Currency at this Time absolutely necessary. I am in Hopes, nevertheless, that as the sum to be emitted is not exorbitant, it may be attended with no bad Consequences to the Province.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"PHILADELPHIA, August 29th, 1753."

The Sundry Letters and Papers entered in the last minute of Council relating to Indian Affairs were read, and the following Message sent to the House:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Since your Recess I have waited in almost daily Expectation of receiving such circumstantial Accounts of Indian Affairs, either by immediate application from themselves or by Information of the most intelligent among the Traders, as that in disposing of the money voted for Indian Services, I might best consult the Interest of the Province and fulfil the Intention of the Trust reposed in me.

"I am now to acquaint you that no Application hath been yet made to me for any Purpose whatever, either by the Indians at Onondago or Those at Ohio; nor have I received such well-grounded advices of their Wants or Distresses of any kind as to induce me to make use of the Credit you invested me with at Your last Sessions. But that I may be perfectly satisfied of the Minds of the Six Nations and of the true Situation of their Affairs, I dispatched Mr. Weiser the latter End of the last Month to the Onondago Country for Intelligence upon all such Points as may be necessary for me to know, intending to take my measures from the Advices he shall bring from thence.

"The Sum appropriated for a Present of Condolence to the Twightwees should have been long since laid out in Goods suitable to the Occasion and sent them; but it having been represented by all who came from the Westward that the French were on their March to Ohio, and had dispatched before them several Parties of their Indians, I thought the sending them under these Circumstances would be attended with too great a Risque of their falling into the Enemies Hands together with the Persons employed in transporting them through so large an extent of Country, being well assured that unless the Present be delivered to them in one of their own Towns it will be liable to great Embezzlement, as well as fall short of its intended Effect. When these difficulties are removed the Present shall be forthwith transmitted to them.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1753."

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor received from Governor Clinton the following Letters and Intelligence:

"FLUSHING, 26th August, 1753.

"Sr.:

"Being from home the second Instant when Mr. Weiser sent me

your Favour of the 28th July last, with one from himself excusing him from not coming Personally on Account of being very ill, On my Return (the Messenger not staying for my Answer) I immediately sent orders to detain him till the Tuesday following to appear at the Council Board that Day. But to my great Surprize when I came to Town; I heard that he had set out for Albany the Saturday before, upon which I asked the opinion of the Council, the Result of which I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed Copies.

"I should have answered your Letter sooner, but have not only been vastly hurried in Business, but have been very ill, and still continue to be greatly indisposed. I am, with very great Truth,

"Your Honour's most obedient and very humble Servant,

"G. CLINTON.

"26th August, 1753.

"The enclosed is a Copy of a Letter I received from the Commanding Officer at Oswego last night.

"Govr. HAMILTON."

"At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the eighth Day of August, 1753.

"PRESENT:

"His Excellency the Honourable GEORGE CLINTON, Capt. General, &^c.

"Mr. Alexander,	"Mr. Holland,
"Mr. Kennedy,	"Mr. Cambers,
"Mr. Murray,	"Mr. Smith.

"His Excellency communicated to the Board a Letter from Governor Hamilton of the 28th ultimo, acquainting his Excellency that as no Deputation hath been sent to him either from Onondago or Ohio (which he had some reason to expect), and not knowing the minds of the Six Nations with respect to the Proceedings of the French in Relation to the Western Indians, he thinks it absolutely necessary before he lays out any Part of the Money voted by the Assembly of that Government to send Mr. Weiser to Onondago, in order to know from themselves what the Sentiments of the Six Nations are with Regard to the French Proceedings, as whether they were previously made acquainted with them and do now approve them? And if they do not approve them, whether they dislike them so much as to give them any obstruction, And of what sort? And whether they expect any Assistance, and of what nature, from the Governments bordering on these Parts? And that he has ordered Mr. Weiser to wait on his Excellency, and to pay the strictest Regard to his Commands. And then his Excellency informed the Board that he received the said Letter at Flushing on the second Instant in the Evening, enclosed in a Letter from Mr. Weiser, and the next Day sent directions to Summon Mr. Weiser to attend him

in Council as on yesterday; but that Mr. Weiser went out of Town the fourth Instant before notice was given to him to attend. Whereupon the Council advised his Excellency to send Directions to Mr. Weiser not to proceed to Onondago till Col. Johnson sets out for that Place, and to go in company with him, to the end he may consult with Col. Johnson on the matters he is charged with from his Government, that the same may not interfere with the Proceedings of this Government; and that he, Mr. Weiser, should not deliver any Message or make any application to the Six Nations upon Matters of a publick Concern but with the Consent and Approbation of Col. Johnson, and in his Presence; and least Mr. Weiser might be gone from Albany that Copies of the said Directions be sent to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to be delivered to him there or sent after him, and a Copy thereof to Col. Johnson.

"A true Copy. Exam^{d} by

"GEO. BANYAR, Del. Con."

—

A Letter to Governor Clinton from the Commanding Officer at Oswego.

"OSWEGO, 1st August 1753.

"S^{r}:

"Since my last to your Excellency, has pass'd this fifty odd Canoes more, twenty of which were Indians who stopp'd here, chiefly Five Nations and Coghnawagas, who declared that tho' they were going in company with the French they were not to join them in their Scheme on Ohio, but were going to War againt the Southward Indians, but the Orondacks and Abanaikees were to join Monsr Marin, the French Commandant, on Ohio. I am with all dutiful Respect, S^{r}

"Your Excellency's most dutiful and obedient humble Servant.

"HITCHEN HOLLAND."

—

A Letter from Governor Clinton to Governor Hamilton.

"S^{r}:

"As I was just sending the enclosed to the Post Office Mr. Weiser came to me and made his apology for his abrupt Departure for Albany, assuring me it was his ill state of Health that occasioned it, and hoped I would forgive him; upon which I have passed over the affair and shall take no more Notice of it, therefore I beg your Honour to excuse him. I must refer you to him for what Talk he had with the Indians and Colonel Johnson, who I doubt not will give a very good account of his Embassy. As soon as I hear what

Progress he has made in securing them in our Alliance and Interest I shall do myself the Pleasure to communicate the Result to your Honour and the neighboring Governments, and am in great Hopes it will be of great service to the Tranquility of all the Governments upon the Continent. I am with very great Truth,

"Your Honour's most humble and most obedient Servant.

"G. CLINTON.

"FLUSHING, on Long Island, 27th August 1753."

—

A Letter from Governor Clinton to Conrad Weiser, Esquire.

"NEW YORK, 8th August, 1753.

"Mr. Conrad Weiser:

"Your sudden Departure prevented my giving you, while here, any Directions on the subject of Governor Hamilton's Letter of the 28 Ult^o^ sent to me at Flushing enclosed in a Letter from you of the 2 Instant, in which Mr. Hamilton acquaints me with your intended Journey to Onondago, and that you are to pay a strict Regard to the Directions I may give you."

"I expect that by the time you will probably arrive at Col. Johnson's, he will be ready to set out for Onondago, and I think it proper that You should go in Company with him, and consult with him on the Matters You are charged with from your Government, that the same may not interfere with what he is to propose and transact with the Six Nations on the Part of this Government; and, therefore, you are not to deliver any Message or make any Application to the said Nations upon Matters of a Publick Concern but with the Consent and Approbation of that Gentleman, and in his Presence. I am, Sir, &^ca.^"

"G. CLINTON.

"A true Copy Exam^d.^ by

"GEO. BANYAR, D. Sec'ry."

And on the second of September Mr. Weiser returned from Albany and made the following Report of his Journey, which, with the above Letters and Intelligence from Governor Clinton, were laid before the Assembly on the Fifth:

"*Journal of Conrad Weiser to the Mohocks' Country:*

"July 24th, 1753.—Set out from my House in Heidleberg in Berks County—arrived in Philadelphia.

"On the twenty-sixth.—Waited on his Honour the Governor and received my Instruction.

"28th.—Set out with the Stage Boat for Bordentown.

"August 1st.—Arrived in New York early in the Morning, being taken ill sent my Son Sammy with one Henry Vanden Ham to Flushing on Long Island to wait on Governor Clinton and deliver Governor Hamilton's Letter to him. Governor Clinton being gone to the Plains, they left the Letter with his Lady and returned the next Day.

"Augt 4th.—Went on Board an Albany Sloop, one Jacob Shanshack Commander.

7th.—At Five o'clock arrived in Albany—next Day, in the morning, delivered Governor Hamilton's Letter to the Mayor, Mr. Sanders, who thought proper to call the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to meet at four o'clock in the Afternoon, to concert Measures to bring back the poor Prisoners from Canada belonging to Pennsylvania, taken in January last on the Waters of Ohio, the said Prisoners having wrote several Letters praying his Assistance for their Relief, which Letters Mr. Sanders gave me to peruse.

"Accordingly at four o'clock the Commissioners met at the House of one Lottridge, and a French Indian Squaw was sent for, who had one of the Prisoners, to wit, Jabez Evans, in her Family, given to her instead of Degarihogon, her Son or Relation, who died two years ago.

"The Indian Woman's Name was Susanna, Wife of one Thanyuchta. She being a noted Woman, and none of the Indians of that Country being in Albany but young Lads, She being asked how it came that those poor People were taken Prisoners in time of Peace, she made Answer that some of the Caghnawaga Warriors went to fight the Oyadackuchraono, and happened to meet some of them at some distance from their Country, accompanied by these White Men, who when they saw that the Caghnawagas would or had a mind to kill or take the Oyadackuchraono, they the English made Resistance, and wounded one of their Men with a Musquet Ball in his Arm, upon which they resolved to take the White People as well as the Indians, and brought them away to Canada, leaving their Horses and Things upon the Spot; and when they came to Canada they presented the said Prisoners to the Governor General, and told him how things happened, and that the Governor made Answer he would have nothing to do with those Prisoners, upon which they, the Indians, took them to their Towns, and three of them were given to an Indian living in Caghnawaga, one to the Indians at Canassatego, and two were imprisoned at Quebec, for what Reason She did not know.

"The Commissioners told the Woman that they had received several Letters from these poor Prisoners praying for Relief (this very Woman had brought one from Jabez Evans), and as they were taken in time of Peace they desired that they might be brought back again; That the Commissioners would make reasonable Satisfaction to those that had them in their Houses and had used them

kindly if they would bring them over. The Commissioners sent a Belt of Wampum (which I did provide) to the Chief Men of Caghnawaga, called Anuchrakechty, to require his good office for the Release of these Prisoners, which the Woman undertook faithfully to deliver; she being a very intelligible Woman I desired Mr. Sanders to give her a Piece of Eight to buy some Bread for her Return, which She received very thankfully. I served the Commissioners as Interpreter, because it was thought fit that my Name should not be mentioned for fear that the Expectation of the Indians would rise too high; but the Woman asked me where I lived, because I could talk their Language so well, she wondered that I was never heard of. I told her I lived at Shohary and travelled up and down among the Indians, and so forth. By Way of Discourse she informed that the Conduct of those Indians that brought the English Prisoners was not approved of at Caghnawaga, and that the Rest of the Indians were angry at those that took them, and in their Drunkenness would call them old women and Breakers of the Peace, and that it was a Shame to take People that had not offended and in time of Peace, that it appeared plain to the Indians that those Prisoners had done no Harm.

"August 9th.—Set out from Albany with a Schnechtady Waggon for the Mohock's Country.

"10th.—Staid at Schnechtady, it being a rainy Day—met Henry Peters, the Chief of the Mohocks (he that made so much Noise in New York), in his way to Stockbridge, at the House of Arrant Stevens the Provincial Interpreter, whom I went to visit and had some Talk with him about Indian Affairs.

"August 11th.—Hired a Man and Two Horses to carry me to the Mohock's Country, where I arrived the same Day and was kindly received by Col. Johnson.

"12th.—Abraham Canusta, another Chief of Canajohary, arrived in his way to Albany. We went together to the Mohock's Castle to attend the Publick Worship with the Indians. I met some more of the Chiefs—gave them an Invitation to come and see me at Col. Johnson's to have some talk together about the News now stirring abroad every where.

"13th.—With a String of Wampum, I delivered my Message to the Chiefs of the Mohocks, to wit: Seth Degarihogan, Kanadakayon, Konadochary, and Kellian, in the Presence of Col. Johnson. After about an Hour's time they made answer (Kanadakayon Speaker) that they were in the same Condition and laboured under the same Difficulties with their Brethren the English; that all what they could say was of Hearsay, though from good Authority, and that they believed it was too true, to wit: that the French passed Oswego with a very numerous Army of Men well armed and some great Guns, and gave it to understand to the Six Nations that they intend to take Possession of their Lands at Ohio, which Land they

said did belong to them from old Times, and that they would build Strong Houses at the Carrying Places, Jonasky a Carrying Place, Attoniat the Middle of the Carrying Place, and at Ohio, where they take Water, and at Logstown, and so take Possession quite down till they met the French coming from below, and that they would give Warning once or twice to the English Traders on Ohio to remove; if they did it was well, otherwise they would strike them. The same they would do to the Shawonese to remove or kill them. As to all the Rest of the Indians they would not meddle with them if they behaved well and sat still; otherwise, if they disputed the French's Right to the Land, and would appear to be offended with what the French was now a-doing, they the French would make use of their Arms that they made use of from the Beginning of times, that they still knew how to use them against the Indians as well as in former times, and feared nothing.

"That upon this the Senecas sent a Message to their Brother Col. Johnson to ask how long they had to live, and what was the Intention of the French. They thought the Coll. must know, and begged earnestly to be informed how things were. That the Coll. sent three Belts of Wampum to let them know that it was that what he often had told them, that if they did not stand upon their Guard and would now suffer the French to take Possession of Ohio or build Strong Houses any where upon the Six Nations' Land, it would be over with the Six Nations, and their Union would signify nothing more. That they must now stand up and shew that they are a People of Note, or lose all, &c. This Message was to go to Canayichagy, as well as through the Six Nations, but the Senecas stopped it, and sent their own Message to let the Canayiahagons know that they must sit still, notwithstanding the French's Expedition.

"They desired that this my Message might be delivered to the Six Nations at Onondago, and further Kanadakyon said not.

"Had some Hours' Talk with the before-named Abraham, an old Acquaintance of mine, and is looked upon to be the most sincere Indian of that Nation. He told me by Way of Discourse that the Six Nations were afraid of the French, because They the Indians being so divided and the French Alliance among the Indians so strong, that the Six Nations could not prevent the French in their Undertakings. That the English had lost Ground among the Indians in the Time of the last War. That altho' the English their Brethren shou'd supply them with Amunition and cloathing, they could not resist the French without a numerous Body of English Men that would and could fight. That the French were now about taking Possession of Ohio against the Will of the Six Nations, but they could not resist. That he was well assured that as soon as the French had Possession of Ohio and built Strong Houses there, they would send their Indian Allies against the

Southern Indians in League with the English, to wit, the Catawbas, Cherokees, Cawidas, &c. to force them the said Indians to sue for Peace, and to acknowledge Onontio for their Father, and so make himself Master of all the Indians and their Lands.

"I was told the same by Kanadakayon, another Chief of the Mohocks.

"Coll. Johnson shewed me his Commission and Instruction, which he had from the Governor of New York under the Broad Seal of that Government. I judged thereby that he did not want my Company, because he never asked me to go with him, or proceed on my Journey. I had told him before that I had set out from Philadelphia to go to Onondago by Governor Hamilton's Order, but as he had such a Commission (having been informed by the Way) I thought my Journey to Onondago would be needless. He said he left it to me, but I perceived some Coolness in him as to my going; I thought it was best not to proceed any further at this time, but to return.

"The Coll. has been very kind to me, and entertained me and my Son very handsomely during my Stay, and was open and free in all Discourses to me, and would have me to change now and then a Letter with him, and whenever I came to the Mohocks Country to make his House my Home, and offered to do all the Service to the Province of Pennsylvania and myself that he possibly could in Indians Affairs.

"August 14th.—Took my Leave of Col. Johnson and arrived in Schnecktedy.

"15th.—Arrived in Albany, where I was informed that a Letter from his Excellency Governor Clinton to me was sent Yesterday to Schnecktedy after me by one Thomas Orman, who happened to be the same Person that brought me just then to Albany in his Waggon; he was called to an account for it immediately, he said that the Letter must be in his Coat Pocket, which he left at home; he promised to bring it to Albany the next Day early in the morning; I told him I would not pay him till he brought the Letter, but he did not bring it, it was judged that he lost it.

"18th.—I left Albany, arrived in New York on the twenty-third in the Night.

"24th.—Waited on Edward Holland, one of the Council, to know whether Governor Clinton was expected in Town. He did not know. I went to wait on Mr. Kennedy for the same Purpose, who told me that his Excellency was very ill, and he, Mr. Kennedy, would go to Flushing to-morrow to see him, and would inform his Excellency of my Return from the Mohowk's Country, and that he would be back again the same day.

"25th.—I waited on him again in the Evening, but Mr. Kennedy told me that all the Horses and Chairs over the River were

employed and that he could get none, which prevented his going to Flushing.

"26th.—Being Sunday.

"27th.—I went to Flushing, on Long Island, seventeen Miles from New York, to wait on Governor Clinton—he happened to be from home but came in by one o'Clock. I paid him my Compliments at his Door—he called me in and asked me how far I had been, and signified to me that it was a wrong Step in me to proceed to Albany before I had his Directions. I asked Pardon and told him my Reason why I proceeded. His Excellency said it was well, he did not disapprove so much of my Proceeding as of my Son's not staying for an Answer. His Excellency seemed well enough pleased with my Return, and of my not proceeding to Onondago, and was pleased to tell me that he intended to be in New York next Wednesday, and would then have me to wait on him and take a Letter to Governor Hamilton, and so dismissed me, but would have me stay and eat a Bit of Victuals first, and ordered his Attendance accordingly to get it for me and my Companion. After Dinner I left Flushing and arrived in New York the same Evening.

"Augt 29th.—His Excellency arrived in New York in the Evening.

"30th.—By seven o'Clock a Packet of Letters directed to Governor Hamilton was sent to my Lodging by one of Governor Clinton's Attendance, who told my Landlord (I being gone to take a Walk and to inform myself if Governor Clinton came to Town last night) that his Excellency Governor Clinton wished me a good Journey to Pennsylvania, and desired to mention his Compliments to Governor Hamilton and deliver that Packet of Letters to him. I being not altogether pleased with this Message, went about nine o'Clock to the Governor's House in the Fort, and one Mr. Askue went up to tell the Governor that I wanted to see him and take my leave of him. Mr. Askue came down again and told me that the Governor sent his Compliments to me and wished me a good Journey to Philadelphia, and desired I would mention his Compliments to Governor Hamilton. I left New York the same Day by Twelve o'clock and arrived in Philadelphia on the second Day of September by Seven o'clock in the Morning.

"CONRAD WEISER, Interpreter.

"Dated in Philadelphia the 2d September, 1753.

"P. S—Before I left Albany I desired the Favour of Mr. Ogilvie the English Minister, an Acquaintance of mine, that if Governor Clinton's Letter to me directed should be sent back to Albany from Schnechtendy or the Mohawk's Country, to send it after me to New York or Philadelphia, which Mr. Ogilvie accordingly did, and it was delivered to my Son by Mr. Alexander Colden, Deputy Post Master in New York."

And on the said Fifth of September the Governor received from the House by Two Members the following Message with the Paper Money Bill:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it Please the Governor:

"Upon receiving a Message from the Governor of the Twenty-Ninth of August last, with some few amendments to the Bill for Striking Twenty Thousand Pounds to be added to the present Currency of this Province, which the Governor is pleased to acknowledge is not an exorbitant Sum, and to which Amendments he presumed we could have no Objection, We were in hopes that the repeated applications of this and our preceding Assemblies had induced him at length to give his Assent to the Bill upon such Terms as the House might comply with consistent with their Honor and the Trust reposed in them by their Constituents. But We are under the Necessity of assuring the Governor the Clause proposed to be added to that Bill is so far from being free from Objections that we apprehend it to be destructive of the Liberties granted to the People of this Province by the Royal and Provincial Charters, and Injurious to the Proprietaries Rights, and as such we have unanimously resolved it upon the Report of a Committee of this House, to whose Care we had also recommended the Examination of our Laws, a considerable Number of which were enacted under the immediate Powers of the Crown; and We are well assured there has never been one single Instance of the Passing of any Law under the Restrictions now contended for by the Governor from the first Settlement of our Province to this Day. This has led Us into an Enquiry why so dangerous an Experiment should be now pressed upon Us, as we conceive, without the least apparent Necessity.

"The Governor, it is true, has been pleased to inform Us that it is founded upon an Instruction from the Lords Justices to the late Governor, but We entreat he would consider how far an additional Instruction dated in 1740, expressly directed to a former Governor, and which in its own Nature appears temporary and the Ends long since answered, can be binding upon him.

"That tho' it was directed to a Governor of this Province it neither did nor could suit our Circumstances either at that time or any other Time before or since; that it was temporary, and that the ends proposed by that Instruction have been answered, appear very clear to Us when We consider that the effectual putting in Execution the Act of the Sixth of Queen Ann for ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in America, the various and illegal Currencies introduced in several of the Colonies, the miserable Defection from that Act, as well as the respective Acts by which such Currencies were originally issued, the Discouragement it brought on the Commerce of Great Britain, the Confusion in Dealings, and the

Lessening of Credit in those Parts, are the Foundations both of the Address of the House of Commons to the King, and in Pursuance of that Address of the additional Instruction to which the Governor is pleased to refer.

"That this could never suit our Province at any Period since the Emission of our Bills of Credit must be very apparent to the Governor himself, and is most clearly demonstrable from the Dates of the Address of the House of Commons, and additional Instruction with the Report of the Board of Trade and Royal Assent to the Act for emitting the largest Sum of Bills of Credit that had ever been current among Us.

"The address of the House of Commons we find to be on the 25th of April 1740, the additional Instruction on the 21st of August following, founded upon that address, and about the same time, to wit, on the 16th Day of April 1740, the Lords of Trade upon the Act for the more effectual preserving the Credit of our Paper Money, &c., and the Act for reprinting, exchanging, and re-emitting all the Bills of Credit and for striking the further Sum of Eleven Thousand one Hundred and Ten Pounds Five Shillings, &c., report 'That as these Acts relate to Paper Money they took the Sense of the Merchants trading to that Province upon them, who were of opinion that they were not only reasonable but likewise necessary for carrying on the Commerce of that Country,' and in Pursuance of that Report, on the 12th Day of May, 1740, the King was graciously pleased to confirm those Acts in a full Council.

"If, then, the Governor will be pleased to compare the Dates of the Report of the Board of Trade with the address of the House of Commons, the confirmation of our Paper Money Acts and the Lords Justices' Instruction, we make no Doubt He must be sensible that Bills of Credit emitted in Vertue of Laws, reported to be not only reasonable but the Sum itself so emitted necessary for carrying on the Commerce of the Country, cannot possibly agree with Bills of Credit illegally issued, by means whereof the Trade of Great Britain is discouraged, confusion in Dealings introduced, and all Credit lessened, and in consequence the Instruction or the address of the House of Commons could not possibly suit the Circumstances of this Province at that time.

"To evidence this more clearly, if that can be, the Report of the Board of Trade to the House of Commons the Twenty Frst of January, 1740, sets forth, that in Pursuance of the address above mentioned, on the 25th of April preceding his Majesty had been pleased to direct them to prepare in order to lay before the then Sessions of Parliament an account of the Tenor and amount of the Bills of Credit which has been issued in the several British Colonies, &c. Whereupon they did immediately send circular Letters to all the Governors of his Majestie's Plantations in America, reciting the said

address and directing them forthwith to prepare and transmit the several Accounts therein required, as by a Copy of one of the said circular Letters which they had thereunto annexed would more fully appear; from whence it is unquestionably clear that the Lords of Trade formed one circular Letter to be sent thro' all the Colonies however differently circumstanced, and this nearly in the Terms both of the Instruction of the Lords Justices and of the address of that Honourable House on the 25th of April preceding, altho' at the same time they acknowledge that being destitute of proper Information it could not be expected they should be able to lay before the House an adequate Remedy for the Evils complained of, and the rather because the Circumstances of the several Provinces being various and very different, each Province might require a distinct Consideration. But they proceed to say, being desirous as far as in them lay to comply with the Intentions of the House, they would humbly propose that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to repeat his Orders to his Governors of the Plantations not to give their assent for the future to any Bill or Bills for the issuing or re-issuing of Paper Money in any of their respective Governments, without a Clause be inserted in such Act declaring that the same shall not take Effect until the said Act shall be approved by his Majesty, and then add, 'We hope these Propositions for reducing and discharging the Paper Currency in the Plantations may have a good Effect in those Governments which are held by immediate Commission under his Majesty, but We are very doubtful whether they will produce the like Effect in the Charter Governments, who do apprehend themselves by their particular Charters and Constitutions to be very little dependant upon the Crown, and for that reason seldom pay that Obedience to his Majestie's Orders which might reasonably be expected from them.'

"That the Board of Trade should consider and report this to the House of Commons as a doubtful expedient; that a Bill to enforce the Orders and Instructions of the Crown in America should have been since repeatedly brought into the House, and tho' supported by Members of great Weight and Influence at Length rejected by the Justice of a British Parliament; that the Governor himself should have represented this very Bill to the Assembly of this Province as a Bill he took for granted they were all sensible to be of a mischevious Tendency, and would give their Agent full Instructions to oppose should it become necessary; that the Honourable Proprietors had labored indefatigably and with Success to avert the Mischiefs threatned this Province from the Passing of that Bill, and had it in Command from them to assure that Assembly of their Assistance upon all future Occasions wherein the Welfare and Happiness of the People of this Province might be concerned; and that this should be so in the Year 1749, and nevertheless that the Governour should be now pleased without any apparent Necessity

to contend for the proposed Amendment, we own we are at a Loss to understand.

"That the Instruction was designed as a temporary Expedient we think will appear from the Report of the Board of Trade on the Twenty-first of January, 1740, above mentioned, five Months after the Date of the additional Instruction from the Lords Justices, at which Time that Board had not received Returns in Answer to their circular Letters from any of his Majestie's Governors on that Subject, except only from the Lieutenant Governor of New York. In this Uncertainty, destitute as they report of proper Information, they propose that his Majesty would be pleased to repeat his Orders to his Governors of Plantations not to give their Assent to any Paper Money Bills for the future without the Clause as above; but notwithstanding this was addressed to the House of Commons at the next Sessions after the Date of the additional Instruction to Governor Thomas, which had taken its Rise from an Address of that Honourable House in their preceding Sessions, we cannot learn, and have good Reason to believe the Crown has never been pleased to repeat those Orders at least to the Governors of this Province.

"That the ends proposed by that additional Instruction have been answered by the full Examination of all the States of Bills of Credit in the American Plantations by the Parliament, and an Act in Pursuance of that Enquiry passed in the Year 1751, appears clear to Us from the Report of our Committee; and that since the passing of that Act we are left in the full Possession of our Rights in Regard to a Paper Currency, we doubt not the Governor will concur with the Sentiments of this House.

"The Governor, long since the Date of that Instruction, has received a Commission from our Proprietaries, with the Approbation of the Crown, and we hope and presume he is at full Liberty to pass all our acts upon the terms granted us by the Royal and Provincial Charters; and as the additional Instruction upon which the Governor has been pleased to ground his amendment proposed to our Bill, appears long since to have answered the ends proposed, we hope the Governor will think that neither himself or the Freemen of this Province are at this time at all concerned therein, and will not put us under the disagreeable Necessity of examining the Validity of that Instruction, but that he will be now pleased to comply with the general Voice of the People, and the repeated unanimous Applications of their Representatives, in granting them and the Trade of this Province this seasonable Relief, by giving his assent to the Bill as it now stands.

"Sign'd by order of the House,

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"September 5th, 1753."

To which the Governor made the following Answer, and returned the Paper Money Bill:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"When I sent down the Bill for striking Twenty Thousand Pounds to be made current and emitted on Loan, and for re-emitting and continuing the Currency of the Bills of Credit of this Province, I had not the least apprehension that the amendments by me proposed could have rendered it inconsistent with the Honour of the House or of the Trust reposed in them by their Constituents to have excepted it, especially as on inspecting the Journals of your House of the Year 1746, I find that when the same Instruction in a Case of the like kind was then urged upon the Assembly by the late Governor, they were so far from disputing that they appear clearly to have admitted the Validity of it in ordinary Cases, and at that time only hoped the then Governor on reconsidering the Royal Instruction might think himself at Liberty to give his Assent to a Bill for striking a further Sum of Money in Bills of Credit, when any extraordinary Emergency required it. Hence it seems plain that they did not then think his Majestie's Instructions, founded on an Address of the House of Commons, either illegal or temporary, or that it was destructive of the Liberties granted to the People of this Province; otherwise, in Duty to their constituents they would undoubtedly have represented it in the Light You now do. If these, then, were the Sentiments of both Governor & Assembly at that Time, and if they would not venture upon an Emission even of so small a Sum as Five Thousand Pounds in a case of so real Emergency as the Expedition against Canada, without immediately providing to sink it by a Tax in a short space of Time, to what Purpose is it insinuated as if I was the first to press so dangerous an Experiment without the least apparent necessity, when in the course of your Enquiries upon this subject the Transaction of the Year 1746 must needs have been well known to you?

"That there has not been an Instance of passing any Law in this Province under the Restrictions contained in the Amendment may be very true; but I cannot think any thing further is to be inferred from thence than that no such Instruction was ever sent to the Governors of this Province before the Year 1740; otherwise it is reasonable to conclude they would have paid the same dutiful obedience to it as was done by your late Governor. Nor perhaps is a restraining Instruction so necessary upon any other occasion as in the Business of Money, over which the King having peculiar Prerogatives may well think himself entitled to claim the Superintendance.

I confess myself at a Loss to conceive how an Instruction directed to a particular Governor by name, or to the Commander-in-

Chief of the same Province for the Time being, can be deemed to bind that particular Governor only and not his Successor, since by that Way of Reasoning it is possible the King's Instructions, however necessary, urgent, and well-founded, might be altogether frustrated by the Death or Removal of the particular Person to whom they are by Name directed. I am perswaded that upon Recollection You cannot think there is much weight in this Argument; and as to its being temporary in its own Nature I am far from thinking that to be the case, either from the face of the Instruction, in which no Limitation of Time is expressed, or from your Reasoning upon that Head. The several Reports, Address, and Royal Assent (except that of the 21st of January, 1740, in which the Charter Governments are mentioned not much to their advantage), referred to in your Message, tho' not set forth in their Order of Time, are all of them prior to the Royal Instruction; from whence it is natural to conclude, that altho' his Majesty upon the Report of the Lords of Trade in our favour was graciously pleased to indulge Us with the Sum of Eighty Thousand Pounds, as being a just Medium at that Time, yet being made acquainted with the abuses that had crept into some other of his Colonies, imoderate Quantities of Paper Money, and apprehending We might possibly run into the same Excess, issued this Instruction with a View to restrain Us from injuring ourselves and the English Merchants by unnecessary Emissions of Bills of Credit. Nor is it to be doubted that if you can make it appear to his Majestie's Ministry that an Addition to your Currency would at this Time be of Service to the Province, the same Royal Favour will be again extended to you as was upon your last Application.

"You are pleased to acquaint me that You are at a Loss to understand why I, who in the Year 1749 represented a Bill then depending in the House of Commons for enforcing the Orders and Instructions of the Crown in America to be of mischievous Tendency, should now, without any apparent Necessity, contend for the proposed Amendment. In answer to which I now inform You that I am still of the same Opinion with Regard to that Bill as at the Time You mention; But surely a very moderate Share of Penetration is sufficient to distinguish between an Act to enforce all Orders and Instructions of the Crown, of whatever nature, and a Royal Instruction founded on an Address of Parliament that only relates to one particular Point, in which his Majestie's Prerogative may be supposed to be concerned, and which besides is plainly calculated to do Justice between Man and Man, and you will certainly allow me to judge for myself of the Necessity I am under of paying Obedience to the King's Instruction when a Disregard of it is threatned with his Majestic's highest Displeasure.

"I do not by any Means blame You, Gentlemen, for contending for what You are persuaded are your Rights and Privileges, and

consequently can have no Objection to your examining the Validity of the King's Instruction. One Precaution, however, I think it my Duty to lay before You, tho' I hope it is not necessary, that in the Course of this Examination you will proceed with such Temper and Moderation that You may give the World no Room to repeat the Charge made against this Province, among others by the Lords of Trade, of its apprehending itself to be very little dependant on the Crown or of its not paying a reasonable Obedience to his Majestie's Orders.

"Upon the whole I am sincerely of Opinion that the Royal Instruction is of the same Force at present as when the late Governor told the Assembly in 1746, "That He could not bring himself to such a Pitch of Boldness as to contravence it," of which Opinion that Assembly seems also to have been by their not having disputed either the Validity of the Instruction or the Continuance of its Operation. Why, therefore, an Instruction, allowed to be in Force in the Year 1746, and still unrevoked, should now be deemed to be of no Effect, tho' the State of our Paper Currency has not suffered the least Alteration since that Time, is what I own I cannot comprehend, nor can I bring myself to think that I may be ever freed from the Obligation of paying a strict Obedience to it until the same shall be revoked, or that I may be otherwise discharged from it by his Majestie's Authority.

"I have given both the People of this Province and their Representatives too many Proofs of my Regard for their Liberties and Privileges to have it suspected that I am capable of entering into a scheme to deprive them of either. Nor shall I ever cease to do them all the Service in my Power, consistent with the Duty I owe to his Majesty and the Rights of the Honourable Gentleman whose Commission I have the Honour to bear.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"PHILADELPHIA, September 7th, 1753."

On the eleventh of September a Verbal Message from the Assembly was delivered by Two Members, presenting his Honour the thanks of the House for his great Care in Indian Affairs, and further acquainting him that They proposed to adjourn to the Thirtieth Instant, to which the Governor made no Objection.

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MEMORANDUM.

The Governor being informed that Captain Philip Nery, Commander of the Schooner called Nostra Seignora de Rozario, Saint Anna, and Saint Antonio, who had been permitted to sell a Part of his Cargo in Order to make the Repairs necessary to proceed on his Voyage, did propose to sell more than was deemed fair or reason-

able, and the Collector having informed the Governor that he was dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. Edgar, the present Agent for the said Captain, his Honour thought it proper to put the Cargo into the Hands of some other Merchant, and Mr. John Ingliss being recommended he gave him the following Commission:

"[L. S.] *By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"*Whereas*, a Petition hath been presented to me by Captain Philip Nery, a Subject of his Portugal Majesty, and Master or Commander of the Schooner called the Nostra Seignora de Rozario, Saint Anna, and Saint Antonio, of the Island of Madeira, setting forth that his said Vessel was in so leaky and distressed a Condition that he durst not continue longer at Sea but was under a Necessity of putting into this Port of Philadelphia, and desiring leave to refit. Whereupon an Order was issued requiring Joseph Richardson, William Glentworth, John Meas, and Thomas Penrose, to examine and report the condition of the said Vessel and (the Cargo being delivered into the Custody of the Collector of the Customs) it appears that the said Vessel's bottom is Worm-Eaten and must undergo a Repair, which as I was first given to understand might amount to Two Hundred and Fifty or three hundred Pounds, but it hath been since suggested that it will cost three times that Sum, or the whole Cargo; I being desirous to be informed of the Truth of the matter, and especially to prevent any unfair or illegal Practices in selling more of the said Cargo than is necessary for making the said Vessel fit for Sea, do hereby authorize and appoint John Ingliss of this City, Merchant, to sell and dispose of as much of the said Vessel's Cargo as will be sufficient to defray the Expences of the said Master and the necessary Repairs of the said Vessel, and no more, and to inspect and examine the several Tradesmen's Bills so that an exact account of his Proceedings therein may be rendered to me.

"Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms at Philadelphia, the First Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Three.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

Mr. Ingliss having made a Report to the Governor endorsed on the Warrant or Commission, the same is as follows:

"In Pursuance of the Within Warrant to me directed by the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, I have fitted out the within named Vessel with all convenient necessaries of provisions, &c^a., given her a thorough Repair, paid her Wages, and shipped a Master and other Seamen agreeable to the Direction of Capt Philip Nery,

which with their Wages advanced and Tradesmen's Bills with every Charge included, amounts to the Sum of Five Hundred and Ninety-Six Pounds nineteen Shillings and Three Farthings Current Money of Pennsylvania, for the Re-payment of which sundry Tons of Nicaragua Wood and Pig Copper was disposed of to Messieurs Robert and Amos Strettell, of which particulars his Majestie's Collector, Abraham Taylor, Esquire, took a particular Account of. Witness my Hand this Fifth Day of September, 1753.

"JOHN INGLIS."

Afterwards the following Petition was presented to the Governor by Capt Philip Nery:

"*To the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"*The Petition of Captain Philip Nery, Commander and Part Owner of the Schooner called the Nostra Seignora de Rozario, Saint Anna, and Saint Antonio, Humbly Shews:*

"That Your Petitioner is now almost ready to depart this Port and to prosecute his intended Voyage to the Island of Teneriffe, where the Rest of the Owners of the said Schooner reside, but being entirely unacquainted with the Bay and River Delaware and the adjacent Coasts, he hath applied to and engaged (with your Honour's Permission) Patrick Roney, of the City of Philadelphia, Mariner, a Person well qualified for that Purpose, to assist your Petitioner in the navigating the said Vessel to the said Island of Teneriffe.

"Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays Your Honour will be pleased to permit him to depart this Port with his said Schooner, to employ and take the said Patrick Roney as his Pilot or Assistant in the said Voyage.

"And your Petitioner will pray, &$^{ca.}$

"Capitaine PHILIPPE NERI."

And the Prayer of the Petition was granted by the Governor, who ordered that Capt Roney should give Security to his Majestie's Collector of this Port to deliver the Goods taken on Board here at the Island of Teneriffe, Accidents of the Sea excepted.

"15th September, 1753."

It becomes very difficult to judge rightly of Indian affairs
so many Indians have left their Towns among the Six Nations
and gone & settled to the Westward on the Branches of the
Ohio that these Wanderers with those Shawanese Delawares
Mingoes & Twightwees make a formidable Body not
less than fifteen hundred, and will undoubtedly grow this
Summer a Number of Hostile, they keep up in appearance
a sort of dependance on the Council at Onondago, but they
knowing their strength will pay no more regard to the
old Leaders than may agree with their humours
& what they call their Interest which is to be considered
independant of the Council at Onondago & of more value
Guns than Men; and, as I wrote in a former Letter,
the Ohio Indians had sent a Belt to our Governour to
know they might be informed when the six Nations sold
any more Land in order to be present at the Treaty &
receive their part of the Consideration money, but before
it came to Onondago & had carried the Belt & Message
with him to be laid before the Council &c., my Opinion
was they would receive it & comply with the Request
Another thing hinder their own Numbers has happened
which gives a character to their Factions, that is the
Application which the Twightwees & all Accession was
made to them sending Messages to our Governour by them
This as the Twightwees are numerous & brave & have

actually withstood the French Solicitations and Presents given them as they think a right to be highly Esteemed & all the English, and that as there will be a necessity of making Presents to the Twightwees for their Attachment to us, they to be sure expect if their Presents must be distributed among them as well as their Allies; And this makes a difficulty of acting, If no Presents are made to the Twightwees & Iroquois, they go back to the French, not without some reproaches on the Ohio Indians, who persuaded them & still by urging up the English Generosity, and as Indians cannot bear Reproaches of one another, it may happen that the Shawanese in particular if not Delawares & Mohickon Indians may be drawn after them & refuse to deal with any but the French or if they do not carry it so far as they the French & their Indians may at times abuse & murder the Traders & that with the Privity of our Indians, and so Trade ceases, under these circumstances it may be lost. And on the other hand no single Province (how it covers so well inland, can possibly support sufficient Presents for Nations grown so numerous as these are. New York, tho' Governor is personally writing Intelligences to Governor Hamilton of Boston by them & at other times of Course Presents

being made going from Canada to ye Mississippi to intimidate or seduce the Indians there, will not be at any Expence to Govt such distant Nations — I am indeed inclined to do it but then on no other terms y^t to gain all over the principal part of ye Indian Trade — Maryland does not care what the Indians do or will their Assembly ever give one Farthing, as is evident from what passed lately, Governor Sharpe's letter, when to procure an annual Present to Captain Cresap in consideration of damages done him by Indians, every year in their journey to & from the Northward, & they actually refusing to vote any money for this service. These people are indeed on the Frontiers of this Province; but what then, is a single Province able to withstand the Resentment & Power of France, & the Friendship of such large numbers too, and yet if something be done, we shall lose all the Expence & for want thereof & Trouble we go at which we have deservedly gained by procuring such a large accession to the English Interest: and what is worse Our Western parts will be exposed to the Inroads of the French & their French Indians. To obviate any objections y^t may be made to this Government the Governor has not fail'd the matter in a short & plain manner to Governor Clinton in answer to a letter of his containing Intelligence of a large Present going

to Ohio under the Care of some French Officers, and intends to convey such another Letter to the Governors of Virginia & Maryland. The Indian Messengers, and the Letters with them are expected for your Excellency's Perusal has been gone a Month to Onondago & his Son & another young man are expected back every day.

Andrew Montour has been carefully examined by the Board as to his Conduct with the Indians & to his surprize Conrad says he has managed mighty well: & has really a great Influence on the Ohio Indians; & is the only person fit to be trusted with Business in those parts & that in case of Troubles he will do more Service as he has hearkened to the Persuasions of his Friends who advised him to live at Ohio. On this recommendation of the Governors & to encourage him to reside near these unruly Indians the Governor as you will see in his Message to the Assembly has ventured to speak favourably of him & is disagreed to his considering of his Residence at Ohio & Service; he should receive a Gratification of fifty Pounds, which has been paid him by the Treasurer & his Accounts were allowed with Charges of making him ample Satisfaction if he behaves well & these Things you may understand this delay of Indian affairs so as to give a clear Opinion about what should be done by the Governor.

Conrad having the Conduct of the Virginians Traders who want to buy from the Indians the Land on the Waters of Monongahela and Ohio, from the Indians the Land on the Waters of Monongahela and Ohio, & going the nearest Branches of the Ohio on the side of that Colony, and forbidd their Trading houses there, & having it likewise in charge from your Governor to propose another Purchase and to make it appear to the Interest of the Indians that there be some Pennsylvania Settlements in the Western parts of the Province, it cannot be thought but if he succeeds for one Colony he will for the other, & as we shall know the Minds of the Indians the first, it will be our own fault if we don't make a proper use of it; the Governor will no doubt do all in his power to encourage the Indian Trade, but after all, the Province that can furnish the best Presents & the cheapest Goods will in the End carry all before them - at present our Traders, from their superior Skill & knowledge will have greatly the advantage of the Virginians, & it will be some time before these new Traders can get into the Knowledge of the Trade, & the Confidence of the Indians, & can be able to distinguish which of the Indians to trust,

The Charges of the Return of the Indians from Philadelphia came to £87: odd Shillings by the Assembly's first Act & the second to the Assembly's Bill afterwards & made it amount to within twenty Shillings of one hundred pounds, & therefore settled it with the Speaker at that Sum, & laid it out in a Present to the Twightwees, voted by the Assembly, & the Governor sent Orders immediately on receipt of the Governor Clinton's News to Allegheny that he should be cautious without promises of more to prevent the Twightwees from falling at once into the French Interest.

Lewis Evans was desird as I understood by him to examine the western Parts of Virginia & Maryland & he intended to go in a boat to the head of Potowmack or near it & from thence to cross the Mountains to the Waters of Ohio that is to the Monongahela & Mohickon Cane & to observe Latitudes & the Courses & distances of Mountains & Creeks, all which he may easily do as this is in the Neighbourhood of Virginia & where the Indians is not frequent, but was he to attempt more to the Northward up to Lake Erie & from thence thro the Senecas & Six Nations by our north Bounds to Delaware it would in the opinion of Bertram & others be very dangerous & what the Indians would not suffer, and indeed I was not sure this side at least for this year, owing to some private Interests of his own & he could not settle time enough to go, nor do I think he is as little apprehensive of danger as any one & would run any rigues but when his demands are exorbitant.

I would fain put all matters of Government into this Letter reserving Proprietary Business & particular answering of your letters to another and therefore I shall mention the Affair of Ferrys & my apprehensions about succeeding in Assembly.

Mr Kinsey advised me & Chiefly to take my Quantity of Land on the North side of the South Street on Schuylkill River instead of a piece of Peter Bowers Plantation, as I have reason to think from a scheme he had of obtaining a Ferry from that Street over Schuylkill & getting a

new Road to Chester that way. In this he thought you would indulge him especially if he could obtain a reasonable & fair act of Assembly vesting in the Proprietaries the Right to Ferrys or rather acknowledging that Right to be in them & regulating them accordingly, & having this in his head I found him in conversation willing to engage on your Behalfs in the affair, tho' he never explicitly mentiond this, nor proposd ~~him~~ any certain — mode of doing it, but in general said he was willing & at a proper time would move it in the House. Now he is dead & not a single man in the house of Influence enough to take the Lead I am at my wits end as well how to act in relation to Ferrys as many other things particularly Indian Charges which will go very heavily down now.

I used to settle all matters with Mr Kinsey previous to their being laid before the house & could tell what would & what would not be done but now I have not a creature to speak to that can carry a point. It is true Mr Norris is very good natured & when I waited on him about the Indian Messages & about the Trespassers he came readily into my Sentiments & said frankly that he would be glad to promote Ease in doing Business & to reconcile the Governor & private Satisfaction in rendring him all the Services in his power, & as there was no Reason for misunderstanding one another, whenever the Governor would commit any matter to his care that

might be dubiously received the word Learn & mind of the House so as that differences might either be prevented or rectified in with heat or illhumour, and indeed spoke handsomely. I told the Governor this, as he does not know what to make of Isaacs views, & thinks he will not have the Confidence of the house he took no notice of what was said. There was a great difference in the Loan Office Cash however & admiralties Wm Plumsted Israel Pemberton Junr & Philip Kearny said after all allowances were made for his Salaries all but Eleven hundred Pounds & then had the assurance to petition that this or a great part of it might be abated on account of his Kings great Services & publick particularly in opposing Lt Thomas's destructive scheme & I dont know what, this was uttered by young Israel Pemberton, the Speaker fired away & called matters in such a light that they withdrew their petition not caring to stand the vote of the House and it is said & Isaac has by this freedom Wm Johns Character lost much & owed Wm friends. Would you believe it, there is not one word said in this vile Transaction in ye whole Pro & it is hushed with all the care imaginable. I am

Honored Sir
Your most obed
humble Servt
Richard Peters

September the 8th: 1753 Entered the Onondago Castle being met by the Sachems a Mile on this side, who said they were all ready to Receive me, Soon after I was seated the Red Head one of the Chief Sachems of the Castle spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

As you enter Our Meeting Place, with wet Eyes, and sorrowfull Hearts, in Conjunction with our Brethren the Mohawks, we do by this String of Wampum wipe away your Tears, and asswage your Grief, that you may Speak freely in this Assembly.

here they gave a String of Wampum

Now follows the Speech to the General Convention of the six Nations at Onondago.

Brethren of the 6 Nations.

The great Concern I am under for the Loss of Our three great and beloved Brothers, Caghniagarote Onughsadego, & Gahuskerondano, who in their time made your Assembly compleat, makes it incumbent on me, to Condole their Death, and as it is a great Loss to Us in general I by these three Belts of Wampum dry up your Tears that we may see each other clear your Throats, that we may speak to each other, and wash away their Blood out of Our Sight, and Cover their Bones with these Strowd Blankets.

here gave 3 Belts of Wampum & 3 Blankets strowd,

Brethren of the 6 Nations

I am now to acquaint you, that, that the Indisposition of the Present Governor and the Expectation of the Sudden Arrival of a New one has Occasioned the Interview Proposed at Albany between you and him this Summer to be deferred, upon which I am Commissioned to treat with you and

and at the same time to Assure you, that the succeeding Governor will meet you as soon as he conveniently can with Presents as Usual, You will then have an Opportunity of Laying before him whatever is amiss, which will be redressed & you may Depend on, without any unnecessary Delay, till then I hope all of you will live in Perfect harmony, with our Brethern the English.

A Belt

Bretheren of the 6 Nations

It grieves me sorely to find the Road hither so grown up with Weeds for want of being used and your Fire almost Expiring at Onondago where it was agreed by the Wisdom of our Ancestors, that it should never be Extinguished, you know it was a saying among them that when the Fire was out here, you would be no longer a People, I am now sent by your Brother the Governor, to clear the Road and make up the Fire with such Wood as will never burn out, & I earnestly desire, you would take Care to keep it up so as to be found always the same when he shall send among you

A Belt

Bretheren of the 6 Nations.

I have now renewed the Fire, swept clean all your Rooms, with a New white Wing, and leave it hanging near the Fire Place, that you may use it for cleaning all dust, Dirt &c. which may have been brought in by Strangers, no Friends to you or us.

A String

Bretheren of the 6 Nations

I am sorry to find on my Arrival among you, that the fine Shady Tree, which was Planted by our Forefathers for your Ease, and Shelter, should be now leaning, being almost blown down by Northerly Winds, I shall now endeavour to set it upright, that it may flourish as formerly, while the Roots spread

spread abroad, so that when we sit or stand on them, you will feel them shake, & should any Storm Blow, then Should you be ready to secure it.—

A Belt

Brethreen of the 6 Nations.

Your fire now Burns clearly at the old Place, the Tree of Shelter and Protection is set up and flourishes, I must now insist upon your Quenching that Fire made with Brambles at Oswegatchy and recall those to their Proper home who have deserted thither, I cannot leave dissuading you from going to Canada, the French are a deceitful People who are endeavouring to divide you as much as they can, nor will they let slip any opportunity of making advantage of it. This formidable News we hear, that the French and some Indians are making a Descent upon Ohio, Is it with your Consent or leave, that they Proceed in this extraordinary manner, endeavouring by force of Arms to dispossess your own Native Allies, as well as your Brethren the English and establish themselves.

a Large Belt

Brethreen of Onondaga.

I must remind you of a New Custom lately introduced, very inconvenient for our mutual Interest, that is when you Receive News from the Westward, Southward or any that Quarter, you send it from one Castle to another, till it arrives quite altered from what it was at first, I therefore require you by this Belt of Wampum to follow the old Custom, and send it as far as you intend it should go, directly by some of your own Nation.—

a Belt

Brethreen of the Senekas

As you have allways been looked upon as the Door of the six Nations, where all News especially from the Westward and Southward must enter, and go out we dont hear

this

this Door open as we Used to do formerly, and believe it to be worn out and think it Necessary to hang on a New one, of such Wood as will never decay, the Noise of which when it opens should alarm the whole Confederacy, I must now desire, that whatever you hear of Consequence, you would send it very distinctly to the Sachems of Onondaga, who will send it directly to your Brethren I require also as you are nearest to the Western Tribes of Indians that you will endeavour all in your Power to draw as many of them into your Interest as possibly you can, by which Means the 6 Nations may continue their Strength and Grandeur.

A Belt

Brethren of Oneida.

I am now to set up your Stone Seat, and rub off all Moss, and Dirt it may have contracted this time past, my best Advice is to have your Castles come nearer together as conveniently you can with the Tuscaroras who belong to you as Children, and the Shaniadaradighroonos lately came into your Alliance, or Friendship, which makes it Necessary for me, to fix a New Stone to the Cradle, which was hung up by your Forefathers, when they received the Tuscaroras, as you do now, the Shaniadaradighroonos to feed and protect

A Belt.

Brethren of Cayuga.

I could heartily wish, that you would not live so Scattered, and that you would not listen to the Speech who are a People you never had any Alliance with, or Obligation to it is agreeable News that you are about Strengthening your Castle, by taking in the Tedarighroonos, and shall according to your Request give a Belt to those of that Nation here among you that they and the rest of them may come and join your Castle unmolested.

Here was given a Belt and Belt for the Tedarighroonos

Brethren of the 6 Nations.

You must immagine I was much troubled

troubled, when immediatly after my Appointment to meet you at Onondago, to renew, and put in Order, every thing relating to your Affairs; to hear that some of your People were returned with Scalps, and Prisoners from the Catabaws, with whom you made so Solemn a Peace last Year in my Presence, which pleased all your Brethren the English upon this Continent. The King your Father also approv'd of it, now what an everlasting Shame must it be to the 6. Nations if this Bloody Affair be not immediatly made up, if it be possible I expect at least that you return the Prisoners if any you have and Commit no further Hostilities on that Nation.

A Belt

Brethren of the 6 Nations.

As I Proceed to reform every thing relative to the old Covenant between you and us, I must remind you on your Part, to hold fast by that Strong Chain of Friendship made by your Forefathers; the Memory of whose Actions you have always regarded, you may depend upon the Part in our Hands that it shall never Slip. I congratulate you in the Name of your Brother the Governor on the two Additional Links to the old Chain, the Shaninda radighroonos & Tedarighroonos, who without Doubt must increase the Strength of it.

A Belt

Brethren of the 6 Nations.

I take this Opportunity to return you the 6 Belts of Wampum sent by you to the Governor, with a Request to hinder the Rum from coming among you, he was very glad to gratify you in it, and that you had seen the ill consequences of that bewitching Liquor, and hopes you will continue in that resolution allways, the Proclamation forbidding Rum to be Sold any where among you, except at Oswego, is Published.

here Returned them their 3 Belts.

Brethren of the 6. Nations.

I have now only to recommend what I have said

vaid to your Serious Consideration, and when you are prepar'd
to return an Answer, I should be glad to hear it by the Lake, —
where I am encamped, and have a small Present for you and some
Provision for the Families.

The Red Head reply'd to this immediately by Order of the whole

Brother Warraghiiyagey,

You may be assured we shall take
to Heart all your Words and deliberate upon every Article, as it
requires some time, you must not think it long if we dont
come down to the Lake where you lay as you expect, to Morrow,
it may be the Next Day, tho we consider it cant be agreeable
to you to lie in the Woods; We shall make what Dispatch
we can. —

The Answer of the Six Nations at Onondago to the foregoing Speech, given September the 10th. 1753.

The Red Head, being appointed Speaker.

Brother Warraghiiyagèy,

We are oblidged to you for your Speech, and Act of Condolance, for the Loss of our three great Brothers. Caghnawagá'ota, Onyaghsadégo, and Gáhuesguerón=tno, and we are the more affected, as it was done conformable to our manner, we are too Sensible of what consequence they were off in this Assembly, to say more would exagerate our concern, which we now wish was entirely Suppress'd

a Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We are Sorry to hear our Brother the Governor is Sick, and we thank you for giving us Notice of the Sudden Arrival of a Nowonda, we shall then consider some matters of Consequence that then, some of which, we shall mention in Order as we proceed to Answer that Part of our Speech relative thereto, all of us will chearfully attend when he pleases to call and are unalterable in our Ancient Friendship with our Brethren the English. —

a Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We acknowledge with equal concern with you, that the Road between us has been Obstructed, and almost grown up with Woods, that our Fire is Scattered and almost Extinct, we return you our most hearty Thanks, for Rekindling the Fire with such Wood as will Burn clear and not go out and we Promise that we shall with utmost care dress and keep it up as we are sensible, from what has been said by our Forefathers, that the Neglect of it would be our Ruin.

a Belt

Brother

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We know very well the use of the White Wing you recommended, and are determined to use it, to sweep out whatever may hinder the Fire from Burning with a Pure Flame.

a String

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

You may depend upon our Care in defending the Tree which you have replanted from the inclemency of the high Winds from Canada we are full of Acknowledgment, for your Care and Admonition, and be assured, we shall watch every threatning Cloud from thence, that we may be ready, to prop it up.

a Belt.

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We Rejoice that we see the Fire burn where it should do, the Tree of Shelter look strong and flourishing, and you may depend upon our guarding that false Fire at Oswegatchy, and doing all we can to recall our Brethren so often seduced that Way, tho we did not conceive we had done so much Amiss in going thither, when we observe that you White People pray, and use no nearer Place to Carry to Pray, and have our Children Baptized, Thon that, however as you insist upon it, we will not go that way, nor be any more divided. I must now say, it is not with our Consent, that the French have Committed any Hostilities at this, we dont know what you Christians French and English together intend we are to homond in by both, that we have hardly a Hunting place left, in a little while, if we send a Bear in a Tree, there will immediately appear an owner for the Land to Challenge the Property, and hinder us from killing it which is our Livelyhood, we are so Perplexed, between both, that we hardly know what to say or to think.

a Belt.

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

In behalf of our Brethren of the Castle of Onondago, I must say, that hereafter we shall transmit our

Brethren

Brotheron the English whatever we hear of Consequence inviolable and directly according to the old Custom.——

a Belt

Brother Warraghiiiyagey.

The Senekas do know themselves to be the Door of the six Nations, and thank you for renewing it, as we are Sensible it was much wanted and with such durable Wood as will never Rott, we shall be quick to hear when it is Knock and shall communicate distinctly what News is Passing, to our Brothers at Onondago, in Order to be dispatched to our Brethern the English, and shall be very Solicitous to invite all Nations to enter at that Door and shall endeavour to keep the Roads to it clear and open.

Brother Warraghiiiyagey.

We thank you for clearing the Oneida Stone, and setting it upright, and shall agreeable to your Advice, collect our People, together, also the Tuscaroras, be they scattered where they may, and the Skaniadadarondaghronons, we do unite with us, a small Party of whom are here Present, to hear you and to take their share of our Brothers the Governours Bounty. We also return Thanks for the new String, fixed to the Cradle, contrived by our Fore fathers, to receive those now Brotheron, we intend to nourish and Provide for.

a String.

Brother Warraghiiiyagey.

The Layingas say they have not been more conversant with the French, than the rest of the six Nations, they will endeavour to keep themselves as Compact as they can, and thank you for this Institution, tho being sensible it is for their own good, they also return you Thanks for the Pipe you were pleased to give to the Tedarighroones, to come and unite with them to Strengthen their Castle, three of these are now amongst us to partake in the Name of their Nation of the Intended Present.

a Belt.

Brother

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We are heartily concerned, with you that some of our People went out against the Catabaws and hope you will not take it amiss, if we do not give you a Definitive Answer upon that Head, at Present we can only desire your Patience, till the Fighters are all Come, there being very few here, whom we shall in each Castle consult them and return an Answer at the Joint Meeting with the Governour. This is in Part what we Proposed to enspond till his coming, as I mentioned before I returned the wooden Belt.

a Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey,

You may depend upon whatever may be Expected on our Part to bring the Covenant Chain to its former brightness, it was high Time, being almost Eat through with rust, for want of Proper Care and Inspection we are glad you are Pleased that we have concluded thereto, the Shaniadarradighrons 1, and Sedarighrons, all of whom we dayly expect among us.

a Belt.

Brother Warraghiiyagey,

We Return you a great many thanks, for Stopping the Rum coming to the six Nations, and would be very glad the same Prohibition would have Effect at Oswego.

To the last Article Proposing to continue his Speech that could not be at Present, Likewise told him, that it would do great Mischief to the Indians, while we were forbid to Sell Rum at Oswego, they Sold what they thought fit at Niagara, a Place which was Scarcely Station from them. Expected they would Strict Inspection Selling Spirituous Liquors there, before they Proceed to Stop it at Oswego, especially as it is a Place Agreed on

on by all the six Nations to be in the Hands of the English as a general Mart for all their Necessities, as well as for the sundry wants of all the Indians to the Westward and Southward

They Replyed Immediatly by the same Speaker, they would go to Niagara, and forbid the French Selling Rum or any Spirituous Liquors, and also said, that they had not given that Place to the French, but that they Settled there without the six Nations Consent.

gave a Belt.

Brother Warraghiiyagey, We are Pleased with every thing you have said, and return you a great many Thanks for speaking in our own way, which is more Intelligible to us, because conformable to the Custom and manner of our forefathers we earnestly beg that if we call or send for you or the Mohawks or the Senakas, that you will not Neglect coming, we have often Stretch'd out our Necks, expecting to see you, but have been Disappointed, I hope for the future you and they will always appear and attend the meeting, as we Expect a Mutual Correspondence, we shall not omit sending all the News that drives with us, and hope the same from you directly.

After returning Thanks for the Present

Ended

Copy

Coll William Johnsons
Diary of his Proceedings
with the Six Nations
at Onondago in Sept.r
1753.

P S. there Are Severall Seneca
Sachims att my house now who have
waited my return from York above
twenty Days, also Some Ondaga's
& Oneidas, by whom I shall Send
a Belt of Wampum to Morrow to
acquaint the Five Nations of my
goeing up to Onondaga soon, and
that they may be all ready at a Call to mett

To GOVR. CLINTON

INDORSED:

Coll Johnsons 30 July.
Receđ ye. 13th. Augt. 1753
31st August. Read in Council

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE SIX NATIONS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Sept. 8, 1753*]

September the 8th: 1753 Entered the Onondago Castle being met by the Sechems a Mile on this side, who said they were all ready to Receive me, Soon after I was seated the Red Head one of the Chief Sachems of the Castle spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

As you enter Our Meeting Place, with wet Eyes, and sorrowfull Hearts, in Conjunction with our Breatheren the Mohawks, we do by this String of Wampum wipe away your Tears, and asswage your Grief, that you may Speak freely in this Assembly.

here they gave a String of Wampum

Now follows the Speech to the General Convention of the six Nations at Onondago.

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[1] In Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bretheren of the 6 Nations.

The great Concern I am under for the Loss of Our three great and beloved Brothers. Caghniagarote, Onughsadego, & Gahuskerowano, who in their time made your Assembly compleat, makes it incumbent on me, to Condole their Death, and as it is a great Loss to Us in general I by these three Belts of Wampum dry up your Tears that we may see each other clear your Throats, that we may speak together, and wash away their Blood out of Our Sight, and Cover their Bones with those Strowd Blankets.

here gave 3 Belts of Wampum & 3 Blankets of Strouds

Bretheren of the 6 Nations

I am now to acquaint you, that the Indisposition of the Present Governor and the Expectation of the Sudden Arrival of a New one has Occasioned the Interview Proposed at Albany between you and him this Summer to be deferred, upon which I am Commissioned to treat with you, and at the same time to Assure you, that the succeding Governor will meet you as soon as he conveniently can with Presents as Usual, You will then have an Opportunity of Laying before him whatever is amiss, which will be redressed you may depend on, without any unnecesary Delays till then I hope all of you will live in Perfect harmony, with Our Brethren the English.

A Belt

Bretheren of the 6 Nations

It grieves me sorely to find the Road hither so grown up with Weeds for want of being used and your Fire almost Expiring at Onondago where it was agreed by the Wisdom of Our Ancestors, that it should never be Extinguished, you know it was a saying among them that when the Fire was out here, you would be no longer a People. I am now sent by your Brother the Governor, to clear the Road and make up the Fire with such Wood as will never burn out, & I earnestly desire, you would

take Care to keep it up so as to be found always the same when he shall send among you.

A Belt

Bretheren of the 6 Nations.

I have now renewed the Fire, Swept clean all your Rooms, with a New white Wing, and leave it hanging near the Fire Place, that you may Use it for cleaning all dust, Durt &ª. which may have been brought in by Strangers, no Friends to you or Us.

A String

Bretheren of the 6 Nations

I am sorry to find in my Arrival among you, that the fine Shady Tree, which was Planted by Our Forefathers for your Ease, and Shelter, should be now leaning, being almost blown down by Northerly Winds, I shall now endeavor to set it upright, that it may flourish as formerly, while the Roots spread abroad, so that when we sit or stand on them, you will feel them shake, should any Storm Blow, then should you be ready to secure it.—

A Belt

Bretheren of the 6 Nations.

Your fire now Burns clearly at the old Place, the Tree of Shelter and Protection is set and flourishes, I must now insist upon your Quenching that Fire made with Brambles at Oswegatsy and recall those to their Proper home who have deserted thither, I cannot leave dissuading you from going to Canada, the French are a delusive People who are endeavouring to divide you as much as they can, nor will they let slip any opportunity of making advantage of it. This formidable News we hear, that the French and some Indians are making a Descent upon Ohio, Is it with your Consent or leave, that they Proceed in this extraordinary manner endeavouring by force of Arms to dispossess your own Native Allies, as well as your Breather'n the English and establish themselves.

A Large Belt

Bretheren of Onondago.

I must remind you of a New Custom lately introduced, very inconvenient for our mutual Interest, that is when you receive News from the Westward, Southward or any other Quarter, you send it from one Castle to another, till it arrives quite altered from what it was at first, I therefore require you by this Belt of Wampum to follow the Old Custom, and send it as far as you intend it should go, directly by some of your own Nation.—

A Belt

Bretheren of the Senekas

As you have allways been looked upon as the Door of the six Nations, where all News especially from the Westward and Southward must enter, and go out we dont hear this Door open as we Used to do formerly, and believe it to be worn out and think it Necessary to hang on a New one, of such Wood as will never decay, the Noise of which when it opens should Alarm the whole Confederacy, I must not desire, that whatever your hear of Consequence, you would send it very distinctly to the Sachems of Onondago, who will send it directly to your Brether'n. I require also as you are Nearest to the Western Tribes of Indians that you will endeavor all in your Power to draw as many of them into your Interest as Possibly you can, by which Means the 6 Nations may continue their Strength and Credit.

A Belt

Bretheren of Oneida.

I am now to set up your Stone Strait, and rub off all Moss, and Dirt it may have contracted this time past, my best Advice is to have your Castles as near together as conveniently you can, with the Tuscaroras who belong to you as Children, and the Skaniadaradighronos lately come into your Alliance, or Famalies, which makes it Necessary for me, to fix a New String to the Cradle, which was hung up by your Forefathers, when they Received the Tuscarores, as you do now, the Skaniadaradighronos to feed and protect

A Belt

Bretheren of Cajuga.

I could heartily wish, that you would not live so Scattered, and that you would not listen to the French who are a People you never had any Alliance with, or Obligation to it is Agreeable News that you are about Strengthening your Castle, by taking in the Tedarighronos, and shall according to your Request give a Pass to those of that Nation here among you that they and the Rest of them may come and join your Castle unmolested.

here was given a Belt and Pass for the Tedarighronas

Bretheren of the 6 Nations.

You must immagine I was much Troubled, when immediately after my Appointment to meet you at Onondago, to renew, and put in Order, every thing relating to your Affairs, to hear that some of your People were returned with Scalps and Prisoners from the Catabas, with whom you made so Solemn a Peace last Year in my Presence, which pleased all your Broathers the English upon this Continent. the King your Father also approv'd of it. now what an everlasting shame must it be to the 6 Nations if this Bloody Affair be not immediately made up, if it be possible I expect at least that you return the Prisoners if any you have, and Commit no further Hostilities on that Nation.

A Belt

Bretheren of the 6 Nations.

As I Proceed to reform everything relative to the Old Covenant between you and Us, I must Remind you on your Part, to hold fast by that Strong Chain of Friendship made by your Forefathers, the Memory of whose Actions you have always regarded, you may depend upon the Part in our Hands that it shall never Slip. I congratulate you in the Name of your Brother the Governor on the two Additional Links to the Old Chain, the Skaniadaradighronos & Tedarighronos, who without Doubt must increase the Strength of it.

A Belt

Bretheren of the 6 Nations.

I take this Opportunity to return you the 3 Belts of Wampum sent by you to the Governor, with a Request to hinder the Rum from coming among you, he was very glad to gratify you in it, and that you had seen the ill consequences of that bewitching Liquor, and hopes you will continue in that resolution allways, the Proclamation forbidding Rum to be Sold any where among you, excepted Osswego, is Published.

here Returned them their 3 Belts.—

Bretheren of the 6. Nations.

I have now only to recommend what I have said to your Serious Consideration, and when you are prepared to return an Answer, I should be glad to hear it by the Lake, where I am encamped, and have a small Present for you and some Provision for the Families.

The Red Head reply'd to this imediately by Order of the whole

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

You may be Assured we shall take to Heart all your Words and deliberate upon every Article, as it requires some time, you must not think it long if we dont come down to the Lake where you lay as you Expect, to Morrow, it may be the Next day, tho' we consider it cant be agreeable to you to live in the Woods, We shall make what Dispatch we can.—

The Answer of the Six Nations at Onondago to the foregoing Speech, Given September the 10th. 1753.

The Red Head, being appointed Speaker.

Brother Warraghiiyagey,

We are oblidgd to you for your Speech, and Act of Condolance, for the Loss of Our three great Brothers. Caghniagagota, Onyghsadego, and Gahusqueronano, and we are the

more affected, as it was done conformable to Our manner, we are too sensible of what consequence they were off in this Assembly, to say more would exagerate our concern, which we now wish was entirely suppress'd

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We are Sorry to hear our Brother the Governor is Sick, and we thank you for giving us Notice of the Sudden Arrival of a New one, we shall suspend some matters of Consequence till then, some of which, we shall mention in order as we proceed to Answer that Part of our Speech relative thereto, all of us will chearfully attend when he pleases to call and are unalterable in Our Ancient Friendship with our Bretheren the English.—

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We acknowledge with equal concern with you that the Road between us has been Obstructed, and almost grown up with Weeds, that our Fire is Scattered and almost Extinct, we return you Our most hearty Thanks, for Recruiting the Fire with such Wood as will Burn clear and not go out and we Promise that we shall with utmost care dress and keep it up as we are sensible, from what has been said by Our Forefathers, that the Neglect of it would be Our Ruin.

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We know very well the Use of the White Wing you recommended, and are determined to use it, to sweep out whatever may hinder the Fire from Burning with a Pure Flame.

a String

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

You may depend upon our Care in defending the Tree which you have replanted from the inclemency of the High Winds from Canada we are full of Acknowledgment, for your Care and Admonition, and be Assured, we shall watch every threatning Cloud from thence, that we may be ready, to prop it up.

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We Rejoyce that we see the Fire burn where it should do, the Tree of Shelter look strong and Flourishing, and you may depend upon our Quenching that false Fire at Osswegalty, and doing all we can to recall Our Brothers too often seduced that Way, tho' we did not conceive we had done so much Amiss in going thither, when we Observe that you White People pray, and we have no nearer Place to learn to Pray, and have our Children Baptized, then that, however as you insist upon it, we will not go that way, nor be any more divided. I must now say, it is not with our Consent, that the French have Commited any Hostilities at Ohio, we dont know what you Christians French, and English together intend we are so hemm'd in by both, that we have hardly a Hunting place left, in a little while, if we find a Bear in a Tree, there will immediatly Appear an Owner for the Land to Challenge the Property, and hinder us from killing it which is our livelyhood, we are so Perplexed, between both, that we hardly know what to say or to think.

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

In behalf of our Brethern of this Castle, of Onondago, I must say, that hereafter we shall transmitt our Bretheren the English whatever we hear of Consequence invariable and directly according to the old Custom.

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

The Senekas do know themselves to be the Door of the six Nations, and thank you for renewing it, as we are Sensible it was much wanted and with such durable Wood as will never Rott, we shall be quick to hear when it opens and shall communicate distinctly what News is Passing, to Our Brothers at Onondago, in Order to be dispatched to Our Brethern the English, and shall be very Sollicitous to invite all Nations to enter at that Door and shall endeavour to keep the Roads to it clear and open.

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We thank you for clearing the Oneida Stone, and setting it upright, and shall agreeable to your Advice, collect our People, together, also the Tuscaroros, be they scattered where they may, and the Skaniadaradighronos we do unite with us, a small Party of whom are here Present, to hear you and to take their share of Our Brother the Governours Bounty. We also return thanks for the new String, fixed to the Cradle, contrived by our Forefathers, to receive those new Bretheren, we intend to nourish and Provide for.

A String

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

The Cajugas say they have not been more conversant, with the French, than the rest of the six Nations, they will endeavour to keep themselves as Compact as they can, and thank you for this Intuition, being sensible it is for their own good, they also return you thanks for the Pass you were Pleased to give to the Tedarighronos, to come and unite with them to Strengthen their Castle, Three of these are now amongst us to partake in the Name of their Nation of the Intended Present.

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We are heartily concerned, with you that some of our People went out against the Catabaws and hope you will not take it a Miss, if we do not give you a difinitive Answer upon that End, at Present we can only desire your Patience, till the Fighters are all Home, there being very few here, when we shall in each Castle consult them and return an Answer at the first Meeting with the Governour. This is in Part what we Proposed to suspend till his coming, as I mentioned before I returned the second Belt.

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

You may depend upon whatever may be Expected on our part to bring the Covenant Chain to its former brightness, it was

high Time, being almost Eat through with rust, for want of proper Care and Inspection we are glad you are Pleased that we have connected thereto, the Skaniadaradighronos, and Tedarighronos, all of whom we dayly expect among Us.

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We Return you a great many thanks, for Stopping the Rum coming to the six Nations, and would be very glad the same Prohibition would have Effect at Osswego.

To the last I replyd (he intended to continue his Speech) that could not be at Present, likewise told them, that it would do great Pleasure to the French, while we were forbid to Sell Rum at Osswego, they Sold what they thought fit at Niagara, a Place which was Forceably taken from them, I Expected they would first hinder French Selling Spirituous Liquors there, before they proposed to stop it at Osswego, especially as it is a Place Agreed on by all the six Nations to be in the Hands of the English as a general Mart for all their Necessities, as well as for the sundry wants of all the Indians to the Westward and Southward.

They Replyed Immediatly by the same Speaker, they would go to Niagara, and forbid the French Selling Rum or any Spiritous Liquors, and also said, that they had not given that Place to the French, but that they Settled there without the six Nations Consent.

gave a Belt.

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We are Pleased with every thing you have said, and return you a great many Thanks for speaking in Our own way, which is more Intelligible to us, because conformable to the Custom and manner of our forefathers we earnesly beg that if we call or send for you or the Mohawks or the Senakas, that you will not Neglect coming, we have often Streched out our Necks, expecting to see you, but have been disappointed, I hope for the future you and they will always appear and Attend the meeting, as we Expect a Mutual Correspondence, we shall not

omit sending all the News that drives with us, and hope the same from you directly.

After returning thanks for the Present

Ended

INDORSED:

Copy
Coll William Johnsons
Diary of his Proceedings
with the Six Nations
at Onondago in Sept[r]
1753.

A MEMORANDUM

A. D.

Memorandum of Such things as I would have done Untill I come Home again — January the 2[d]. 1754 —

To Speak to such People as owe me long, to pay me now either in wheat pease or money and if they will bring it to Albany that is the Pease, I will allow them Albany prices then in Such Case they must Store it at Jacob Va[n] Bentheusen, and let them bring a receipt always from him that they have delivered it, and how much —

The Wheat they pay to be left here and give them exact Credit for it. Any one I owe to for Roots &[ca]. let them have what Goods they [ ] as payment keeping also an Exact Acc[tt]. of what you pay & to Whom.

To make the Indians accounts out and to make them pay their Debts not to give them any Credit except to a good Honest paymaster.—

What Grain You receive to Store in Safe in the bake House w[h]. keep locked always, and let Wolfe put Some Boards for lineing in y[e]. Inside They may Store Wheat in y[e]. Mill at the North End thereof [ ].

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[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Miscellaneous Papers, 1714–1790. Claus Papers, W. Vol. 14.

Part of the Reply of the Indians of the six Nations to a Speech made by Colonel Johnson at Onondago by order of His Excellency Governor of New York. Sept. 10. 1765.

Letter of the Senecas.

Brother. We reciprocate that we are the Five Nations whose it should do, the Ties of Friendship and Brotherhood and you may depend upon our remembring that solemn Treaty and doing all we can to recall our Brothers who often seduced that even tho we did not conceive we had done or meant anything bitter, when we spoke that you white people know and we have no heavy Plans to lay on you, and have our Children's Interest at Heart, however as you insist upon it we will not say that may not be any more needed. Brother as to your not hearing of the French having committed any hostilitys at Ohio, we dont know what your Christian French and english together intend, we are so hemmed in by both, that we have hardly a hunting place left, in a little while if we find a Bear in a Tree, then will immediately appear an owner of the land to challenge the property and hinder us from killing it which is our livelyhood, we are so perplexed between both that we hardly know what to say or think.

Part of the Reply of the
Indians of the 5 Nations
to Coll Johnsons Speech at
Onondago Sept 10. 1753.

Prizes of Furs allowed the Indians in the Year 1726 when Lt Governor Dummer had a Treaty at Casco and what the Indians then paid for their Goods in Lieu thereof, with what's allow'd them at present for their Furs and an account of what they now pay for Goods in Exchange

Prizes of Goods sent the Indians in 1726	Prizes of Goods sent the Indians in 1753	Prizes of Furs & Beaver purchas'd of ye Indians in the Year 1726	Prizes of Furs allow'd the Indians in the year 1753
Rum 5/ ℔ Gallon	16/ ℔ gallon	Spring Beaver ℔ lb	40/ ℔ lb
Bread 50/ ℔ hund.	£9 ℔ hundred	Fall Ditto 6/ ℔ lb	25/ ℔ lb
Corn 6/ ℔ bushel	28/ ℔ bushel	Stage Ditto 4/ ℔ lb	15/ ℔ lb
Pipes 6/ ℔ Groce	30/ ℔ Groce	Fishers 6/ piece	40/ piece
Tobacco 10d ℔ pound	3/ ℔ pound	Catts 6/	25/
Oznabrigs 2/9 ℔ Yd	10/ ℔ Ell	Otters 6/	40/
½ Thicks 4/6 ℔ Yard	15/ ℔ Yard	Minks 20	8/
Blankets 21/ a piece	£4 a piece	Bears Large 3/6	25
Hatchets 5/6 a piece	20/ a piece	Musquash 4	3/
Molasses 3/8 ℔ Gall.	14/ ℔ gallon	Castorum 2/ ℔ lb	15/ ℔ lb
Broadcloth 33/ ℔ yard	£4 ℔ Yard	Moose 10/ piece	50/ piece
Shouds £17 a piece	£60 a piece		
Pork £7 ℔ barrel	£25 ℔ barrel		
Kegs 2/ a piece	5/ a piece		
Shot 78/ ℔ hund.	£12 ℔ hund.		
Powder 18£ ℔ 66	£50 ℔ barrel		

Septem^r 15. 1753
Errors Excepted
per Wheelwright

Publick Papers
Indian Affairs
1726 1753

Whitehall Sep.r 18.th 1753

My Lord

We have lately received from the Honourable George Clinton Esq.r His Majestys late Governor of New York, some Minutes of the Proceedings between him and a Deputation of the Mohawk Indians, one of the Six Nations, at the City of New York in June last, upon Occasion of some Complaints made by the said Indians

It appears from these Minutes, that the Answers given to these complaints were not satisfactory, and that the Indians went away hastily from the Conference, expressing great resentment, and declaring they consi=dered the Alliance and Friendship between them and the Province of New York to be dissolved

The Hon.ble Earl of Holdernesse, one of His majestys principal Secretarys of State.

As this Affair appears to Us to be of a very serious Nature and may be attended with very bad Consequences at this Conjuncture, We think it Our Duty to lay before your Lordship the inclosed Copy of the said Minute together with the Copy of a Letter We have sent to Sr. Danvers Osborn upon this Occasion

The chief Object of this Letter is to recommend to Sr. Danvers Osborne to hold an Interview with the Indians of the Six Nations as soon as possible, and as it has been Usual upon former Occasions, when an Interview has been held with the Indians, for the neighbouring Govern-ments whose Security and Interest de-pend upon and is connected with them to send Commissioners to such Interviews, We have wrote to the Governors of such Provinces as are immediately interested

interested in the preservation of the friend-
ships of the Indians directing them to recom-
mend to their Assemblys to make Provision
for sending Commissioners to a Joint Conf in
be parties to this Interview 662

We are

My Lord

Your Lordships

most obedient and

most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax

Hyrenville

Sup[plin]

In the Orderly Book of the
18. Regt 1753

Whitehall 10. Sept.r 1753.

Lds of Trade

By 20th

Mohawk Indians

Copy

Whitehall Sept.r 18.th 1753

663

Sir,

A few Days after you sailed from Portsmouth, We received a Letter from Mr. Clinton inclosing Minutes of the Proceedings between him and a Deputation of the Mohawk Indians at Fort George in the City of New York in June last with the Journals of the Assembly then sitting.

You will without doubt upon your Arrival be fully informd of the particular Circumstances of this affair, the Resentment expressd by the Indians and the abrupt and hasty Manner in which they went away; and tho' from the Confidence We have of your vigilant Attention to whatever may concern your Government, We are perswaded you will not have failed to have taken every necessary and prudent Measure to obviate the fatal Consequences which might attend this affair, yet We think it no less Our Duty to embrace the first Opportunity of writing Our Sentiments to You upon it and of pointing out to you what appears to Us necessary to be done.

When

Lt. D'Anvers Osborne
Govr. of New York

When we consider of how great
Consequence the Friendship and Alliance of
the six Nations is to all His Majesty's Colonies
and Plantations in America in general, as
well as to New York in particular, when we
consider that this Friendship and Alliance
is only to be gain'd and preserv'd by making
Presents to them at proper Times and upon
proper Occasions and by an inviolable Obser-
=vance of all Our Engagements with them
and when we recollect the Attempts which
have lately been made to withdraw them
from the British Interest, We cannot but be
greatly concern'd and surpriz'd that the Province
of New York should have been so inattentive
to the general Interest of His Majesty's Subjects
in America, as well as to their own particular
Security as to have given Occasion to the Com-
=plaints made by the Indians; but we are
still more surpriz'd at the manner in which
these Complaints were receiv'd, the dissatisfac-
=tory Answers given to the Indians and at
their being suffer'd to depart (tho' the

Assembly

Assembly was then sitting / without any Measures
taken to bring them to Temper or to redress their
Complaints.

This being the Light in which
We see this affair, We think it for His Majesty's
Service that you should take the very first Opportunity
of representing to the Council and Assembly in the
strongest Manner of how great Importance it is
to the Province of New York to preserve the Friend-
-ship and affections of the Indians and the fatal
Consequences which must inevitably follow from
a neglect of them, that you should press them to
join with and support you in every Measure you
shall find it necessary to pursue in order to fix
them in the British Interest; more especially by
making proper Provision for Presents for them,
which join'd to the Presents allowed by His Majesty,
and which you will receive by this Conveyance,
may serve to facilitate this great End and to wipe
away all Remembrance of that Neglect the Indians
now complain of.

As

As a speedy Interview with the
Indians is from their present Disposition
become the more necessary, you will no doubt
think it proper to advise with the Council
as to the Time and Place of meeting the Indians
in which Points we trust you will have a due
Regard to their Conveniencies and as it appears
from their Complaint to the Albany which has
been the usual Place of Meeting is obnoxious to
them, you will if you find sufficient Foundation
for this Complaint appoint some other Place you
shall upon Enquiry think more for their Ease
and Satisfaction; And we observe from a Report
of the Council and Assembly to Mr Clinton
that Onondago is represented as the most proper
Place, we likewise hope that in the Choice of
the Persons who are to attend and assist you
at this Interview, you will have a Regard
to such as are best acquainted with the
Indians and their Affairs and not obnoxious
to them and as a great deal depends upon
the Interpreter, we desire you will be

particularly

particularly carefull to appoint such as are well acquainted with the Indian Language and Men of Ability and Integrity.

We hope that the Threats of the Mohawk Indians when they left New York have not been carried into Execution, but think it of absolute Necessity, in order to obviate any ill Consequences which might attend those Threats that some Person of Character and Discretion should be immediately sent among the Indians to acquaint them of your Arrival, of the Presents His Majesty has Majesty has order'd to be delivered to them, and of your Intentions of holding an Interview with them for burying the Hatchet and renewing the Covenant Chain that this Person should be carefully instructed to endeavour to remove any Prejudices which the vile Nations may have imbibed from the Representations of the Mohawks, to obviate ill Effects that would attend a general Discontentment amongst them at so critical a Conjuncture and to put them upon their Guard against any

attempt

attempt which may be made to withdraw them from His Majesty's Interest; and that nothing may be wanting to convince the Indians of the Sincerity of our Intentions, you will do well to examine into the Complaints they have made of being defrauded of their Lands to take all proper and legal Methods to redress their Complaints and to gratify them by reasonable Purchases, or in such other Matter as you shall find most proper and agreable to them for such Lands as have been unwarrantably taken from them or for such other as they may have a Desire to dispose of; and we recommend it to you to be particularly carefull for the future that you do not make Grants to any Persons whatsoever of Lands purchased by them of the Indians upon their own Accounts, such Practice having been found in a neighbouring Govern-=ment to be attended with great Mischiefs & Inconveniences; but when the Indians are disposed to sell any of their Lands the Purchase ought to be made in His Majesty's Name and at the Publick Charge.

An

To We find it has been usual upon former Occasions when an Interview has been held with the Indians for the other Neighbouring Governments in alliance with them to send Commissioners to be joind with those of New York, and as the present warring Disposition of the Indians equally affects other Provinces, We have wrote to the Governors of Virginia, Pensilvania, Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusets Bay and New Jersey, desiring them to represent to their respective Assemblies, the Utility and Necessity of this Measure and to urge them to make proper Provision for it; and therefore it will be necessary that when you have settled the Time and Place of Meeting you should give them early Notice of it; and this leads us to recommend one thing more to your Attention, and that is to take Care that all the Provinces be (if practicable) comprizd in one general Treaty to be made in His Majestys Name it appearing to Us that the Practice of each Province making

making a seperate Treaty for itself in
its own Name is very improper and may
be attended with great Inconvenience
to His Majesty's Service.

We are &c

Sign'd Dunk Halifax
J Grenville
Dupplin

in the Lords of Trade of
the 10. Sept.r 1753.

Copy.

Fort George in the City of New York
th
12 June 1753

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Minutes of a Meeting between His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Capt. General & Commander in Chief of the Colony of New York, &c &c and the Seventeen Mohawk Indians

Present

James Alexander
Archibald Kennedy
Edward Holland
Mayor of the City
William Johnson
} Esqrs of His Majesty's Council

Several Members of the Assembly & other Gentlemen attending

William Printup Interpreter
Peter Wraxall Secry

Hendrick an Indian Chief rose up and made the following Speech Addressed to His Excellency.

Brother

We are come hither to renew & make bright the Covenant Chain of our forefathers and to wipe away all tears from your Eyes here he gave the Gover a String of Wampum / We come here

here with Peaceable Intentions,

Brother

We are come to remind you of the Antient Alliance & Freedom between our Respective Forefathers & We were united together by a Covenant Chain & it seems now likely to be broken not on Our Side but Yours.

Brother,

It is with great Concern that I tell you the Antient Alliance & Friendship made between you and Us seems for some time past to be forgotten. It seems from your forgetfulness of Us, as if we were no longer an United People. the Covenant Chain made between Our fore fathers & yours seems likely to be broken not from our fault but yours.

Brother,

you know me very well, that I have Always been a help & support unto you when you have called our Six Nations together at Albany. By my means every thing has gone Right & whilst the other Nations of Indians have promised & not performed the Mohawks have always proved true.

Brother

Brother

I said just now you know me very well and my heart Aches because we Mohawks have always been faithfull to you as our Brother Col.ᵒ Johnson can Witness when he had the Care of the Indian affairs especially in the last War there was no assistance given by you but by our Nation & had the War lasted some time longer We would have tore the frenchmens hearts out

Brother I say the ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ Indifference & neglect shown towards Us makes our hearts ake and if you dont alter your behaviour to Us We fear the Covenant Chain will be broken.

Brother, we dont lay the blame upon your self but upon the Council & Assembly for Brother we know you would be willing to do your part but they dont regard Us nor strive to take any Care of Us Brother it grieves Us to the hart to know and hear that the Council & Assembly dont take Care of Albany but leave it naked and defenceless and dont Care what becomes of our Nation you sit in peace and quietness there while we are exposed to the enemy

Brother

Brother it is by your means that we stand
every hour in danger for it was at your request
that We fought against the French and they now
daily stand with a Knife over our Heads to de-
stroy Us & we are forced to be upon our guard be-
cause nothing is yet settled between Us

Brother, you have put the Hatchet into Our
hands & We Mohawks have taken and used it
against your Enemies and you have never taken
the Hatchet out of our hands so that We still
have it.

Brother, you have always desired
Us to keep the Roads amongst our Nations open &
clear but we have heard that this last Spring
there has been a great deal of Damage done
amongst our Brethren at Ohio both White
People & Indians killed Six English Men &
Fourteen Indians Shawanneys & Mehikan-
neys for which Reason that Road seems now to be
spoiled

Brother We beseech you to consider of
some method to bring all things into the late

they

they used to be between your Forefathers & ours for Brother you must not Imagine we alone are grieved the other Nations are so also tho we Mohawks are called the head of the 5 Nations

Brother, if you dont endeavour to redress our Grievances the rest of our Brethren the 6 Nations shall know it and all Intercourse will be stopped. Brother we beg you will not long considering of it, you may perhaps tell us that you will write to our Father the King but that will be to long; we therefore desire you will do something immediately or tell us at once you will do nothing at all for us; Hendrick then presented the Governor with a Belt of Wampum & sat down

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the 12th day of June 1753

Present

His Excellency the Honble George Clinton Capt General &c &c

Mr Alexander

Mr Kennedy

Mr Kennedy
Mr Holland
Col. Johnson
Hendrick and three other Sachems of the
Mohawk Nations, lately come to this place
were introduced & Hendrick spoke to his
Excellency as follows.

Brother, when our Brethren the English
first came amongst us we gave and sold them
Lands and have continued to do so ever since but
now as
it seems we had no lands left for our selves.

Brother we have sold several
small parcells of Land to our Brethren,
and they have taken up a much greater quan-
tity, which will appear by the Records, We
know our Brother is not privy to this and does
not approve of it but that it has been done
by stealth & deceits and we desire our Brother
to examine into the grants of Land and to
know if there be any such frauds. We did
design to give several Tracts of Land to sundry
persons but when ever we were about to sell
a piece of Land to a poor Man we were informed
the

the Land we was taken by others Land that therefore We could not dispose of it.

Brother As to what We have told we are well satisfied therewith and sensible of it but it grieves us to have more taken up than We have agreed to sell And there are several people come down with Us who have agreed with Us for the Land and if they will do Right we will do Justice to them for we do not Love to Cheat Our Brethren And We desire our Brother to let us see the Patents that We may know our Brother what Land We have sold and what ## ## we have not, for sure Brother there is no grant given out but that the Names of the Persons who bought the Land and of the Surveyor and Interpreter are mention'd and by this We shall know who have cheated Us

Brother I am going to tell you how many Persons we design to drive away from our Land Viz^{t} Barclay Sicketts Wife who live just by Us & who does us a great deal of Damage by

by selling us liquors and by that means making
us destroy one another some short time before
We left home an Indian was stabbed thro
her selling liquor. We let her have a little
spot of Land & she takes in more & more
every Year and We desire Our Brother
to give Us an order to turn her off the Land
when We go home.

Brother, We have a
Complaint against Arent Stevens he
bought a Tract of Land of Us and when
the Surveyor Hendrick Frey came to survey
it we showed him how far to go and then
Arent Stevens came & told Fry he had imposed
him and made him go a great deal far-
ther and now this last Spring there came
another Surveyor Mr Calden to survey the
same piece of Land & then Arent Stevens
made Mr Calden take a farther than
Fry went, so that he stole twice from Us
And lately Mr Fry surveyed this Land again
and had one Indian Chain bearer and Fry
told Us he would show Us exactly how far
we

We had sold the Land and then We
found out how much was stolen from Us. 672

Brother We have an other Complaint
against Coenrad Gunterman who was very poor
Man and who We took among Us & gave him a Tract of
Land out of Charity, with which he was not satisfied being
being two Miles but lake in more which We have not given
or sold him and since that he has got a Survey or & sur-
veyed a great quantity of Land which We know nothing of.
and so we intend Brother to take a Tilla Bird & with him
which may deter others from doing the same Gave
a Belt of Wampum.
Then Hendrick told his excellency that he had
a piece of news to tell him which was that just
before they came away the Shenchivent a String of
Wampum to the six Nations to call them to Cadaraqui
to speak with them and that the said String
of Wampum was delivered at Onondaga to the
Bunt who desired the Messenger to call in
at the
his way Onedes to acquaint them with the
Intentions of that String of Wampum &
then to give it Hendrick & Abraham that
they

they might consider of it for that the Mo=
hawks for some time past had not gone
the Road to the French and that they Imagi=
ned they intended to do as they had formerly done
invite them to a feast & then destroy them

A true Copy examined by
Geo. Banyar
Dep.y Clerc of the Council

At a Council held at Fort George in the
City of New York the 15th day of June 1753. P.M
Present
His Excellency the Hon.ble George Clinton
Capt. Gen.l & Comm.dr in Chief &c &c
Mr Alexander
Mr Kennedy
Mr Holland
Colo. Johnson

Mr Holland Chairman of the Com=
mittee appointed to examine into the
Complaints of the Mohawk Indians
(now in this City) of Encroachments made
on their Lands by the White People and
of Persons Patenting and —
taking

taking upon greater Quantity of Land than they have sold to them; Reported That the Committee find that all the Lands in the Purchase of which they Allledge they have been defrauded, have been Patented many Years before His Excellency came into this Government, except in the Case of Conradt Gunterman, and that the Grant to him contains no more than the Quantity mentiones in the Deed of Purchase nor more than the said Indians acknowledge they had given to him. That the Committee ordered the Interpreter to attend with Hendrick and another Indian and that Hendrick assigned the following Cases in which they had been defrauded of their Lands to wit.

In Livingston's Patent of the Flatts at Conojoharry more Land was taken up than was sold by the Indians.

Capt. Collins's Land at Conojoharry that the Indians sold the Low Land but not the Wood Land.

Cornelius Cayler's Land at the little Carrying Place. North side of the River that the Indians sold the Wood Land but not the Low Land.

Peter

Peter Wagenaer Land over against
Conojohary Castle North side of the
River, the Indians say he were welcom if
he would have more Land, to which he
said No, but yet has taken up as
much again as they sold him.

That said Wagenaer bought of the
Indians some Land lying on the South
side of the River below the Castle &
has taken up as much more as they
sold him.

Johannis Lawyers Patent at
Canastagione, that the Indians sold to
him no further than the Creek called
Canastagionkare in English the
Creek but is never yet and has
has taken up six Miles further than
the Creek.

That Hannes Lock no sooner
came to the Island opposite to Hans
Hoost's Land below the Indian Castle
at Conojohary which they never Sold
to any Person and desire they may
have it again.

And then Hendrick added
that these were the Cases in which
they

they have been considerably cheated which were of too great Importance to be neglected, and that there are other Instances but being of little Consequence they took no notice of them.

A True Copy Examined by me

Geo. Banyar

(D. Sec. of the Council)

Fort George in the City of New York the 16th June 1753.

Minutes of a Conference held this Day between His Excell.cy The Hon.ble George Clinton Esq.r Capt. Gen.l and Commander in Chief of the Colony of New York &c. &c. And Seventeen Mohawk Indians.

Present

James Alexander
Archibald Kennedy
Edward Holland
mayor of the City
William Johnson
} Esq.rs of His Majestys Council

Paul Richards Esq.r Representative for the City and other Gentlemen attending

William Printzy Interpreter

Peter Wraxall Secry

His.

His Excellency opened the Conference with the following Speech in answer to Hendricks Speech made to his Excell.y the 12.th Inst.t

Brethren.

I am glad to see you here and the more as you are come with an Intention to renew and brighten the Covenant Chain that hath so long united us together. and I give you this String of Wampum

to wipe away your Tears

and a String of Wampum

Brethren.

The Management of your Affairs is now putten the same footing as formerly, for Commissaries are appointed some time ago and Provision is now made for them.

Brethren. I have reason to expect that Provision will also be made to take the Hatchet out of the hands of the six Nations and there will be an Interview with you at Albany this Summer for that purpose, and for strengthening and brightening the Covenant Chain that the same may remain inviolable as long as the Sun & Moon endure.

Brethren. I have always desired you to keep the Roads between the Nations open & clear, and I do still recommend it to you as I look upon it to be essential for keeping up an Intercourse

between

between us. The Loss of our Brethren at Ohio, gives me a great deal of Concern and I shall consult with the Governor of Pensylvania on this Occasion, and do every thing in my Power to prevent any further Mischief being done to them by the French or their Indians, and as often as I receive any Intelligence of any attacks intended to be made on you or your allies by the French or the Indians in their alliance, you may depend upon my giving you the earliest Notice of it, that you may be upon your Guard and as much as possible prevent the Execution of their Designs.

/ Gave a Belt of Wampum. /

His Excellency then gave the following Answer to the Complaint of the Mowhawk Indians concerning their Land made to His Excellency in Council the 12th. Instant by Indian Hendrick as p Copy above.

The same Persons remaining Present at the foregoing Speech.

Bachren

Brethren,

You complain'd to me that
some Encroachments have been made
upon your Lands by the white People,
and that some Persons have taken up &
patented a much greater Quantity than
you have sold them, which Complaints
I have laid before His Majesty's
Council, that they might make the best
Enquiry they could as to the Truth of
them, who have reported to me, that they
find all the Lands in the Purchase
of which you say you have been defraud-
ed, have been patented many years
before I came into the Government
except in the Case of Conrad Gunter-
man.

It would be impossible by
examining the Grants of Land register'd
here, to find out whether the Persons
who have purchased them have imposed
on you, since there is no Doubt the
Deeds of Purchase, upon which
those Grants were made are exactly
conformable to such Grants as
well in Regard to the Quantity as
the

the Situation of the Lands. I must therefore
refer the particular Instances in which you
say you have been defrauded, as well as 676
such others as you may hereafter be able to
point out to the Commissioners of Indian
Affairs, who I shall direct to send for the
Persons interested to appear before them and
to examine the Matter as thoroughly as possible
and to make a Report thereupon to Me, in
Order that strict Justice may be done you
where you have been injured.

As to the Complaint against
Conrad Gunkaman you acknowledge you
gave him a Piece of Land of five Miles, and
upon examining the Deed he obtained from
some of your People and the Kings Grant
to him in Consequence of that Purchase
it does not appear from thence that he is
entitled to a greater Quantity; I must
therefore insist that you suffer him to continue
in the quiet Possession of so much Land, as
he may justly claim under that Grant, and
if as you allege he claims more & pervicts
in that Claim, I can still by no means
consent that you turn him off the Land
but that you make the same known to
the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at

Albany

Albany, that the necessary Orders may be
given to redress you, neither can I consent
that you turn away any of the other Persons
you complain of, from the Lands they claim
or possess, but must recommend to you to wait
till the several Matters can be examin'd
into by the Commissioners and in every
Instance wherein it may appear, you
have been imposed on, I shall use my
utmost Endeavours that Justice
may be done you.

The Instance you assign
of Ancrt Stevens's taking up more
Land than you had sold, appears now
in a very different Light from the
Draught and Survey of that Land
which has been shown to you
and as you seem to be convinced
no more Land is included in
that Draught than you formerly
sold, I expect you are well satisfied

and

and that I shall hear no more Complaints on that Account.

I Gave a Belt of Wampum.I

Brethren,

I cannot help expressing my Satisfaction at your Behaviour on the Receipt of the Message accompanied with a String of Wampum from the Governor of Canada inviting you to Cadaraqui to speak with you. The French you know have ever been treacherous to you and you cannot be too much on your Guard against them.

His Excellency having thus concluded his Reply, Indian Hendrick rose up and spoke as follows.

Brother,

I have Persons who came down before Us We have sold and given Lands to and We desire you will give them Deeds for the same, and Brother We desire for the future that you will never grant any Licences to purchase Lands unless we are present with you..

Brother

Brother, If any Person or
Persons whatsoever shall come to measure
Lands in Our Name without first having Our
Consent, should any accident happen, We
hope you Brother will not expect any
Satisfaction from Us. Brother we don't
lay the Blame so much on Mr. Colden as
on those Persons who employ'd him.

Brother We desire that Jury Block here
present may have a Licence to purchase the
Land we have agreed with him for.

Brother, We desire you'll promise to comply
with Our Requests.

Hereupon the Governor and
Council withdrew and being returned His
Excellency spoke to the Indians as follows.

Brethren,

I will grant a Licence to Peter
Schuyler in the usual Form, to purchase the
Lands which you say you have given him
as you desire it, and as the Land seems
to be given him instead of

the

the Land he had Obtained a Licence to purchase from You. And as to the Land you desire to be granted to Jury Block and the other Matters you have just now mention'd, they seem of so extraordinary a Nature, I can come to no immediate Resolution upon them, especially as there are so few of the Gentlemen of the Council in Town, and therefore those Matters shall be taken into Consideration and an Answer given you thereupon at the Conference to be held at Albany this Summer.

To this Hendrick replyed.

Brother. all what We have desired to be done for Our Good is not granted which makes our Hearts ake very much.

Brother when We came here to relate Our Grievances about Our Lands we expected to have something done for Us, And We have told You that the Covenant Chain of Our Forefathers was like to be broken and Brother You tell us that We shall be redressed at Albany, but We know them so well, We will not trust to them, for they are no People but

Devils

Desires so We rather desire) that you'll
say Nothing shall be done for Us.

Brother, Ky and by you'll expect to see
the Nations down which you shall not
see, for as soon as We come home We
will send up a Belt of Wampum to
our Brother the 5 Nations to Ac-
quaint them the Covenant Chain is
broken between You and Us. So
Brother You are not to expect to
hear of me Any more, And Brother
We desire to hear no more of You, And
We shall no longer Acquaint you with
any News or Affairs as We used to
do; And as to Jury Brook there are
People who want to do him some
harm but We will not agree to it.

Brother, We did not expect when We
came from home that all our De-
sires would have no Effect.

The Indians then went away.

The Foregoing Proceedings be-
tween His Excellency Governor
Clinton

Clinton and a Deputation of the Mohawk
Indians contained in Eighteen Pages are
faithfully taken from the Records of
Indian Affairs

Sworn by me
Peter Wraxall
Secry and Agent for
Indian Affairs

Whitehall September 11th. 1753.

Few days after you sailed from Portsmouth we Received a Letter from Mr Clinton Inclosing minutes of the proceedings Between him, and a deputation of the Mohawk Indians at Fort George in the City of New York in June last, with the Journals of the Assembly thereupon

You will without Doubt, upon your Arrival, be fully informed of the particular Circumstances of this affair, the Resentment expressed by the Indians and the Alarm and hasty manner in which they must marry, and from the Confidence we have of your Prudent attention to whatever may Concern your Government We are persuaded, you will not have failed, to have taken every Necessary and prudent Step, to obviate the fatal Consequences, which might attend this affair. Yet we think it no Less our duty to Embrace this first opportunity of Writing our Sentiments to you upon it, and of pointing out to you what appears to us Necessary to be done.

When we Consider of how great Consequence the Friendship and Alliance of the Five Nations is to all his Majesty's Colonys and Plantations in America; In General, as well as to New York in particular, when we Consider that this Friendship and Alliance is Only to be gained and preserved

By

By making Presents to them, at proper Times and upon proper Occasions, and by an inviolable Observance of all our Engagements with them, and when we recollect the Attempts which have lately been made, to withdraw them from the British Interest, we cannot but be greatly Concerned and Surprized that the Province of New York should have been so inattentive to the General Interest of his Majesty's Subjects in America, as not to have given Information of the Complaints made by the Indians, but we are still more Surprized at the manner in which those Complaints were Received the disrespectful Answers given to the Indians, and at their being suffered to depart (as they humbly meant nothing) without any measures taken to Quiet them, & Compose or to redress their Complaints —

This Being the Light in which we view this affair, we think it for his Majesty's Service, that You should take the first Opportunity of Representing to the Council and Assembly in the strongest manner, how great Importance it is to the Province of New York, & every part of his Friendship and affection for the Indians, and the fatal Consequences which must Inevitably follow, from a Neglect of them, that you should Press them to Join with and support You in every measure you shall find Necessary to Pursue, in Order to fix them in the British Interest

Your

More especially by making proper provision for Presents for them, which joined to the presents allowed by his Majesty and which you will be Pleased by this Conveyance may serve to facilitate this great end, and to wipe away all remembrance of that Slight, the Indians now Complain of.

As a Friendly Intercourse with the Indians is from their present disposition become the more necessary, you will no doubt think it proper to advise with the Council, as to the time and place of meeting the Indians, in which respect you will have a due regard to their Convenience and as it appears from their Complaints that Albany which has been the usual place of meeting with Indians for you will if you find sufficient foundation for their Complaints appoint some other place, you shall upon Inquiry think most for their Ease and Satisfaction, and by Advice from a report of the Council and Assembly to me Whether that Viandago is proposed as the most proper place, and likewise hope that in the Choice of the persons, who are to attend and assist you in this Interview, you will have a regard to such as are best acquainted with the Indians and their affairs and not Prejudiced to them, and as a great deal depends upon the Interpreters and desire you would be particularly careful to appoint such as are well acquainted with the Indian Language, and men of ability and Integrity

We hope that the Threats of the Mohawk Indians

When

When they Left New York have not Been Carryed into Execution
But Thinkit Advisable Humbly to Order to Obviate any ill
Consequence, which might attend the Threats that some Person
of Character and Direction should Let Immediately Cast amongst
the Indians to acquaint them of your arrival, of the Present his
Majesty has ordered to Be delivered to them and of your Intention
of holding an Interview with them for Burying the
Hatchet and renewing the Covenant Chain and that no person
should Be Carefully Instructed to endeavour to remove any
Prejudice which the Indians may have Imbibed from
the representations of the Mohawks to Obviate the ill Effects
that might attend a General discontent amongst them at this
Critical
~~Critick~~ Conjuncture, and to put them upon their Guard against
any attempts which may be made to withdraw them from his
Majesty's Interest and that nothing may be wanting to Con-
vince the Indians of the Sincerity of your Intentions, you
will do well to Examine into the Complaints they have made,
of Being defrauded of their Lands, to take all Proper and
Legal methods to redress their Complaints and
To gratify them by reasonable Purchases or in such other
manner as you shall find most Proper. and agreable
To them, for such Lands as have been unwarrantably
Taken from them, or for such Other as they may have
a Desire to dispose of, and we recommend it to You
To Be Particularly Careful for the future that You

Do

Do not make grants to any persons whatsoever of Lands purchased by them of the Indians upon their own accounts such practices having been found Destructive to Neighbouring Governments to be attended with great Mischiefs and Inconveniences but when the Indians are disposed to sell any of their Lands the purchase ought to be made in his Majesty's name and at the Publick Charge

And you find it have been usual upon former Occasions when any Differences have been held with the Indians for the Other Neighbouring Governments to join with them in Treaty and Commissioners to be sent for that Purpose from all New York and as the present Unhappy disposition of the Indians equally affects the Other Provinces We have wrote to the Governors of Virginia, Pensilvania, Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay and New Jersey desiring them to appoint their respective Proportions and Necessity of this measure, and to urge them to make proper Provision for it, and therefore it will be necessary that when you have called the Time and Place of meeting you should give them Early notice of it, and this leads us to Recommend nothing more to your attention, and that is to take Care that all the Provinces (if practicable) Comprized in the Generall Treaty to be made in his Majesty's name, it appearing to us that the

Indians

practice of Each Province making a Separate Treaty
for it self in its own name, is very Improper and may
be Attended with great Inconveniency to his Majesty's Service

I am Sir your hartily farewell and are

Your Most Loving friends

&

Humble Servts

Hunk. Aldworth

J. Grenville

Temple

No. 5

Extracts from the Treaty at Albany with the Six Nations, 1754. (Manuscript copy)

Indian Treaty Series

No. 5

Extracts from the treaty at Albany with the Six Nations

Extracts from the
Treaty at Albany in 1754.

N° 23

6 Nations

No. 6.

Extracts from the Great Treaty held at Albany with the Six Nations in the Year 1754.—

The Six Nations being very uneasy on account of Settlements, which the Virginians were making Westward of of the Allegany Mountain, and of the Deed got from them at Lancaster, Several complaints were made to the British Ministers, and on the 18th of September 1753, the following Royal Instruction was sent to Sir Danvers Osborne, Governor of New York:

"That nothing may be wanting to convince the Indians of the "sincerity of our intentions, you will do well to examine into the complaints "they have made, of being defrauded of their Lands; to take all proper "and legal methods to redress their complaints, and to grant to them in "reasonable purchases, or in such other matters as you shall find most "proper and agreeable to them, for such Lands as have been unwarrantably "taken from them, and for such other, as they may have a desire to "dispose of: As we find it has been usual on former occasions, "when an interview has been held with the Indians for the other "neighbouring Governments in alliance with them to send Commissioners "to be joined with those of New York, and as the present wavering "disposition of the Indians equally affects the other Provinces, we "have wrote to the Governors of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, "New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New Jersey, desiring them to "represent to their respective Assemblies, the utility and necessity "of this measure, and to urge them to make a proper provision for it: "and therefore it will be necessary, when you have settled the time and "place of meeting, you should give them early notice of it, and this "leads us to recommend one thing more to your attention, and that is,

to

" to take care, that all the Provinces be (if practicable)
" comprised in one general treaty to be made in his Majesty's
" Name, it appearing to us that the practice of a Province
" making a separate treaty for itself, in its own name, is
" very improper, and may be attended with great inconveniences
" to his Majesty's Service. —

Dunk Halifax
J Granville
Dupplin

" Whitehall
" Sepr 18th 1753 —
" To Sir Danvers Osborne
" Governor of New York

In consequence of this instruction, a commission was opened at Albany, with the Six United Nations of Indians, on the 19th day of June 1754, by the Honorable James Delancey (Sir Danvers Osborne being then dead) Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New York, and the following Crown Commissioners from their several Provinces. —

For New York	Honble Joseph Murray Wm Johnson John Chambers William Smith	Esquires of his Majesty's Council
For New Hampshire	Theod Atkinson Richard Wibird and Mark Hunking Wentworth Henry Sherburne	Esquires —
For Massachusetts Bay	Samuel Willis John Chandler Oliver Partridge John Worthington	Esquires —
For Connecticut	William Pitkin Roger Wolcott Elisha Williams	Esquires
For Rhode Island	Stephen Hopkins Martin Howard	Esquires —

For Maryland | Benjamin Tasker, Benjamin Barnes } Esquires

For Pennsylvania | John Penn, Isaac Norris, Benja. Franklin, Richard Peters } Esquires

For Virginia .... Lieutenant Governor Delancey of New York

In Council at Albany June 27th 1754, The Commissioners in a Speech to the Six Nations, inform them, that Virginia and Carolina desire to be considered as present, although some great affairs, which those Governments are engaged in, have prevented their sending Commissioners.

June 27th The Commissioners in a Speech to the Six Nations acquaint them, Your Fathers by their valor, above 100 years ago, gained a considerable Country, which they afterwards of their own accord, put under the protection of the King of Great Britain. The French are endeavoring to possess themselves of this whole Country, although they have made the most express Treaties with the English to the contrary.

We want to know, whether these things (the Conduct of France) appear to you in the same light as they do to us, or whether the French taking possession of the Lands in your Country, and building Forts between Lake Erie and the River Ohio be done with your Consent and Approbation.

The Six Nations answer July 2d 1754

Brethren

The Governor of Virginia and the Governor of Canada are both quarelling about Lands, which belong to us - and such a Quarrel as this may end in our destruction. They

XXX

– They fight who shall have the Land. –
The Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania have
made Paths through our Country to trade, and
built Houses without acquainting Us with it; They
should first have asked our Consent to build there,
as was done when Oswego was built.

The Commissioners Speech to the Indians

July 3d –

Brethren

We gladly understand that you gave no countenance
to the French who went to the Ohio, and have entered on your Lands. –
You did put this Land under the King our Father; He is now taking
Care to preserve it for you; for although the Land is under the
Kings Government, yet the Property or Power of selling it to any of
his Majesty's Subjects, having Authority from him, We always considered
as vested in you.

We ever did, and do fully acknowledge that
Country to belong to you, though within your Father the King
of Great Britains Dominions and under his Protection).

July 6th

The Indians tell the Commissioners –

We return all the Governments Thanks for the
Promise of Protection given Us for our Lands, and the Acknow-
ledgement, that the Right of selling it, is in Us.

NB The above Treaty is in the Hands of the
Government of Pennsylvania; and Colonel Matlack, Secretary of
the State of Pennsylvania, will attend with the Council Books,
the Hon'ble Committee of Congress think it necessary to authenticate
the foregoing Extracts. —

Sam. Wharton

Sir

I receivd yours by mr Rush and also that by mr Kennedy, I have paid mr Rush Six Pounds, and likewise Six Pounds by your Son in Law mr Worrell — I was in hopes to have sent the two Patents you desire to be made out first, by mr Kennedy, but mr Scull being about to go to Layout the Proprietaries Manor of Springetsbury when I return from over the Hills, prevented me from getting the Returns from his office, but Dicky has promisd I shall have them this day — and after I will set about the Patents — I was in great hopes as Dicky Tea is now free, and as from what had passed there was some reason to expect it, mr would have taken him with him, Dicky having not had in my opinion the opportunities his merit or inclination he deserved to improve himself in the practical Part of Surveying the most necessary Branch for him to know, as by that it is he must expect hereafter to gain a livelihood — Jemmy Scull and young Brodhead are gone with the old Gentleman — There is an Express just arrivd from Carlisle, informing the Governor that above Sixty or more of the Head of the Delawares &c. are to be this day or to morrow at Carlisle, where they expect to see the Governor in Person, and negotiate affairs with him. Your Letter by Mr Peters came safe to hand on Tuesday last —

Philadelphia
20th Septr 1753 —

I am Sir Your very humble Servant
Robert Lewis

Robert Lewis. 1753

Mount Joy Lancaster Co
Septr 20th 1753
Answd Oct. 4th

Afterwards the following Petition was presented to the Governor by Capt. Philip Nery.

To the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

The Petition of Captain Philip Nery Commander and Part Owner of the Schooner called the Nostra Seignora de Rosario Saint Anna and Saint Antonio.

Humbly Shews

That Your Petitioner is now almost ready to depart this Port and to prosecute his intended Voyage to the Island of Teneriffe, where the Rest of the Owners of the said Schooner reside, but being entirely unacquainted with the Bay and River Delaware and the adjacent Coasts, he hath applied to and engaged (with your Honour's Permission) Patrick Roney of the City of Philadelphia Mariner, a Person well qualified for that Purpose, to assist your Petitioner in the navigating the said Vessel to the said Island of Teneriffe.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays Your Honour will be pleased to permit him to depart this Port with his said Schooner, to employ and take the said Patrick Roney as his Pilot or Assistant in the said Voyage.

And your Petitioner will pray &c.ª

Capitaine Philippe Neri.

And the Prayer of the Petition was granted by the Governor, who ordered that Capt. Roney should give Security to his Majesties Collector of this Port, to deliver the Goods taken on Board here, at the Islands of Teneriffe; Accidents of the Sea excepted.

15th September 1753.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday the 21st Day of September 1753.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, William Fell, Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner, William Logan, Richard Peters } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter of William Fairfax of Virginia Esquire which the Governor received Yesterday by Express was read in these Words.

Winchester 14th September 1753.

Sir

Pursuant to a Commission under our Great Seal from Governor Dinwiddie I came hither to meet certain Chiefs of the Six Nations and their allied Indians, and make them a Present of some Arms, ammunition and Cloathing. Upon drawing to a Conclusion I received a Speech from them desiring I would write to your Honour, and with their best Compliments let You know that proposing to return homeward through Pennsylvania, they would be most glad to meet your Honour at Carlide on or before the twenty second Instant, in hopes of shaking your Hand and presenting the Twightwees. The present unsettled Affairs of their Country on the French's Entry

on

on their Lands, would not allow them time to wait on your Honour at Philadelphia. I was further desired to send You the enclosed String of Wampum, as a Token of their great Desire to see You at Carlisle. For Particulars I take Leave to refer to Mr Croghan who has kindly assisted me.

I am Sir with a respectful Esteem

Your Honours

most obedient humble Servant

W. Fairfax

The Governor having desired a Conference with the Speaker and such other Members of Assembly as were in Town, Mr Norris the Speaker, Mr Warner, Mr Trotter, Mr Franklyn, Mr Roberts and Mr Peretch Members for the County and City of Philadelphia accordingly came into Council, when the Letter was again read, and on considering the Contents all were of Opinion, that since Mr Fairfax had not favoured the Governor with an Account of what passed between him and the Indians, nor mentioned their Business with this Government, nor had Governor Dinwiddie met them in Person, there was no Necessity for the Governor's indulging the Indians with his Presence at a Place so distant from Philadelphia on a Request of theirs signified to him in such a manner: But considering the present Situation of these Indians, and that they might be distressed by the hostile Proceedings of the French, and that the Assembly had voted Eight Hundred Pounds for Indian Services of which the Governor had the sole Disposal, it might be for the Publick Good to take this Opportunity of enquiring into their Circumstances and making them a Present of Goods to the Amount of that Sum, if it should be found necessary: Whereupon the Governor desired Mr Richard Peters, Mr Isaac Norris and Mr Benjamin Franklyn to undertake the Transaction of this Business; and they complying with his Honour's Request, the following Commission was executed and delivered to them.

GEORGE the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth To Our Trusty and well beloved Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklyn Esquires Greeting Whereas some Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations, of the Shawonese, of the Delawares and of the Twightwees, living on the Waters of the River Ohio, a Branch of the Mississippi, Our good Friends and Allies, have signified to Our Governor of Our Province of Pennsylvania, that they are earnestly ..... desirous to renew the Leagues of Amity subsisting between Us and their Nations, and are now waiting at Carlisle in the County of Cumberland within Our said Province for this Purpose Know Ye that judging it may greatly contribute to the Safety and Benefit of all Our Loving Subjects Inhabitants of Our said Province of Pennsylvania, to hold a Treaty with these Indians, agreable to their Request; And Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Abilities and Circumspection, We have thought fit to nominate and appoint You the said Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklyn, and Every of You, Our Commissioners on Behalf of Our Governor of Our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, to treat with the said Indians now at Carlisle, or with their, or any, or every of their Chiefs or Delegates, and with them to renew, ratify and confirm the Leagues of Amity subsisting between Our said Province of Pennsylvania, and the said Nations of Indians And further, to do, act, transact and finally to conclude and agree with the Indians aforesaid, all and every other Matter and Thing, which to You shall appear necessary, touching or in any wise concerning the Premises, as fully and amply to all Intents, ... Constructions and Purposes, as Our Governor of Our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, might or could do being Personally present Hereby ratifying, confirming and holding for firm and effectual, whatsoever You the said Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklyn, or any of You shall Lawfully do in and about the Premises In Testimony ..... whereof We have caused the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed

Witness

Witness James Hamilton Esquire (by Vertue of a Commission from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esquires true and absolute Proprietaries of the said Province. And with Our Royal Approbation) Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province aforesaid, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware at Philadelphia the Twenty Second Day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Three and in the Twenty Seventh Year of Our Reign.

James Hamilton.

Then was read a Letter to the Governor from Mr Edward Shippen Prothonotary of Lancaster County and another enclosed in it to one Young an Indian Trader from John Frazer his Partner, and one who had lived at Weningo, but apprehensive of a Visit from the French had in the Summer removed thence to the Forks of Mohongialo about fourteen Miles from the s[d] River's entring into the Ohio, where he now has a Store of Goods, and carries on a Trade with the Indians. And as Fraser's Letter contains a large Account of the French Proceedings, and Mr Shippen's Letter explains several Matters in it, they are both ordered to be entered, placing Fraser's first.

Forks August 27th 1753.

Mr Young

I have sent the Bearer in all haste to acquaint You what a narrow Escape William made from the French at Weenings, I have sent him off there the same time that You ordered him, and from that time until he ran away he only sold eight Bucks worth of Goods, which Custologo took from him and all his Corn when he was making his Escape in the night, he is made a Captain by the French, and next morning after William's Escape he delivered John Trotter and his Man to the French, who tied them fast and carried them away to their new Fort that they made a little from Weenings, at a Place called Caseyago up French Creek. The night that William ran away, that afternoon Two French Men came to Weenings, who told William that there was no Danger, but William being a little afraid got all ready that night and came as far as Lichtenig Creek, and there staid till Break of Day, and then came by Land to the Top of the Hill against my House, where he saw about one hundred of the French Dogs all under Arms, and had Trotter and his Man then tied. Fourteen of them follow William, but it being a foggy Morning he outrun them, so that there is nothing lost yet only those eight Bucks and all the Corn. I would have sent William down, only I do not know every Moment what Time I will be obliged to move my Goods from here back in the Woods.

I have thrown a Parcel of my own Goods against another Parcel of Yours, and sell them now since William came here; I have not got any Skins this Summer, for there has not been an Indian between Weenings and the Pict Country hunting this Summer by reason of the French.

There is hardly any Indians now here at all, for yesterday there set off along with Capt. Trent and French Andrew, the Heads of the Five Nations, the Picts, the Shawonese, the Owendats and the Delawares for Virginia; and the Half King set off to the French Fort with a strong Party along with him, to warn the French off their Land entirely, which if they did not comply to, then directly the Six Nations, the Picts, Shawonese, Owendats and Delawares were to strike them without Loss of time; the Half King was to be back in twenty Days from the time he went away, so were the Indians from Virginia.

Capt. Trent was here the night before last, and viewed the Ground the Fort is to be built upon, which they will begin in less than a month's time; the Money has been laid out for the building of it already, and the great Guns are lying at Williamsburg ready to bring up.

The French are daily deserting from the new Fort, one of them came here the other Day whom I sent to Capt. Trent; he has him along with him to Virginia; he has given the true account of the Number of French and all their Designs; there are exactly Twenty Four Hundred of them in all;

here

Pennsylvania. 1753.

here is enclosed the Draught of the Fort the French built a little Way the other Side of Sugar Creek, not far from Weningo, where they have Eight Cannon. Which is all from your Freind

John Fraser

P. S. The Captain of the French that took John Trotter from Weningo was the White French Man that lived last Winter at Logs Town.

Lancaster 9th September 1753.

Honoured Sir

The enclosed was just now brought me by Mr. Callender, in order to be forwarded to your Honour.

Custologo is a Delaware Indian, and a very Leading man.

Weningo is the Name of an Indian Town on Ohio, where Mr. Fraser has had a Gunsmith's Shop for many Years; it is situate eighty Miles up the said River beyond the Logs Town, and Caswago is Twenty Miles above Weningo.

The Half King is one of the Six Nations, and of very great Note and Esteem amongst them.

Mr. Croghan has been gone two Weeks since to Winchester in Virginia, to an Indian Treaty. I am with due Respects

Your Honours

most obedient humble Servant

Edward Shippen

To the Honourable the Governor.

The Governor informed the Council that he had given a Commission to Mr. John Inglis to sell so much of Captain Philip Nery's Cargo and no more as would refit the Vessel, and make her capable of proceeding on her Voyage to Teneriffe; and likewise that he had on the Petition of the said Captain given the Command to Patrick Roney, who had given Security to the Collector, to deliver her safe to the Owners at Teneriffe, and that he proposed to write the following Letter to the British Consul there.

Sir

Captain Philip Nery Commander and Part Owner of the Schooner Nostra Seignora de Rozario Saint Anna and Saint Antonio, having by Petition to me set forth, that his said Vessel was in so leaky a Condition that She was unfit to proceed on her Voyage to the Island of Teneriffe without some necessary Repairs; and praying likewise that as he was a Stranger both to our River and Bay and the adjacent Coasts, I would permit him to take on Board Patrick Roney of this City mariner, to assist him in navigating the said Vessel; I have accordingly granted the Petitioner's Requests, and by my Let Pass have permitted the said Captain Roney to take with him such other Assistance as is deemed necessary for the said Purpose: And that the Captain and Seamen may be honestly paid according to their Agreement, I have directed Capt. Roney, upon his arrival to apply to the British Consul for the time being, for his advice and Assistance in this Affair; and that I may be advised of the Vessel and Cargo's Arrival at the Island of Teneriffe.

I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant.

James Hamilton.

Philadelphia
22d. September 1753.

To the British Consul for the time being at the Island of Teneriffe.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 21st Day of September, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence,	William Till,	Esquires.
Robert Strettell,	Joseph Turner,	
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter of William Fairfax, of Virginia, Esquire, which the Governor received Yesterday by Express, was read in these Words:

"WINCHESTER, 14th September, 1753.

"Sir:

"Pursuant to a Commission under our Great Seal from Governor Dinwiddie, I came hither to meet certain Chiefs of the Six Nations and their allied Indians, and make them a Present of some Arms, Ammunition, and Cloathing. Upon drawing to a Conclusion, I received a Speech from them desiring I would write to your Honour, and with their best Compliments let You know that proposing to return homeward through Pennsylvania they would be most glad to meet your Honour at Carlisle on or before the twenty-second Instant, in hopes of shaking your Hand and presenting the Twightwees. The present unsettled Affairs of their Country on the French's Entry on their Lands would not allow them time to wait on your Honour at Philadelphia. I was further desired to send You the enclosed String of Wampum as a Token of their great Desire to see You at Carlisle. For Particulars I take Leave to refer to Mr. Croghan, who has kindly assisted me.

"I am, Sir, with a respectful Esteem,

"Your Honour's most obedient humble Servant,

"W. FAIRFAX."

The Governor having desired a Conference with the Speaker and such other members of Assembly as were in Town, Mr. Norris the Speaker, Mr. Warner, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Franklyn, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Stretch, Members for the County and City of Philadelphia, accordingly came into Council, when the Letter was again read, and on considering the contents all were of opinion that since Mr. Fairfax had not favoured the Governor with an account of what passed between him and the Indians, nor mentioned their Business with this Government, nor had Governor Dinwiddie met them in Person, there was no Necessity for the Governor's indulging the Indians with his Presence at a Place so distant from Philadelphia on a Request of their's signified to him in such a manner. But considering

the present Situation of these Indians, and that they might be distressed by the hostile Proceedings of the French, and that the Assembly had voted Eight Hundred Pounds for Indian Services, of which the Governor had the sole Disposal, it might be for the Publick Good to take this opportunity of enquiring into their Circumstances and making them a Present of Goods to the amount of that Sum if it should be found necessary. Whereupon the Governor desired Mr. Richard Peters, Mr. Isaac Norris, and Mr. Benjamin Franklyn, to undertake the Transactions of this Business, and they complying with his Honour's Request, the following Commission was executed and delivered to them:

"*George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; To our Trusty and well-beloved Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklyn, Esquires, Greeting:*

Whereas, some Chiefs of the Indians of the Six Nations, of the Shawanese, of the Delawares, and of the Twightwees, living on the Waters of River Ohio, a Branch of the Mississippi, our Good Friends and Allies, have signified to our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania that they are earnestly desirous to renew the Leagues of Amity subsisting between Us and their Nations, and are now waiting at Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, within our said Province, for this Purpose: *Know Ye*, that judging it may greatly contribute to the Safety and Benefit of all our Loving Subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of Pennsylvania, to hold a Treaty with these Indians agreeable to their Request, and Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Abilities, and Circumspection, We have thought fit to nominate and appoint You the said Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklyn, and Every of You, our Commissioners on Behalf of our Governor of our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, to treat with the said Indians now at Carlisle, or with their or any or every of their Chiefs or Delegates, and with them to renew, ratify, and confirm the Leagues of Amity subsisting between Our said Province of Pennsylvania and the said Nations of Indians; And further, to do, act, transact, and finally to conclude and agree with the Indians aforesaid all and every other matter and thing which to You shall appear necessary, touching or in any wise concerning the Premises, as fully and amply to all Intents, Constructions, and Purposes, as Our Governor of Our Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid might or could do being Personally present. *Hereby* ratifying, confirming, and holding for firm and effectual whatsoever You, the said Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklyn, or any of You, shall Lawfully do in and about the Premises. *In Testimony* whereof We have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. *Witness*, JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, (by Vertue of a

Commission from *Thomas Penn* and *Richard Penn, Esquires*, true and absolute Proprietaries of the said Province, And with Our Royal Approbation) Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province aforesaid, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-Second Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-three, and in the Twenty-Seventh Year of Our Reign.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

Then was read a Letter to the Governor from Mr. Edward Shippen, Prothonotary of Lancaster County, and another enclosed in it to one Young, an Indian Trader, from John Frazer, his Partner, and one who had lived at Weningo; but apprehensive of a visit from the French had in the Summer removed thence to the Forks of Mohongialo, about fourteen Miles from the s^d^ River's entring into the Ohio, where he now has a Store of Goods and carries on a Trade with the Indians, And as Fraser's Letter contains a large Account of the French Proceedings, and Mr. Shippen's Letter explains several Matters in it, they are both ordered to be entered, placing Fraser's first.

"FORKS, August 27th, 1753.

"Mr. Young:

"I have sent the Bearer in all haste to acquaint You what a narrow Escape William made from the French at Weningo. I have sent him off there the same time that You ordered him, and from that time until he ran away he only sold eight Buck's worth of Goods, which Custologo took from him, and all his Corn, when he was making his Escape in the night. He is made a Captain by the French, and next morning after William's Escape he delivered John Trotter and his Man to the French, who tied them fast and carried them away to their new Fort that they made a little from Weningo at a Place called Caseoago up French Creek. The night that William ran away, that Afternoon Two French Men came to Weningo, who told William that there was no Danger, but William being a little afraid got all ready that night and came as far as Licking Creek and there staid till Break of Day, and then came by Land to the Top of the Hill against my House, where he saw about one hundred of the French Dogs, all under Arms, and had Trotter and his Man then tied. Fourteen of them followed William, but it being a foggy Morning he outrun them, so that there is nothing lost yet only those eight Bucks and all the Corn. I would have sent William down only I do not know every moment what Time I will be obliged to move my Goods from here back in the Woods.

"I have thrown a Parcel of my own Goods against another Parcel of Yours, and sell them now since William came here. I have not

got any Skins this Summer, for there has not been an Indian between Weningo and the Piet Country hunting this Summer, by reason of the French.

"There is hardly any Indians now here at all, for yesterday there set off along with Capt Trent and French Andrew the Heads of the Five Nations, the Picts, the Shawonese, the Owendats, and the Delawares, for Virginia; and the Half King set off to the French Fort, with a strong Party along with him, to warn the French off their Land entirely, which if they did not comply to, then directly the Six Nations, the Picts, Shawonese, Owendats, and Delawares, were to strike them without Loss of Time. The Half King was to be back in twenty Days from the time he went away, so were the Indians from Virginia.

"Capt Trent was here the night before last and viewed the Ground the Fort is to be built upon, which they will begin in less than a month's time. The Money has been laid out for the building of it already, and the great Guns are lying at Williamsburg ready to bring up.

"The French are daily deserting from the new Fort—one of them came here the other Day whom I sent to Capt Trent; he has him along with him to Virginia; he has given the true Account of the Number of French and all their Designs; there are exactly Twenty-Four Hundred of them in all; here is enclosed the Draught of the Fort the French built a little way the other side of Sugar Creek, not far from Weningo, where they have Eight Cannon. Which is all from your Friend

"JOHN FRASER.

"P. S.—The Captain of the French that took John Trotter from Weningo was the White French Man that lived last Winter at Log's Town."

—

"Lancaster, 9th September, 1753.

"Honoured Sir:

"The enclosed was just now brought me by Mr. Callendar in order to be forwarded to your Honour.

"Custologo is a Delaware Indian, and a very Leading man.

"Weningo is the name of an Indian Town on Ohio where Mr. Fraser has had a Gunsmith's Shop for many Years; it is situate eighty Miles up the said River beyond the Log's Town, and Casewago is Twenty Miles above Weningo.

"The Half King is one of the Six Nations, and of very great Note and Esteem amongst them.

"Mr. Croghan has been gone two Weeks since to Winchester in Virginia to an Indian Treaty. I am, with due Respect,

"Your Honour's most obedient humble Servant,

"EDWARD SHIPPEN.

"To the Honourable the Governor."

The Governor informed the Council that he had given a Commission to Mr. John Ingliss to sell so much of Captain Philip Nery's Cargo and no more as would refit the Vessel and make her capable of proceeding on her Voyage to Teneriffe; and likewise that he had on the Petition of the said Captain given the command to Patrick Roney, who had given Security to the Collector to deliver her safe to the Owners at Teneriffe, and that he proposed to write the following Letter to the British Consul there:

"Sir:

"Captain Philip Nery, Commander and Part Owner of the Schooner Nostra Seignora de Rozario, Saint Anna, and Saint Antonio, having by Petition set forth that his said Vessel was in so leaky a Condition that She was unfit to proceed on her Voyage to the Island of Teneriffe without some necessary Repairs; and praying likewise that as he was a Stranger both to our River and Bay and the adjacent Coasts, I wou'd permit him to take on Board Patrick Roney, of this City, Mariner, to assist him in navigating the said Vessel, I have accordingly granted the Petitioner's Requests, and by my Lett Pass have permitted the said Captain Roney to take with him such other assistance as is deemed necessary for the said Purpose; and that the Captain and Seamen may be honestly paid according to their Agreement I have directed Capt Roney upon his arrival to apply to the British Consul for the time being, for his advice and assistance in this Affair, and that I may be advised of the Vessel and Cargo's Arrival at the Island of Teneriffe.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"PHILADELPHIA, 22d September, 1753.

"To the British Consul for the time being at the Island of Teneriffe."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 3d Day of October, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, } Esquires.
Joseph Turner, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COL. JOHNSON.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOBLE GEORGE CLINTON CAPTAIN GENERAL &CA.

INSTRUCTIONS TO WILLIAM JOHNSON ESQR *one of the Members of his Majesty's Council of the said Province By his Majesty's Commission bearing date herewith Commissionated to summon & invite the six Nations of Indians to a General Meeting at Onondaga for the purposes therein mentioned.*

In pursuance of his Majesty's said Commission herewith delivered to you, You are as soon as may be to invite or summon the said Nations to a General Meeting to be held at Onondaga at such time as you shall think will be most convenient for them and expedient for this Service At which Meeting you are to represent to the said Nations that the Interview proposed with them at Albany this Summer is now thought proper to be defer'd on account of my Indisposition and Expectation of the Arrival of a New Governor here from England in a very short time Who you are to assure them will have an Interview with the six Nations at Albany as soon after as he conveniently can, and make them the Presents usually given on such Occasions That at this Interview they will have an Opportunity of laying before him all their Complaints and Grievances in which they will be redressed without any unnecessary delay And that in the mean time I hope and expect they will all live in perfect harmony and Friendship with their Brethren the English. That if the Interview lately intended had taken Place I proposed then to have taken the Hatchet out of their Hands which was given them to use against the French But being prevented by the Reasons before mentioned have thought proper to commissionate you to meet them at that Place in order to perform that Ceremony which you are to do accordingly and in the strongest Terms to return them thanks for the Assistance they gave their Brethren in the late War.

And whereas their appears at this time some uneasiness among the Mohawk Nations you are to use your utmost Endeavours to appease the same and to urge whatever Arguments you shall think may have a tendency to restore them to good Temper. And Lastly your are further to act and do herein as you shall in your best Judgment think will be most conducive to his Majesty's Service and most effectually answer the Intention of this Meeting. Given at Fort George in New York the fifth day of July 1753.

LETTER FROM COL. JOHNSON,

WITH HIS PROCEEDINGS AT A CONFERENCE WITH THE MOHAWKS &C.

Mount Johnson September 24: 1753

May it please your Yr Excellency

I arrived three days ago from Onondaga, and Agreeable to your orders have transcribed what passed there between me, and the Six Nations, which I take this opertunity (by Doctor Shuckburgh) to lay before Your Excellency, together with what I said to the Mohawks, & their answer. I mett some French Men there and examined what Pass they had from the Governour of Canadas which I found only allowed them to purchase Ginseng for an established Company of Merchants—peculiar for that Comodity. They told me there were above twenty sails of transports arrived in Canada this Summer, with People to Settle towards Ohio and that several more were Expected at Mississipi among whom they supposed there would be a number of Swiss, this being the most Material, beg leave to refer You to the Doctor for other Occurrences.

I am with the greatest respect

Your Excellency's Most Humble servt

Wm Johnson.

Mount Johnson
7br the 24th 1753

Governour Clinton

Att a meeting of both Castles of the Mohawks at Mount Johnson July the 26th 1753—
Hendrick their Chief being appointed Speaker Spoke as followes

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

Tho it is not usual for us to speak first when sent for, yet as our hearts are full, we creave leave to throw off y^e^. Burthen

Brother on the receipt of your message two days ago, we were highly rejoiced, to think that you were again raised up, and impowered to receive, and impart reciprocally the news between us & our Bretheren the English. Thereupon we agreed without delay to come down to your House, our late Fire place, kindled at a troublesome time, even in War. Where should we resort to when any thing lays heavy on our Breasts but where we have always found satisfaction what ever might trouble us. We have reason to be uneasy, and had the Governour sent for us by the Commiss^rs^. whom we hear are appointed, we would not at this time hearken, or move a foot— Gave a string of Wampum

Here follows my Speech to Both Castles of the Mohawks

Bretheren and Freinds.

I congratulate you on your arrival from New York, am glad to see you all well, and bid you welcome here, where your Brother the Governour has impowered me to light up a small fire again, so as to enable me to boil a little Victuals for you while this conference lasts.

Bretheren, I am ordered by your Brother the Governour to let you know, that your behaviour and demands were verry unreasonable and unusual while at New York, and that He, and his Cheif Men were much affected, to find that you whom they looked upon as most sincere friends, should use such loud, and foul words, that almost shook and soyled that firm, & bright chain made by our Wise Forefathers, & continued by their Posterity till now unsullied. I cannot help reproaching you for your unfriendly and rash behaviour, which put your Brother y^e^. Governour and his Great Men, in a verry unsuitable disposition to redress greiviances which were they in ever so good temper, they then had not time to effect. Wherefore I am Commissioned to tell you that whatever may make you uneasy you would defer till the arrival of the new Governour, who is shortly expected, and will have more time to hear all your complaints than the Present, who is prepareing to return to England, that, and his want of Health, has prevented him from meeting the Five Nations this Summer as he intended, to renew the antient Leauge between them, & Us, and quiet your minds. From thence it is that I am appointed by the Government here, to convene the Five Nations at Onondaga, to treat with them there in the Governour's name. Now as you and I have continued to consult each other, in all affairs of consequence, I must desire you would join me in considering what are the most proper steps to be taken with regard to my goeing to the generall Convention at Onondaga. In y^e^. mean time I insist upon your liveing in Harmony with us, as usual, who have, and ever will be your best Friends, and conjure you by this Belt of Wampum, that all differences that may have happened be stiffled, and that the Link of that bright Chain which seemed to be loose, may be as strongly connected as Heretofore.

Here the Belt was given

Bretheren—

I further expect, that you will be ready with a proper Number of Sachems, & Cheif Men, to attend me thither, and allso att the General Meeting. Here a string of Wampum

The Answer of both Castles of the Mohawks, to the foregoing Speech Spoke by Hendrick at Mount Johnson July 27th 1753

Brother War,ragh,ii,ya,gey.—

We have with willing Ears heard what you said Yesterday, it has made the deepest impression on our Minds, and will never be forgot even by our Youngest People Whom we brought along to hear you once more, Tho we are sensibly affected by our Bretherens neglecting us for some time

past, and the private differences we have had with the Inhabitants. Yet for this time we agree to everything You request, and shall bury all animosity, and dispute in a deep Pool so as not to be thought of more. and hope there may never be reason for the like again. Small provocations shall never weaken the Chain of Friendship so long subsisting between Us & our Bretheren, and you may be assured we shall take all oportunitys of dignifying our attachment, as we, and our Forefathers have done formerly. Here a Belt was given.

BROTHER WAR'RAGH'II'YA'GEY

You may depend upon our readiness at the first Call to wait on You to Onondaga, & assist You as much as in our power att the Generall Meeting, haveing pitched upon some of our most Intelligent & respectable Men, to attend you there.— Here a string of Wampum— and ended—

September the 8th 1753 Entered the Onondaga Castle being mett by the Sachims a Mile on this Side, who said they were allready to receive me, Soon after I was seated, The Red Head one of the Chief Sachims of that Castle, rose up, and Spoke as follows.—

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEY

As You enter our Meeting Place with wett Eyes, & sorrowfull Hearts, in Conjunction with our Bretheren the Mohawks, we do with this string of Wampum wipe away your tears, and asswage your greif, that you may speak freely in this Assembly

—Here they gave the String of Wampum—

Here follows what I said to the General Convention of the Six Nations att Onondaga spoke by Hendrick the Chief of the Mohawks—

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS—

The great conscern I am under for the loss of our three great and beloved Brothers, Caghniagarota, Onughsadego, and Gahusquerowana, who in their time made Your Assembly compleat makes it incumbent on me to condole their death, and as it is a great loss to Us in general, I do by these three Belts of Wampum dry up your tears that we may see each other, clear your Throats that we may speak together and wash away their Blood out of our Sight, and cover their Bones with these Strowd Blankets. { Here gave the 3 Belts of Wampum and three Blankets of Strowds—

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS—

I am now to acquaint You that the Indisposition of the present Governour, and the expectation of ye Sudden Arrival of a new one, has occasioned the interview proposed at Albany between You & him, this Summer to be deferred, upon which I am commissioned to treat with You, and at the Same time to Assure You that ye Succeeding Governour will meet You as soon as he conveniently can, with presents as usual, You will then have an opertunity of laying before him w^t^ever is amiss, which will be redressed you may depend on without any unnecessary delay, till then I expect, all of you will live in perfect Harmony with Your Bretheren the English. A Belt—

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS

It Greives me sorely to find the road hither so grown up with weeds, for want of being used, and your Fire almost expireing at Onondaga, where it was agreed by the wisdom of our ancestors that it should never be extinguished. You know it was a saying among them that when the Fire was out here you would be no longer a People. I am now Sent by Your Brother the Governour to clear the Road, and make up the Fire with such wood as will never burn out, and I earnestly desire You would take care to keep it up, so as to be found always the same when he shall send among You.

A Belt.

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS—

I have now renewed the Fire, Swept & clean all your Rooms with a new White Wing, and leave it hanging near the Fire place, that you may use it for cleaning all dust, dirt &ca which may have been brought in by Strangers, no freinds to You, or Us— A String of Wampum

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS—

I am sorry to find on my Arrivall among You that the fine Shady Tree which was planted by your Forefathers, for your ease & Shelter should be now leaning, being almost blown down by Northerly Winds. I shall now endeavour to set it upright, that it may flourish as formerly while the roots spread abroad, so that when we sit or stand on them You will feel them shake, should any Storm blow, then should You be ready to secure it. A Belt

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS

Your Fire now burns clearly at the old place, The Tree of shelter, and protection is set up and flourishes, I must now insist upon your quenching that Fire made with Brambles at Swegachey, and recall those to their proper home who have deserted thither, I cannot leave disswadeing you from goeing to Canada, the French are a delusive People always endeavouring to divide you as much as they can, nor will they let slip any opertunity of makeing advantage of it ; 'tis formidable news we hear that the French and some Indians are makeing a descent upon Ohio, is it with your consent or leave that they proceed in this extraordinary manner, endeavouring by force of Arms to dispossess your own Native Allies, as well as y^r Bretheren the English, and establishing themselves. A Large Belt.

BRETHEREN OF ONONDAGA—

I must remind you of a new Custom lately introduced verry inconvenient for our mutual interest, that is, when you receive news from the Westward, Southward, or any other Quarter, you send it from one Castle to another, till it arrives quite altered from what it was at first. I therefore require you by this Belt of Wampum to follow the old Custom, and send it as far as you intend it should go directly by some of your own Nation A Belt

BRETHEREN OF THE SENECA'S—

As you have always been looked upon as the door of the Six Nations, where all news, especially from the westward, and southward must enter, and go out, we dont hear this Door open as we used to do formerly and belive it to be worn out, and think it necessary to hang on a new one of such Wood as will never decay, the noise of which when it opens, should alarm all the Confederacy, I must now desire you, that whatever you hear of Consequence, you would send it verry distinctly to the Sachims of Onondaga, who will send it directly to your Bretheren, I require also as you are nearest the Western Tribes of Indians that you will endeavour all in your power to draw as many of them into our interest as possibly you can, by which means the Six Nations may continue their strenght and credit A Belt.

BRETHEREN OF ONEIDA—

I am now to sett up your Stone strait, and rub off all Moss and Dirt it may have contracted this time past, My best Advice is to have your Castles as near together as you conveniently can, with the Tuscarora's who belong to you as Children, and the Scanihaderadighroones lately come into your Alliance or Families, which makes it necessary for me to fix a new String to the Cradle which was hung up by your Forefathers when they received the Tuscaroras, as you do now the Scanihaderadighroones to feed, and protect. A Belt.

BRETHEREN OF CAJUGA—

I could Heartily wish that you would not live so scattered and that you would not listen to the French, who are a people you never had any Alliance with, or obligation to. It is agreeable

news, that you are about to strenghten your Castle by taking in the Tedarighroones, and shall according to your request give a Pass to those of that Nation here among you, that they, and the rest of them may come and join your Castle unmolested. A Belt & a Pass

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS

You must imagine I was much troubled, when imediately after my appointment to meet you at Onondaga to renew, and put in order everry thing relating to your Affairs, to hear that some of your People were returned with Scalps & Prisonners from the Catabaws, with whom you made so solemn a peace last year in my Presence, w^{h}. pleased all your Bretheren the English upon this Continent. the King Y^{r}. Father also approved of it. Now what an everlasting shame must it be to the Six Nations, if this Bloody affair be not imediately made up, if it be possible, I expect at least that you return the Prisonners if any you have, and commit no further Hostilities on that Nation A Belt

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS,—As I proceed to reform everry thing relative to the old Covenant between you, & us, I must remind you on your part to hold fast by that strong Chain of Freindship made by your Forefathers, the Memory of whose Actions you have always regarded, You may depend upon the part in your Hands, that it shall never slip. I congratulate you in the Name of your Brother the Governour on the two additional Links to the Old Chain the Scánĭhádérádìgh'roónes and Tedarrighroones, who without doubt must increase the strenght of it— A Belt

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS—

I take this opertunity to return you the three Belts of Wamp^{m}. Sent by you to the Governour, with a request to hinder the Rum from comeing among you. He was verry glad to gratifie you in it, and that you had seen the Ill Consequences of that bewitching Liquor, and hopes you will Continue in that Resolution always, The Proclamation forbidding Rum to be Sent, or Sold Any Where among you (Except at Oswego) is already published. Here Returned them their 3 Belts—

BRETHEREN OF THE SIX NATIONS—

I have only to recommend what I have said in your Brother the Governours Name, to your Serious Consideration, and when you are prepared to return an Answer, I should be glad to hear it by the Lake, where I am encamped, and have a small Present for you, & some provision for your Children—

The Red Head in behalf of the Whole Stood up, & replied thus

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE—

You may be assured we shall take to Heart all your words, & deliberate upon everry Article, and as it requires some time, you must not think it long, if we do not come down to the Lake where you lay, as you expect to morrow, it may be the next day, tho we consider it cannot be agreeable to you to live in the Woods, we shall make what dispatch we can—

Parted for that Day—

Att a General Meeting of the Six Nations Held at Onondaga September the 10th. 1753—

The Answer of the Six Nations to the foregoing Speech, By the Red Head their Speaker—

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE—

We are obliged to you for your Speech and Act of Condolence, for the loss of our Three Great Brothers, Caghniagarota, Onughsadego, and Gahuscaroana and we are the more affected, as it was done conformable to our Manner. We are too sensible of what Consequence they were of in this Assembly, To say more would be to Exaggerate our Conscern, which we wish was intirely suppressed. A Belt.

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE—

We are sorry to hear our Brother the Governour is sick, and we thank you for giveing us Notice of y^{e}. sudden arrival of a new One, we shall suspend some Matters of Consequence 'till then,

some of which we shall mention in order, as we proceed to Answer that part of your Speech relative thereto, All of us will chearfully attend when he pleases to call, and are unalterable in our Antient Freindship with our Bretheren the English. A Belt—

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE

We acknowledge with equal Conscern with you, that the Road between Us has been obstructed, and almost grown up wth. Weeds that our Fire is scattered; & almost extinct, We return you our most hearty thanks for recruiting the Fire with such wood as will burn clear, and not go out, and we promise that we shall with the Utmost Care dress, & keep it up, as we are sensible from what has been said by our Forefathers, that the Neglect of it would be our ruin. A Belt—

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE—

We know verry well the Use of the White wing you recommended and are determined to use it to sweep out whatever may hinder the Fire from burning with a pure Flame—

A String—

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE

You may depend upon our Care in defending the Tree which you have replanted from the Inclemency of the high Winds from Canada, we are full of acknowledgements for your Care and Admonition, and be Assured we shall watch everry threatning Cloud from thence, that we may be ready to prop it up. A Belt

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE We Rejoice that we See the Fire burn pure where it should do, the Tree of Shelter look Strong and flourishing, & you may depend upon our quenching that False Fire at Swegachey, and doeing all we can to recall our Brothers, too often seduced that way. tho we did not conceive we had done so much amiss in goeing thither, when we observe that you White People pray, and we have no nearer place to learn to pray, & have our Children babtized than that, however as you insist upon it, we will not go that Way nor be any more divided, I must now say it is not with our Consent that the French have committed any Hostilities at Ohio, We dont know what you Christians English & French together intend, we are so Hemmed in by Both, that we have hardly a Hunting place left, in a little while if we find a Bear in a Tree there will imediately appear an Owner of the Land to Challenge the Property, and hinder us from killing it which is our lively hood, We are so perplexed between both, that we hardly know what to say or think. A Belt—

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE. In behalf of our Bretheren of this Castle of Onondaga, I am to say, that we shall hereafter transmit to our Bretheren the English, whatever we hear of Consequence Invariable & directly, according to the Old Custom. A String—

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE—

The Seneka's do know themselves to be the Door of the Six Nations, and thank you for renewing it, as we are sensible it was much wanted, and with such durable Wood as will not rott, we shall be quick to hear when it opens, and shall communicate distinctly what news is passing to our Brothers at Onondaga, in order to be dispatched to our Bretheren the English, and shall be verry sollicitous to invite all Nations to enter at that Door, & shall endeavour to keep the Roads to it Clear & Open. A Belt

BROTHER WARRAGHIIYAGEE. We thank you heartily for clearing the Oneida Stone, and setting it up right, and shall agreable to your advice, collect our People together, also the Tuscarora's be they scattered where they may, and the Scanihaderadighroones we do unite with us, a small Party of whom are here present to hear you, and to take their share of our Brother the Governours Bounty We also return thanks for the New String fixed to the Cradle contrived by our Forefathers to receive those New Bretheren we intend to nourish and provide for A String.

Brother Warraghiiyagee The Cajugas say they have not been more conversant with the French than the rest of the Six Nations, they will endeavour to keep themselves as compact as they can, and thank you for this Intuition, being sensible it is for their own good. They also return you thanks for the Pass you were pleased to give to the Tedarrighroones to come and unite with them to strenghten their Nation, Three of whom are now here to partake in the name of their Nation of the Intended Present. A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagee. We are heartily conscerned with you that some of our People went out against the Catabaws, and hope you will not take it amiss if we do not give you a difinitive answer upon that Head, at present we can only desire your Patience till the Fighters are all Home, there being verry few Here, when we shall in each Castle consult them, and return an answer at the first meeting with the new Governour This is in part what I proposed to suspend till his comeing, as I mentioned before I returned the Second Belt.

Brother Warraghiiyagee

You may depend upon whatever can be expected on our part, to bring the Covenant Chain to its former Brightness. It was high time, being almost eat thorough with Rust, for want of proper Care and Inspection. We are very glad you are pleased that we have connected thereto the Scanihaderadighroones, and Tetarighroones. All of whom we daily expect among us. A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagee, We Return you a great many thanks for stopping the Rum coming to the Six Nations and would be verry glad the same Prohibition would have effect at Osswego.

To the last I replied, He intending to continue his speech. That could not be at present, likewise told them it would do great pleasure to the French, while we were forbid to sell Rum at Osswego, they sold what they thought fitt at Niagara a place which was forcibly taken from them. I expected they would first hinder the French Selling Liquor there before they proposed haveing it stopped at Osswego, especially as it is a place agreed on by all the Six Nations to be in ye Hands of the English, as a general Mart for all their necessities, as well as for the sunnry wants of all the Indians to y^e^. Southward and Southward. They replyed imediately by the same speaker they would go to Niagara, & forbid the French Selling any more Rum or Spiritous Liquors, and also said that they had not given that place to the French, but that they settled there without the Consent of the Six Nations.

A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagee

We are pleased with everry thing you have said, and return you a great many thanks for speaking in our own way, which is more intelligible to us, because more conformable to the Customs & Manners of our Forefathers. We earnestly beg that if we call or send for you, or the Mohawks, or the Seneca's that you will not neglect comeing, We have often stretched out our necks expecting to see you, but have been disapointed, We hope for the future you and they will always appear and attend the meeting, as we expect a Mutual Correspondence, we shall not omit sending all the news that arrives with us, and hope the same from you directly— A Belt

ratifying, confirming, and holding for firm and effectual whatsoever You, the said Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklyn, or any of You, shall Lawfully do in and about the Premises. *In Testimony* whereof We have caused the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. *Witness,* JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, (by Vertue of a Commission from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the said Province, And with Our Royal Approbation) Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province aforesaid, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-Second Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-three, and in the Twenty-Seventh Year of Our Reign.

JAMES HAMILTON

Memorandum: Preliminary Conference with the Indians

AD: American Philosophical Society

Peters, Norris, and Franklin were commissioned on September 22 to meet the Indians at Carlisle and they proceeded to the westward immediately. They reached the house of Conrad Weiser, the province interpreter, on the Tulpehocken on September 24 and, setting out next morning and making all speed, they covered sixty miles and rode into Carlisle on the afternoon of September 26. The Indians had just arrived, in the company of George Croghan[7] and Andrew Montour.[8] The conference began inauspiciously, for the commissioners had outrun

7. George Croghan (d. 1782), Indian trader and land speculator, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania, 1741. He represented Pennsylvania at many Indian conferences, including that at Winchester, Va., 1753; assisted Washington in 1754 and Braddock in 1755; and was named deputy superintendent of Indian affairs by Sir William Johnson, 1756. *DAB;* Nicholas B. Wainwright, *George Croghan: Wilderness Diplomat* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1959).

8. Andrew Montour (d. 1772), called the Half Indian, carried Governor Dinwiddie's invitation to the Six Nations at Onondago to a treaty with Virginia at Winchester, and interpreted there and at Carlisle, 1753. He was with Washington at Fort Necessity, 1754, and with Braddock, 1755, and was subsequently in the service of Sir William Johnson, interpreting at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1768. C. Hale Sipe, *The Indian Chiefs of Pennsylvania* (Butler, Pa., 1927), pp. 312–24. Richard Peters thought him "a dull stupid Creature." Paul A. W. Wallace, *Conrad Weiser* (Phila., 1945), p. 345.

the wagons carrying the province's presents, and no formalities could begin until the goods were actually distributed. While they waited, the commissioners held informal conversations with Croghan, Scaroyady,[9] and others about the treaty at Winchester and the temper of the Ohio Indians.[1] To bind the Indians more closely to the British interest they ordered additional presents from an Indian trader. Incomplete notes of the conversations of September 26–30 are printed here. The treaty opened formally on October 1 (see below, pp. 84–107).

[September 26, 1753]

They drank Health to the English. We drank their Healths. They ours. They drank the King &c. We wish'd them good Night; and told them we would send for them again tomorrow.

Orders to all Tavern keepers and others not to let the Indians have any Spirituous Liquors.[2]

Thursday 27. Sept.

Considering the Goods not come agreed to forbear further Treaty till their Arrival, It being necessary the Presents of Condolence should be first made to wipe away Tears, &c. of which we let the Indians know.

Enquir'd of Croghan and Montour concerning the Virginia Treaty and learnt that the Indians had now forbid the Virginians building the Fort at Mohongala. They would defend the Country themselves and drive off the French, provided they might be supply'd with Powder and Lead. These should be lodg'd in a particular Place under the Care of Trent,[3] Guest.[4] and Montour.

9. Scaroyady (d. 1757), the Oneida chief who represented the Iroquois in their dealings with the Ohio Indians after 1747; he attended the treaty of Winchester, 1753. He was captured but released by the French in Braddock's defeat at Great Meadows, 1755. Sipe, *Indian Chiefs*, pp. 213–54.

1. Wallace, *Conrad Weiser*, pp. 344–6.

2. The Indians complained of this prohibition until the commissioners assured them that if they stayed sober during the treaty they would get plenty of rum afterwards. The treaty was concluded in orderly fashion, and the Indians claimed and received their liquor. That night they were all drunk; they quarreled and fought, built a great bonfire in the town square, and chased one another with lighted firebrands, yelling hideously. At midnight a number burst into the commissioners' rooms, demanding more rum. Next day three of their old men apologized, but justified the Indians' conduct by saying that the Great Spirit, who made all things for a purpose, had made rum for Indians to get drunk on. Par. Text edit., pp. 304–6.

3. Col. William Trent (1715–1787), Indian trader, captain of Pennsylvania

The Half King[5] is gone to warn off the French. If they will not go he will strike &c.

The Council at Onondago neglect them. Therefore they will stir themselves.

The Virginia Presents chiefly fine Cloths, and a few Guns.

Conrad Weiser talks privately with a few Indians, learns that the Cagnawaga Indians who came with the French were dissatisfied with the Expedition; &c.

Commissioners Agree with J. Carson[6] for a Quantity Goods to be sent hither tomorrow, at Philadelphia Price with the Carriage.

12 or 14 Gentlemen dine with us at our Expence.

From Elizabeth Douse: Mortgage Deed

Transcript: Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Boston

Franklin's eldest sister Elizabeth (C.1) inherited from her first husband Joseph Berry a house and lot on Unity Street, Boston, and continued to live there with her second husband Richard Douse. On August 22, 1748, Richard and Elizabeth Douse mortgaged the property to Benjamin Franklin as security for a debt of £60 Pennsylvania currency.[7] Now, following Richard Douse's death, the date of which has not been found, his widow renewed the mortgage in her own name, this

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troops raised for an attack on Canada, 1746–47 (see above, III, 89 n); carried Virginia's presents to the Miami Indians at Pickawillany. He built the Virginia fort at the Forks of Ohio, 1754, which the French captured, completed, and named Duquesne. *DAB*.

4. Christopher Gist (*c.* 1706–1759), explored the Ohio River lands for the Ohio Company of Virginia, 1750–51; settled at Wills Creek, Md., 1753; accompanied Washington to Fort Le Boeuf, 1753, and served with him at Fort Necessity, 1754. He was a guide for Braddock, 1755. *DAB*.

5. Tanacharison, or Scruniyatha (d. 1754), called the Half King, a stout friend of the English, was sent by the Indians to warn the French away from the Ohio in the summer of 1753; but the French paid no attention and treated him contemptuously. On his return to the English, shedding tears of mortification, he begged them to send no more traders across the mountains as the French would surely seize them. The Half King served with Washington in 1754 but complained that the Virginian treated the Indians as he would his slaves and would take no advice from them. Sipe, *Indian Chiefs*, pp. 179–212.

6. John Carson, of Paxtang, Indian trader. 1 *Pa. Arch.*, VII, 773.

7. The mortgage deed, located too late for inclusion in its proper place

A

TREATY

HELD WITH THE

OHIO INDIANS,

AT

CARLISLE,

In OCTOBER, 1753.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, and D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*, near the Market. MDCCLIII.

A

TREATY, &c.

To the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Esq*; *Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of* Pennsylvania, *and Counties of* New-Castle, Kent *and* Sussex, *upon* Delaware,

The REPORT of RICHARD PETERS, ISAAC NORRIS, *and* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Esquires, Commissioners appointed to treat with some Chiefs of the* Ohio Indians, *at* Carlisle, *in the County of* Cumberland, *by a Commission, bearing Date the 22d Day of* September, 1753.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

NOT knowing but the *Indians* might be waiting at *Carlisle*, we made all the Dispatch possible, as soon as we had received our Commission, and arrived there on the Twenty-sixth, but were agreeably surprized to find that they came there only that Day. 1753.

IMMEDIATELY on our Arrival we conferred with *Andrew Montour*, and *George Croghan*, in order to know from them what had occasioned the present coming of the *Indians*, that we might, by their Intelligence, regulate our first Intercourse with them; and were informed, that tho' their principal Design, when they left *Ohio*, was to hold a Treaty with the Government of *Virginia*, at *Winchester*, where they had accordingly been; yet they intended a Visit to this Province, to which they had been frequently encouraged by *Andrew Montour*, who told them, he had the Governor's repeated Orders to invite them to come and see him, and assured them of an hearty Welcome; and that they had moreover some important Matters to propose and transact with this Government.

THE Commissioners finding this to be the Case, and that these *Indians* were some of the most considerable Persons of the *Six Nations*, *Delawares*, *Shawonese*, with Deputies from the *Twightwees*, and *Owendaets*, met them in Council, in which the Commissioners declared the Contents of their Commission, acknowledged the Governor's Invitation, and bid them heartily welcome among their Brethren of *Pennsylvania*, to whom their Visit was extremely agreeable.---*Conrad Weiser* and *Andrew Montour* interpreting between the Commissioners and *Indians*, and several Magistrates, and others, of the principal Inhabitants of the County, favouring them with their Presence.

THE *Twightwees* and *Delawares* having had several of their great Men cut off by the *French* and their *Indians*, and all the Chiefs of the *Owendaets* being lately dead, it became necessary to condole their Loss; and no Business could be begun, agreeable to the *Indian* Customs, till the Condolances were passed; and as these could not be made, with the usual Ceremonies, for want of the Goods, which were not arrived, and it was uncertain when they would, the Commissioners were put to some Difficulties, and ordered the Interpreters to apply to *Scarrooyady*, an *Oneido* Chief, who had the Conduct of the Treaty in *Virginia*, and was a Person of great Weight in their Councils, and to ask his Opinion, whether the Condolances would be accepted by Belts and Strings, and Lists of the particular Goods intended to be given, with Assurances of their Delivery as soon as they should come. *Scarrooyady* was pleased with the Application; but frankly declared, that the *Indians* could not proceed to Business while the Blood remained on their Garments, and that the Condolances could not be accepted unless the Goods, intended to cover the Graves, were actually spread on the Ground before them. A Messenger was therefore forthwith sent to meet and hasten the Waggoners, since every Thing must stop till the Goods came.

IT was then agreed to confer with *Scarrooyady*, and some other of the Chiefs of the *Shawonese* and *Delawares*, on the State of Affairs at *Ohio*, and from them the Commissioners learned, in sundry Conferences, the following Particulars, *viz.*

" THAT when the Governor of *Pennsylvania*'s Express arrived at *Ohio*, with the Account of the March of a large *French* Army to the Heads of *Ohio*, with Intent to take Possession of that Country, it alarmed the *Indians* so much, that the *Delawares*, at *Weningo*, an *Indian* Town, situate high up on *Ohio* River, went, agreeable to a Custom established among the *Indians*, and forbad, by a formal Notice, the Commander of that Armament, then advanced to the *Straits*, between Lake *Ontario* and Lake *Erie*, to continue his March, at least not to presume to come farther than *Niagara*: This had

not

1753. not however any Effect, but, notwithſtanding this Notice, the *French* continued their March; which, being afterwards taken into Conſideration by the Council, at *Logs-Town*, they ordered ſome of their principal *Indians* to give the *French* a ſecond Notice to leave their Country, and return Home; who meeting them on a River running into Lake *Erie*, a little above *Weningo*, addreſſed the Commander in theſe Words:

The ſecond Notice delivered to the Commander of the French *Army, then near* Weningo.

Father Onontio,

YOUR Children on *Ohio* are alarmed to hear of your coming ſo far this Way. We at firſt heard you came to deſtroy us; our Women left off planting, and our Warriors prepared for War. We have ſince heard you came to viſit us as Friends, without Deſign to hurt us; but then we wondered you came with ſo ſtrong a Body. If you have had any Cauſe of Complaint, you might have ſpoke to *Onas*, or *Corlaer* (meaning the Governors of *Pennſylvania*, and *New-York*) and not come to diſturb us here. We have a Fire at *Logs-Town*, where are the *Delawares*, and *Shawoneſe*, and Brother *Onas*; you might have ſent Deputies there, and ſaid openly what you came about, if you had thought amiſs of the *Engliſh* being there; and we invite you to do it now, before you proceed any further.

The French *Officer's Anſwer.*

Children,

I FIND you come to give me an Invitation to your Council Fire, with a Deſign, as I ſuppoſe, to call me to Account for coming here. I muſt let you know that my Heart is good to you; I mean no Hurt to you; I am come by the great King's Command, to do you, my Children, Good. You ſeem to think I carry my Hatchet under my Coat; I always carry it openly, not to ſtrike you, but thoſe that ſhall oppoſe me. I cannot come to your Council Fire, nor can I return, or ſtay here; I am ſo heavy a Body that the Stream will carry me down, and down I ſhall go, unleſs you pull off my Arm: But this I will tell you, I am commanded to build four ſtrong Houſes, *viz.* at *Weningo*, *Mohongialo Forks*, *Logs-Town*, and *Beaver Creek*, and this I will do. As to what concerns *Onas*, and *Aſſaragoa* (meaning the Governors of *Pennſylvania* and *Virginia*) I have ſpoke to them, and let them know they muſt go off the Land, and I ſhall ſpeak to them again; if they will not hear me, it is their Fault, I will take them by the Arm, and throw them over the Hills. All the Land and Waters on this Side *Allegheny* Hills are mine, on the other Side theirs; this is agreed on between the two Crowns over the great Waters. I do not like your ſelling your Lands to the *Engliſh*; they ſhall draw you into no more fooliſh Bargains. I will take Care of your Lands for you, and of you. The *Engliſh* give you no Goods but for Land, we give you our Goods for nothing."

WE were further told by *Scarrooyady*, that when the Anſwer to this Meſſage was brought to *Logs-Town*, another Council was held, conſiſting of the *Six Nations*, *Delawares*, and *Shawoneſe*, who unanimouſly agreed to divide themſelves into two Parties, one to go to *Virginia*, and *Pennſylvania*, with *Scarrooyady*, and the other to go with the *Half King* to the *French* Commander, who had it in Charge to make the following Declaration, as their third and laſt Notice.

The third Notice, delivered by the Half King *to the Commander of the* French *Forces.*

Father,

YOU ſay you cannot come to our Council Fire at *Logs-Town*, we therefore now come to you, to know what is in your Heart. You remember when you were tired with the War (meaning Queen *Anne*'s War) you of your own Accord ſent for us, deſiring to make Peace with us; when we came, you ſaid to us, Children, we make a Council Fire for you; we want to talk with you, but we muſt firſt eat all with one Spoon out of this Silver Bowl, and all drink out of this Silver Cup; let us exchange Hatchets; let us bury our Hatchets in this bottomleſs Hole; and now we will make a plain Road to all your Countries, ſo clear, that *Onontio* may ſit here and ſee you all eat and drink out of the Bowl and Cup, which he has provided for you. Upon this Application of yours we conſented to make Peace; and when the Peace was concluded on both Sides, you made a ſolemn Declaration, ſaying, Whoever ſhall hereafter tranſgreſs this Peace, let the Tranſgreſſor be chaſtiſed with a Rod, even tho' it be I, your Father.

Now, Father, notwithſtanding this ſolemn Declaration of yours, you have whipped ſeveral of your Children; you know beſt why. Of late you have chaſtiſed the *Twightwees* very ſeverely, without telling us the Reaſon; and now you are come with a ſtrong Band on our Land, and have, contrary to your Engagement, taken up the Hatchet without any previous Parley. Theſe Things are a Breach of the Peace; they are contrary to your own Declarations: Therefore, now I come to forbid you. I will ſtrike over all this Land with my Rod, let it hurt who it will. I tell you, in plain Words, you muſt go off this Land. You ſay you have a ſtrong Body, a ſtrong Neck, and a ſtrong Voice, that when you ſpeak all the *Indians* muſt hear you. It is true, you are a ſtrong Body, and ours is but weak, yet we are not afraid of you. We forbid you to come any further; turn back to the Place from whence you came.

SCARROOYADY, who was the Speaker in theſe Conferences, when he had finiſhed this Relation, gave his Reaſon for ſetting forth theſe three Meſſages to the *French* in ſo diſtinct a Manner; becauſe, ſaid he, the Great Being who lives above, has ordered us to ſend three Meſſages of Peace before we make War:---And as the *Half King* has, before this Time, delivered the third and laſt Meſſage, we have nothing now to do but to ſtrike the *French*.

THE

THE Commiſſioners were likewiſe informed, by Mr. *Croghan*, that the *Obio Indians* had received from the *Virginia* Government a large Number of Arms in the Spring, and that at their preſſing Inſtances a ſuitable Quantity of Ammunition was ordered in the Treaty at *Wincheſter* to be lodged for them, in a Place of Security, on this Side the *Obio*, which was committed to the Care of three Perſons, *viz.* *Gueſt*, *William Trent*, and *Andrew Montour*, who were impowered to diſtribute them to the *Indians* as their Occaſions and Behaviour ſhould require. That all the Tribes ſettled at or near *Allegheny* would take their Meaſures from the Encouragement which theſe *Indians* ſhould find in the Province of *Virginia*; and that the kind Intentions of this Government in the Appropriation of a large Sum of Money for the Uſe of theſe *Indians*, in caſe they ſhould be diſtreſſed by their Enemies, and their Hunting and Planting prevented, were well known to them by the repeated Informations of *Andrew Montour* and the Traders. 1753.

CONRAD WEISER, to whom it was earneſtly recommended by the Commiſſioners, to procure all the Information poſſible from the *Indians* of his Acquaintance, touching their Condition and Diſpoſition, and the real Deſigns of the *French*, did likewiſe acquaint us, that all Perſons at *Obio* would have their Eyes on the Reception of thoſe *Indians*, now at *Carliſle*, and judge of the Affection of this Province by their Treatment of them; and that as the intended Preſent was no Secret to thoſe *Indians*, it was his Opinion, that the Whole ſhould, at this Time, be diſtributed; for if any Thing can, ſuch a generous Donation muſt needs attach the *Indians* entirely to the *Engliſh*.

THESE ſeveral Matters being taken into Conſideration by the Commiſſioners, and the Governor having given them expreſs Directions to accommodate themſelves to the Circumſtances of the *Indians*, as they ſhould appear in examining them at the Place of Treaty, we were unanimouſly of Opinion, that an Addition ſhould be made to the Goods bought at *Philadelphia*, in which a Regard ſhould be had to ſuch Articles as were omitted or ſupplied in leſs Quantities than was ſuitable to the preſent Wants of the *Indians*. On this Reſolution the Liſts of Goods were examined, and an additional Quantity bought of *John Carſon*, at the *Philadelphia* Price, and uſual Rate of Carriage.

DURING theſe Conſultations, it was rumoured that the *Half King* was returned to *Logs-Town*, and had received an unſatisfactory Anſwer, which was confirmed, but not in ſuch Manner as could be poſitively relied on, by a Brother of *Andrew Montour*, and another Perſon who came directly from *Allegheny*. This alarmed the Commiſſioners, and made them willing to poſtpone Buſineſs till they ſhould know the Certainty thereof, judging, that if the *Half King* was returned, he would certainly ſend a Meſſenger Expreſs to *Carliſle*, with an Account of what was done by him; and from this the Commiſſioners might take their Meaſures in the Diſtribution of the Preſent.

A LETTER, wrote by *Taaf*, and *Callender*, two *Indian* Traders, dated the Twenty-eighth Day of *September*, from a Place ſituate a little on this Side *Allegheny* River, directed to *William Buchanan*, was given him the Morning of the firſt Day of *October*, and he immediately laid it before the Commiſſioners for their Peruſal. In this Letter an Account is given, that the *Half King* was returned, and had been received in a very contemptuous Manner by the *French* Commander, who was then preparing with his Forces to come down the River; and that the *Half King*, on his Return, ſhed Tears, and had actually warned the *Engliſh* Traders not to paſs the *Obio*, nor to venture either their Perſons or their Goods, for the *French* would certainly hurt them. On this News the Conferences with *Scarrooyady*, and the Chiefs of the *Six Nations*, *Delawares*, and *Shawoneſe*, were renewed, and the Letter read to them, at which they appeared greatly alarmed; but, after a ſhort Pauſe, *Scarrooyady*, addreſſing himſelf to the *Delawares* and *Shawoneſe*, ſpoke in theſe Words:

Brethren and Couſins,

I LOOK on this Letter as if it had been a Meſſage from the *Half King* himſelf: We may expect no other Account of the Reſult of his Journey. However, I adviſe you to be ſtill, and neither ſay nor do any Thing till we get Home, and I ſee my Friend and Brother the *Half King*, and then we ſhall know what is to be done.

THE Forms of the Condolances, which depend entirely on *Indian* Cuſtoms, were ſettled in Conferences with *Scarrooyady*, and *Cayanguileguoa*, a ſenſible *Indian*, of the *Mohock* Nation, and a Perſon intimate with and much conſulted by *Scarrooyady*, in which it was agreed to take the *Six Nations* along with us in theſe Codolances; and accordingly the proper Belts and Strings were made ready, and *Scarrooyady* prepared himſelf to expreſs the Sentiments of both in the *Indian* Manner. And as the Goods arrived this Morning before Break of Day, the ſeveral Sorts uſed on theſe Occaſions were laid out; and the *Indians* were told that the Commiſſioners would ſpeak to them at Eleven a Clock.

At a Meeting of the Commiſſioners, and Indians, *at* Carliſle, *the firſt Day of* October, 1753.

PRESENT,

RICHARD PETERS,
ISAAC NORRIS,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, } Eſquires, Commiſſioners.

The Deputies of the *Six Nations*, *Delawares*, *Shawoneſe*, *Twightwees*, and *Owendaets*.

CONRAD WEISER,
ANDREW MONTOUR, } Interpreters.

JAMES WRIGHT,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, } Eſquires, Members of Aſſembly.

The Magiſtrates, and ſeveral other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of *Cumberland*.

The SPEECH *of the Commiſſioners.*

Brethren, *Six Nations*, *Delawares*, *Shawoneſe*, *Twightwees*, and *Owendaets*,

THOUGH the City of *Philadelphia* be the Place where all *Indians* ſhould go, who have Buſineſs to tranſact with this Government, yet at your Requeſt, ſignified to Colonel *Fairfax*, at *Wincheſter*, and by him communicated to our Governor, by an Expreſs to *Philadelphia*, he has been

1753. pleaſed on this particular Occaſion to diſpenſe with your coming there, and has done us the Honour to depute us to receive and treat with you at this Town, in his Place and Stead; this is ſet forth in his Commiſſion, which we now produce to you, under the Great Seal of this Province, the authentick Sign and Teſtimony of all Acts of Government.

Brethren,

By this String we acquaint you, that the *Six Nations* do, at our Requeſt, join with us in condoling the Loſſes you have of late ſuſtained by the Deaths of ſeveral of your Chiefs and principal Men; and that *Scarrooyady* is to deliver for both what has been agreed to be ſaid on this melancholy Occaſion.

Here the Commiſſioners gave a String of Wampum.

Then Scarrooyady *ſpoke as follows:*

Brethren, the Twightwees *and* Shawoneſe,

It has pleaſed Him who is above, that we ſhall meet here To-day, and ſee one another; I and my Brother *Onas* join together to ſpeak to you. As we know that your Seats at Home are bloody, we wipe away the Blood, and ſet your Seats in Order at your Council Fire, that you may ſit and conſult again in Peace and Comfort as formerly; that you may hold the antient Union, and ſtrengthen it, and continue your old friendly Correſpondence.

Here a String was given.

Brethren, Twightwees, *and* Shawoneſe,

We ſuppoſe that the Blood is now waſhed off. We jointly, with our Brother *Onas*, dig a Grave for your Warriors, killed in your Country; and we bury their Bones decently; wrapping them up in theſe Blankets; and with theſe we cover their Graves.

Here the Goods were given to the Twightwees, *and* Shawoneſe.

Brethren, Twightwees, *and* Shawoneſe,

I, and my Brother *Onas*, jointly condole with the Chiefs of your Towns, your Women and Children, for the Loſs you have ſuſtained. We partake of your Grief, and mix our Tears with yours. We wipe your Tears from your Eyes, that you may ſee the Sun, and that every Thing may become clear and pleaſant to your Sight; and we deſire you would mourn no more.

Here a Belt was given.

The ſame was ſaid to the *Delawares, mutatis mutandis.*

And then he ſpoke to the *Owendaets*, in theſe Words:

Our Children, and Brethren, the Owendaets,

You have heard what I and my Brother *Onas* have jointly ſaid to the *Twightwees, Shawoneſe*, and *Delawares:* We now come to ſpeak to you. We are informed that your good old wiſe Men are all dead, and you have no more left.

We muſt let you know, that there was a Friendſhip eſtabliſhed by our and your Grandfathers; and a mutual Council Fire was kindled. In this Friendſhip all thoſe then under the Ground, who had not yet obtained Eyes or Faces (that is, thoſe unborn) were included; and it was then mutually promiſed to tell the ſame to their Children, and Childrens Children: But ſo many great Men of your Nation have died in ſo ſhort a Time, that none but Youths are left; and this makes us afraid, leſt that Treaty, ſo ſolemnly eſtabliſhed by your Anceſtors, ſhould be forgotten by you: We therefore now come to remind you of it, and renew it; we re-kindle the old Fire, and put on freſh Fuel.

Here a String was given.

The other Speeches, of burying the Dead, *&c.* were the ſame as thoſe to the *Twightwees*, &c.

After each had been ſpoken to, *Scarrooyady* proceeded thus:

Brethren, Delawares, Shawoneſe, Twightwees, *and* Owendaets,

We, the *Engliſh*, and *Six Nations*, do now exhort every one of you to do your utmoſt to preſerve this Union and Friendſhip, which has ſo long and happily continued among us: Let us keep the Chain from ruſting, and prevent every Thing that may hurt or break it, from what Quarter ſoever it may come.

Then the Goods allotted for each Nation, as a Peſent of Condolance, were taken away by each; and the Council adjourn'd to the next Day.

At a Meeting of the Commiſſioners, and Indians, *at* Carliſle, *the 2d of* October, 1753.

PRESENT,

The Commiſſioners, The ſame *Indians* as Yeſterday,
The Magiſtrates, and ſeveral Gentlemen of the County.

The Speech *of the Commiſſioners.*

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawoneſe, Twightwees, *and* Owendaets,

NOW that your Hearts are eaſed of their Grief, and we behold one another with chearful Countenances, we let you know that the Governor, and good People of *Pennſylvania*, did not ſend us to receive you empty-handed; but put ſomething into our Pockets, to be given to ſuch as ſhould favour

favour us with this friendly Visit: These Goods we therefore request you would accept of, and divide amongst all that are of your Company, in such Proportions as shall be agreeable to you. You know how to do this better than we. What we principally desire, is, that you will consider this Present as a Token of our cordial Esteem for you; and use it with a Frugality becoming your Circumstances, which call at this Time for more than ordinary Care. 17

Brethren,

With Pleasure we behold here the Deputies of five different Nations, *viz.* the *United Six Nations*, the *Delawares*, the *Shawonese*, the *Twightwees*, and the *Owendaets*. Be pleased to cast your Eyes towards this Belt, whereon six Figures are delineated, holding one another by the Hands. This is a just Resemblance of our present Union: The five first Figures representing the five Nations, to which you belong, as the sixth does the Government of *Pennsylvania*; with whom you are linked in a close and firm Union. In whatever Part the Belt is broke, all the Wampum runs off, and renders the Whole of no Strength or Consistency. In like Manner, should you break Faith with one another, or with this Government, the Union is dissolved. We would therefore hereby place before you the Necessity of preserving your Faith entire to one another, as well as to this Government. Do not separate: Do not part on any Score. Let no Differences nor Jealousies subsist a Moment between Nation and Nation; but join all together as one Man, sincerely and heartily. We on our Part shall always perform our Engagements to every one of you. In Testimony whereof, we present you with this Belt.

Here the Belt was given.

Brethren,

We have only this one Thing further to say at this Time: Whatever Answers you may have to give, or Business to transact with us, we desire you would use Dispatch; as it may be dangerous to you, and incommodious to us, to be kept long from our Homes, at this Season of the Year.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners, and Indians, *the 3d of* October, 1753.

PRESENT;

The Commissioners, The same *Indians* as before.

Several Gentlemen of the County.

Scarrooyady, Speaker.

Brother Onas,

WHAT we have now to say, I am going to speak, in Behalf of the *Twightwees*, *Shawonese*, *Delawares*, and *Owendaets*.

You have, like a true and affectionate Brother, comforted us in our Affliction. You have wiped away the Blood from our Seats, and set them again in order. You have wrapped up the Bones of our Warriors, and covered the Graves of our wise Men; and wiped the Tears from our Eyes, and the Eyes of our Women and Children: So that we now see the Sun, and all Things are become pleasant to our Sight. We shall not fail to acquaint our several Nations with your Kindness. We shall take Care that it be always remembered by us; and believe it will be attended with suitable Returns of Love and Affection.

Then one of the Twightwees *stood up, and spoke as follows:* (Scarrooyady *Interpreter.*)

Brother Onas,

THE *Ontawas*, *Cheepaways*, and the *French*, have struck us.---The Stroke was heavy, and hard to be borne, for thereby we lost our King, and several of our Warriors; but the Loss our Brethren, the *English*, suffered, we grieve for most. The Love we have had for the *English*, from our first Knowledge of them, still continues in our Breasts; and we shall ever retain the same ardent Affection for them.---We cover the Graves of the *English* with this Beaver Blanket. We mourn for them more than for our own People.

Here he spread on the Floor some Beaver Skins, sewed together in the Form of a large Blanket.

Then Scarrooyady *spoke as follows:*

Brother Onas,

I SPEAK now on Behalf of all the *Indians* present, in Answer to what you said when you gave us the Goods and Belt. What you have said to us Yesterday is very kind, and pleases us exceedingly. The Speech which accompanied the Belt, is particularly of great Moment. We will take the Belt home to *Ohio*, where there is a greater and wiser Council than us, and consider it, and return you a full Answer. We return you Thanks for the Present.

Gave a String.

Brother Onas;

LAST Spring, when you heard of the March of the *French* Army, you were so good as to send us Word, that we might be on our Guard: We thank you for this friendly Notice.

Brother Onas,

YOUR People not only trade with us in our Towns, but disperse themselves over a large and wide extended Country, in which reside many Nations: At one End live the *Twightwees*, and at the other End

End the *Caghnawagas*, and *Adirondacks*; theſe you muſt comprehend in your Chain of Friendſhip; they are, and will be, your Brethren, let *Onontio* ſay what he will.

Gave a String.

Brother Onas,

I DESIRE you would hear and take Notice of what I am about to ſay now. The Governor of *Virginia* deſired Leave to build a ſtrong Houſe on *Ohio*, which came to the Ears of the Governor of *Canada*; and we ſuppoſe this cauſed him to invade our Country. We do not know his Intent; becauſe he ſpeaks with two Tongues. So ſoon as we know his Heart, we ſhall be able to know what to do; and ſhall ſpeak accordingly to him. We deſire that *Pennſylvania* and *Virginia* would at preſent forbear ſettling on our Lands, over the *Allegheny* Hills. We adviſe you rather to call your People back on this Side the Hills, leſt Damage ſhould be done, and you think ill of us. But to keep up our Correſpondence with our Brother *Onas*, we will appoint ſome Place on the Hills, or near them; and we do appoint *George Croghan*, on our Part, and deſire you to appoint another on your Part, by a formal Writing, under the Governor's Hand. Let none of your People ſettle beyond where they are now; nor on the *Juniata* Lands, till the Affair is ſettled between us and the *French*. At preſent, *George Croghan*'s Houſe, at *Juniata*, may be the Place where any Thing may be ſent to us. We deſire a Commiſſion may be given to the Perſon intruſted by the Government of *Pennſylvania*; and that he may be directed to warn People from ſettling the *Indians* Lands, and impowered to remove them.

Gave a Belt and String.

Brother Onas,

ALL we who are here deſire you will hear what we are going to ſay, and regard it as a Matter of Moment: The *French* look on the great Number of your Traders at *Ohio* with Envy; they fear they ſhall loſe their Trade. You have more Traders than are neceſſary; and they ſpread themſelves over our wide Country, at ſuch great Diſtances, that we cannot ſee them, or protect them. We deſire you will call back the great Number of your Traders, and let only three Setts of Traders remain; and order theſe to ſtay in three Places, which we have appointed for their Reſidence, *viz. Logs-Town*, the Mouth of *Canawa*, and the Mouth of *Mohongely*; the *Indians* will then come to them, and buy their Goods in theſe Places, and no where elſe. We ſhall likewiſe look on them under our Care, and ſhall be accountable for them. We have ſettled this Point with *Virginia* in the ſame Manner.

Gave a String.

Brother Onas,

THE *Engliſh* Goods are ſold at too dear a Rate to us. If only honeſt and ſober Men were to deal with us, we think they might afford the Goods cheaper: We deſire therefore, that you will take effectual Care hereafter, that none but ſuch be ſuffered to come out to trade with us.

Gave a String.

Brother Onas,

YOUR Traders now bring ſcarce any Thing but Rum and Flour: They bring little Powder and Lead, or other valuable Goods. The Rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in ſuch Quantities, by regulating the Traders. We never underſtood the Trade was to be for Whiſkey and Flour. We deſire it may be forbidden, and none ſold in the *Indian* Country; but that if the *Indians* will have any, they may go among the Inhabitants, and deal with them for it. When theſe Whiſkey Traders come, they bring thirty or forty Cags, and put them down before us, and make us drink; and get all the Skins that ſhould go to pay the Debts we have contracted for Goods bought of the Fair Traders; and by this Means, we not only ruin ourſelves, but them too. Theſe wicked Whiſkey Sellers, when they have once got the *Indians* in Liquor, make them ſell their very Clothes from their Backs.---In ſhort, if this Practice be continued, we muſt be inevitably ruined: We moſt earneſtly therefore beſeech you to remedy it.

A treble String.

Brother Onas,

I HAVE now done with generals; but have ſomething to ſay for particular Nations.

THE *Shawoneſe* heard ſome News ſince they came here, which troubled their Minds; on which they addreſſed themſelves to their Grandfathers, the *Delawares*; and ſaid, Grandfathers, we will live and die with you, and the *Six Nations*: We, our Wives and Children; and Children yet unborn.

N. B. *This was occaſioned by* Conrad Weiſer's *having told them in private Converſation, that while he was in the* Mohock *Country, he was informed, that the* French *intended to drive away the* Shawoneſe (*as well as the* Engliſh) *from* Ohio.

SCARROOYADY then proceeded, and ſaid, I have ſomething farther to ſay on Behalf of the *Shawoneſe*.

Brother Onas,

AT the Beginning of the Summer, when the News was brought to us, of the Approach of the *French*, the *Shawoneſe* made this Speech to their Uncles, the *Delawares*, ſaying, "Uncles, you have often told us, that we were a ſenſible and diſcreet People; but we loſt all our Senſe and Wits, when we ſlipp'd out of your Arms; however, we are now in one another's Arms again, and hope we ſhall ſlip out no more. We remember, and are returned to our former Friendſhip, and hope it will always continue. In Teſtimony whereof, we give you, our Uncles, a String of ten Rows."

THE *Shawoneſe* likewiſe, at the ſame time, ſent a Speech to the *Six Nations*, ſaying, "Our Brethren, the *Engliſh*, have treated us as People that had Wit: The *French* deceived us: But we now turn our Heads about, and are looking perpetually to the Country of the *Six Nations*, and our Brethren, the *Engliſh*, and deſire you to make an Apology for us; and they gave eight Strings of Wampum."

The

The *Delawares* and *Six Nations* do therefore give up these Strings to *Onas*, and recommend the *Shawonese* to him as a People who have seen their Error, and are their and our very good Friends.

Gave eight Strings.

Brother Onas,

Before I finish, I must tell you, we all earnestly request you will please to lay all our present Transactions before the Council of *Onondago*, that they may know we do nothing in the Dark. They may perhaps think of us, as if we did not know what we were doing; or wanted to conceal from them what we do with our Brethren; but it is otherwise; and therefore make them acquainted with all our Proceedings: This is what we have likewise desired of the *Virginians* when we treated with them at *Winchester*.

Brother Onas,

I forgot something which I must now say to you; it is to desire you would assist us with some Horses to carry our Goods; because you have given us more than we can carry ourselves. Our Women and young People present you with this Bundle of Skins, desiring some Spirits to make them chearful in their own Country; not to drink here.

Presented a Bundle of Skins.

Then he added:

The *Twightwees* intended to say something to you; but they have mislaid some Strings, which has put their Speeches into Disorder; these they will rectify, and speak to you in the Afternoon.

Then the Indians *withdrew.*

At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians *the 3d of* October, 1753. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Commissioners, The same *Indians* as before.

The Magistrates, and several Gentlemen of the County.

The Twightwees *speak by* Andrew Montour.

Brother Onas;

HEARKEN what I have to say to the *Six Nations*, *Delawares*, *Shawonese*, and *English*. The *French* have struck us; but tho' we have been hurt, it is but on one Side; the other Side is safe. Our Arm on that Side is entire; and with it we laid hold on our Pipe, and have brought it along with us, to shew you it is as good as ever: And we shall leave it with you, that it may be always ready for us and our Brethren to smoak in when we meet together.

Here he delivered over the Calumet, decorated with fine Feathers.

Brother Onas,

We have a single Heart. We have but one Heart. Our Heart is green, and good, and sound: This Shell, painted green on its hollow Side, is a Resemblance of it.

The Country beyond us, towards the Setting of the Sun, where the *French* live, is all in Darkness; we can see no Light there: But towards Sun-rising, where the *English* live, we see Light; and that is the Way we turn our Faces. Consider us as your fast Friends, and good Brethren.

Here he delivered a large Shell, painted green on the Concave-side, with a String of Wampum tied to it.

Brother Onas,

This Belt of Wampum was formerly given to the King of the *Piankashas*, one of our Tribes, by the *Six Nations*; that if at any Time any of our People should be killed, or any Attack made on them by their Enemies, this Belt should be sent with the News, and the *Six Nations* would believe it.

The *Twightwees*, when they brought this Belt to the Lower *Shawonese* Town, addressed themselves to the *Shawonese*, *Six Nations*, *Delawares*, and then to the *English*, and said;

Brethren,

We are an unhappy People: We have had some of our Brethren, the *English*, killed and taken Prisoners in our Towns. Perhaps our Brethren, the *English*, may think, or be told, that we were the Cause of their Death: We therefore apply to you the *Shawonese*, &c. to assure the *English* we were not. The Attack was so sudden, that it was not in our Power to save them. And we hope, when you deliver this Speech to the *English*, they will not be prejudiced against us, but look on us as their Brethren: Our Hearts are good towards them.

A large Belt of fourteen Rows.

Brethren;

One of our Kings, on his Death-bed, delivered to his Son, the young Boy who sits next to me, these eight Strings of Wampum, and told him, Child, "I am in Friendship with the *Shawonese*, *Delawares*, *Six Nations*, and *English*; and I desire you, if by any Misfortune I should happen to die, or be killed by my Enemies, you would send this String to them, and they will receive you in Friendship in my Stead.

Delivers the Strings.

1753. THE following is a Speech of the Wife of the *Piankaſha* King, after her Huſband's Death, addreſſed to the *Shawoneſe*, *Six Nations*, *Delawares*, and *Engliſh*: "Remember, Brethren, that my Huſband took a faſt Hold of the Chain of Friendſhip ſubſiſting between your Nations: Therefore I now deliver up his Child into your Care and Protection, and deſire you would take Care of him; and remember the Alliance his Father was in with you, and not forget his Friendſhip, but continue kind to his Child."

Gave four Strings black and white.

Brethren, Shawoneſe, Delawares, Six Nations, *and* Engliſh,

WE acquaint all our Brethren, that we have prepared this Beaver Blanket as a Seat for all our Brethren to ſit on in Council. In the Middle of it we have painted a green Circle, which is the Colour and Reſemblance of our Hearts; which we deſire our Brethren may believe are ſincere towards our Alliance with them.

Delivered a Beaver Blanket.

Then Scarrooyady *ſtood up and ſaid:*

Brother Onas,

THE *Shawoneſe* and *Delawares* delivered this Speech to the *Six Nations*, and deſired they would deliver it to the *Engliſh*; and now I deliver it on their Behalf.

Brethren,

WE acquaint you, that as the Wife of the *Piankaſha* King delivered his Child to all the Nations, to be taken Care of, they deſire that thoſe Nations may be interceeded with, to take Care that the ſaid Child may be placed in his Father's Seat, when he comes to be a Man, to rule their People. And the *Six Nations* now, in Behalf of the Whole, requeſt, that this Petition may not be forgot by the *Engliſh*, but that they would ſee the Requeſt fulfilled.

Gave four Strings.

THEN *Scarrooyady* deſired the *Six Nations* Council might be made acquainted with all theſe Speeches: And added, that they had no more to ſay; but what they have ſaid is from their Hearts.

At a Meeting of the Commiſſioners, and Indians, *the 4th of* October, 1753.

PRESENT,

The Commiſſioners, The ſame *Indians* as before.

The Gentlemen of the County.

The Commiſſioners, unwilling to loſe any Time, prepared their Anſwers early this Morning, and ſent for the Indians; *who having ſeated themſelves, the following Speech was made to them:*

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawoneſe, Twightwees, *and* Owendaets,

THE ſeveral Matters delivered by you Yeſterday have been well conſidered; and we are now going to return you our Anſwers.

THE Concern expreſſed by the *Twightwees* for the Death and Impriſonment of the *Engliſh*, with their Profeſſions of Love and Eſteem, denotes a ſincere and friendly Diſpoſition, which entitles them to our Thanks, and the Continuance of our Friendſhip; this they may certainly depend on.

Brethren,

You have recommended to us the ſeveral Nations, who, you ſay, live in that great Extent of Country, over which our Traders travel to diſpoſe of their Goods, and eſpecially the *Twightwees*, *Adirondacks*, and *Caghnawagas*, who you ſay live at different Extremities, and have good Inclinations towards the *Engliſh*.---We believe you would not give them this Character unleſs they deſerved it. Your Recommendations always will have a Weight with us, and will diſpoſe us in Favour of them, agreeable to your Requeſt.

Brethren,

THE ſeveral Articles which contain your Obſervations on the *Indian* Traders, and the looſe ſtraggling Manner in which that Trade is carried on, thro' Countries lying at great Diſtances from your Towns---Your Propoſals to remedy this, by having named three Places for the Traders to reſide in, under your Care and Protection, with a Requeſt, that the Province would appoint the particular Perſons to be concerned in this Trade, for whom they will be anſwerable---What you ſay about the vaſt Quantities of Rum, and its ill Effects, and that no more may be brought amongſt you; all theſe have made a very ſtrong Impreſſion upon our Minds; and was it now in our Power to rectify theſe Diſorders, and to put Matters on the Footing you propoſe, we would do it with great Pleaſure: But theſe are Affairs which more immediately concern the Government; in theſe therefore, we ſhall imitate your Example, by laying them before the Governor, aſſuring you, that our heartieſt Repreſentations of the Neceſſity of theſe Regulations ſhall not be wanting, being convinced, that unleſs ſomething effectual be

ſpeedily

ſpeedily done in theſe Matters, the good People of this Province can no longer expect Safety or Profit in their Commerce, nor the Continuance of your Affection.

Brethren,
We will ſend an Account to *Onondago* of all that has been tranſacted between us.

We will aſſiſt you with Horſes for the Carriage of the Goods given you.

We grant your Women and young Men their Requeſt for Rum, on Condition it be not delivered to them until you ſhall have paſſed the Mountains.

Scarrooyady ſome Days ago deſired us to give Orders for the Mending of your Guns, *&c.* and we did ſo; being obliged to ſend for a Gunſmith out of the Country, as no One of that Trade lived in the Town; who promiſed to come: But having broke his Word, it has not been in our Power to comply with this Requeſt.

Here the String given with the Requeſt was returned.

Having delivered our general Anſwer, we ſhall now proceed to give one to what was ſaid by particular Nations, as well by the *Shawoneſe* in the Forenoon, as by the *Twightwees* in the Afternoon.

Brethren, Delawares, *and* Shawoneſe,
We are glad to ſee you in ſuch good Diſpoſitions to each other. We entreat you to do every Thing you can to preſerve the Continuance of this agreeable Harmony. The *Shawoneſe* may be aſſured we retain no Manner of Remembrance of their former Miſcarriages: We are perfectly reconciled, and our Eſteem for their Nation is the ſame as ever.

Gave a large String.

Brethren, Twightwees,
We ſhall take your ſeveral Preſents, Shells, Strings, Beaver Blanket, and Calumet Pipe, with us, and deliver them to the Governor; that theſe, and the ſeveral Things ſaid at the Delivery of them, may remain in the Council Chamber, at *Philadelphia*, for our mutual Uſe and Remembrance, whenever it ſhall pleaſe the Great Being, who ſits above, to bring us together in Council again.

Gave a long String.

Brethren,
We deſire you will ſend theſe two Strouds to the young King, as an Acknowledgment of our affectionate Remembrance of his Father's Love to us, and of our Good-will to him.

Be pleaſed to preſent to the Widow of the *Piankaſha* King, our late hearty Friend, theſe Handkerchiefs, to wipe the Tears from her Eyes; and likewiſe give her Son theſe two Strouds to clothe him.

Here two Handkerchiefs and two Strouds were given.

Brethren Twightwees,
We aſſure you we entertain no hard Thoughts of you; nor in any wiſe impute to you the Misfortune that befel the *Engliſh* in your Town; it was the Chance of War: We were ſtruck together; we fell together; and we lament your Loſs equally with our own.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawoneſe, Twightwees, *and* Owendaets,
We have now finiſhed our Anſwers; and we hope they will be agreeable to you: Whatever we have ſaid, has been with a hearty Good-will towards you; our Hearts have accompanied our Profeſſions, and you will always find our Actions agreeable to them. Then the Commiſſioners were ſilent; and, after a Space of Time, renewed their Speeches to them.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawoneſe, Twightwees, *and* Owendaets,
We have ſomething to ſay to you, to which we entreat you will give your cloſeſt Attention, ſince it concerns both us and you very much.

Brethren,
We have held a Council on the preſent Situation of your Affairs. We have Reaſon to think, from the Advices of *Taaf* and *Callender*, that it would be too great a Riſque, conſidering the preſent Diſorder Things are in at *Ohio*, to encreaſe the Quantity of Goods already given you: We therefore acquaint you, that, though the Governor has furniſhed us with a larger Preſent of Goods, to put into your publick Store-houſe, as a general Stock, for your Support and Service, and we did intend to have ſent them along with you; we have, on this late diſagreeable Piece of News, altered our Minds, and determined, that the Goods ſhall not be delivered till the Governor be made acquainted with your preſent Circumſtances, and ſhall give his own Orders for the Diſpoſal of them. And that they may lie ready for your Uſe, to be applied for, whenever the Delivery may be ſafe, ſeaſonable, and likely to do you the moſt Service; we have committed them to the Care of your good Friend *George Croghan*, who is to tranſmit to the Governor, by Expreſs, a true and faithful Account how your Matters are likely to turn out; and on the Governor's Order, and not otherwiſe, to put you into the Poſſeſſion of them.

This we hope you will think a prudent Caution, and a Teſtimony of our Care for your real Good and Welfare.

Brethren,

1753. *Brethren*,

We have a Favour of a particular Nature to requeſt from your Speaker, *Scarrooyady*, in which we expect your Concurrence, and joint Intereſt; and therefore make it to him in your Preſence. Here the Commiſſioners applying to *Scarrooyady*, ſpoke as follows:

Reſpected Chief and Brother Scarrooyady,

We have been informed by *Andrew Montour*, and *George Croghan*, that you did at *Wincheſter*, in publick Council, undertake to go to *Carolina*, to ſollicit the Releaſe of ſome Warriors of the *Shawonese* Nation, who are ſaid to be detained in the publick Priſon of *Charles-Town*, on Account of ſome Miſchief committed by them, or their Companions, in the inhabited Part of that Province; and theſe two Perſons, who are your very good Friends, have given it as their Opinion, if, after you know what has paſſed at *Ohio*, you ſhall now leave this Company of *Indians*, and not return with them to their Families, and aſſiſt in the Conſultations with the *Half King*, and their other Chiefs, what Meaſures to take in this unhappy Situation of your Affairs, all may be irrecoverably loſt at *Allegheny*, and the Loſs with Juſtice be laid at your Door. You may, perhaps, be afraid to diſoblige the *Shawoneſe*, as it was at their Inſtance you undertook this Journey; but we intend to ſpeak to them, and have no Doubt of obtaining their Conſent; convinc'd as we are, that the Releaſe of theſe Priſoners will be ſooner and more effectually procur'd by the joint Interpoſition of the Governors of *Pennſylvania* and *Virginia*, than by your perſonal Sollicitation; in as much as our Governor, to whom we ſhall very heartily recommend this Affair, can ſend, with greater Diſpatch, his Letters to *Carolina*, than you can perform the Journey; for at this Seaſon, Opportunities preſent every Day of ſending by Sea to *Charles-Town*; and an Expreſs by Land may be diſpatched to Governor *Dunwiddie*, as ſoon as we return to *Philadelphia*.

Gave a String.

The *Shawoneſe* Chiefs expreſſing Diſſatisfaction at this Endeavour of the Commiſſioners to ſtop *Scarrooyady*, it gave us ſome Trouble to ſatisfy them, and obtain their Conſent; but at laſt it was effected; and when this was ſignified to *Scarrooyady*, he made this Anſwer.

Brother Onas,

I will take your Advice, and not go to *Virginia* at this Time,---but go Home, and do every Thing in my Power for the common Good. And ſince we are here now together, with a great deal of Pleaſure I muſt acquaint you, that we have ſet a Horn on *Andrew Montour*'s Head, and that you may believe what he ſays to be true, between the *Six Nations* and you, they have made him one of their Counſellors, and a great Man among them, and love him dearly.

Scarrooyady *gave a large Belt to* Andrew Montour, *and the Commiſſioners agreed to it.*

After this Difficulty was got over, nothing elſe remained to be done; and as the Abſence of theſe *Indians* was dangerous, the Commiſſioners put an End to the Treaty, and took their Leave of them, making private Preſents at parting, to ſuch of the Chiefs, and others, as were recommended by the Interpreters to their particular Notice.

Thus, may it pleaſe the Governor, we have given a full and juſt Account of all our Proceedings, and we hope our Conduct will meet with his Approbation. But, in Juſtice to theſe *Indians*, and the Promiſes we made them, we cannot cloſe our Report, without taking Notice, That the Quantities of ſtrong Liquors ſold to theſe *Indians* in the Places of their Reſidence, and during their Hunting Seaſons, from all Parts of the Counties over *Saſquehannah*, have encreaſed of late to an inconceivable Degree, ſo as to keep theſe poor *Indians* continually under the Force of Liquor, that they are hereby become diſſolute, enfeebled and indolent when ſober, and untractable and miſchievous in their Liquor, always quarrelling, and often murdering one another: That the Traders are under no Bonds, nor give any Security for their Obſervance of the Laws, and their good Behaviour; and by their own Intemperance, unfair Dealings, and Irregularities, will, it is to be feared, entirely eſtrange the Affections of the *Indians* from the *Engliſh*; deprive them of their natural Strength and Activity, and oblige them either to abandon their Country, or ſubmit to any Terms, be they ever ſo unreaſonable, from the *French*. Theſe Truths, may it pleaſe the Governor, are of ſo intereſting a Nature, that we ſhall ſtand excuſed in recommending in the moſt earneſt Manner, the deplorable State of theſe *Indians*, and the heavy Diſcouragements under which our Commerce with them at preſent labours, to the Governor's moſt ſerious Conſideration, that ſome good and ſpeedy Remedies may be provided, before it be too late.

RICHARD PETERS,

ISAAC NORRIS,

BENJ. FRANKLIN.

November 1, 1753.

no other Account of the Result of his Journey. However, I advise You to be still, and neither say nor do any thing till We get home, and I see my Friend and Brother the Half King, and then We shall know what is to be done.

The Forms of the Condolances, which depend entirely on Indian Customs, were settled in Conferences with Scarrooyady, and Cayanquileguoa, a sensible Indian, of the Mohock Nation, and a Person intimate with and much consulted by Scarrooyady, in which it was agreed to take the Six Nations along with Us in these Condolances; and accordingly the proper Belts and Strings were made ready, and Scarrooyady prepared himself to express the Sentiments of both in the Indian Manner, and as the Goods arrived this morning before Break of Day, the several Sorts used on these Occasions were laid out; and the Indians were told that the Commissioners would speak to them at eleven a Clock.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians at Carlisle the 1st. October 1753.

Present

Richard Peters
Isaac Norris
Benjamin Franklin
} Esquires, Commissioners.

The Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Ohwendats.

Conrad Weiser
Andrew Montour
} Interpreters.

James Wright
John Armstrong
} Esquires, Members of Assembly.

The Magistrates and several other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Cumberland.

The Speech of the Commissioners

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Ohwendats.

Though the City of Philadelphia be the Place where all Indians should go, who have Business to transact with this Government, yet at your Request signified to Col. Fairfax, at Winchester, and by him communicated to our Governor, by an Express to Philadelphia, he has been pleased on this particular Occasion to dispense with your coming there, and has done Us the Honour to depute Us to receive and treat with You at this Town, in his Place and Stead; this is set forth in his Commission, which We now produce to You, under the Great Seal of this Province, the authentick Sign and Testimony of all Acts of Government.

Brethren,

By this String We acquaint You, that the Six Nations do, at our Request, join with Us in condoling the Loss You have of late sustained by the Deaths of several of your Chiefs and principal Men, and that Scarrooyady is to deliver for both what has been agreed to be said on this melancholy Occasion. Here the Commissioners gave a String of Wampum.

Then Scarrooyady spoke as follows.

Brethren the Twightwees and Shawonese,

It has pleased Him who is above, that We shall meet here to day, and see one another; I and my Brother Onas join together to speak to You. as We know that your Seats at home are bloody, We wipe away the Blood, and set your Seats in Order at your Council Fire, that You may sit and consult again in Peace and Comfort as formerly; that You may hold the antient Union, and strengthen it, and continue your old friendly Correspondence. Here a String was given.

Brethren Twightwees and Shawonese.

We suppose that the Blood is now washed off. We jointly, with our Brother Onas, dig a Grave for your Warriors

Warriors, killed in your Country; and We bury their Bones decently; wrapping them up in these ..... Blankets; and with these We cover their Graves.

Here the Goods were given to the Twightwees and Shawonese.

Brethren, Twightwees and Shawonese,

I and my Brother Onas, jointly condole with the Chiefs of your Towns, your Women and Children, for the Loss You have sustained. We partake of your Grief, and mix our Tears with Yours. We wipe your Tears from your Eyes, that You may see the Sun, and that every thing may become clear and pleasant to your Sight; and We desire You would mourn no more.

Here a Belt was given.

The same was said to the Delawares, mutatis mutandis.

And then He spoke to the Owendats in these Words.

Our Children and Brethren the Owendats.

You have heard what I and my Brother Onas have jointly said to the Twightwees, Shawonese and Delawares: We now come to speak to You. We are informed that your good old Wise Men are all dead, and You have no more left.

We must let You know, that there was a Friendship established by our and your Grandfathers, and a mutual Council Fire was kindled. In this Friendship all those then under the Ground, who had not yet obtained Eyes or Faces (that is, those unborn) were included; and it was then mutually promised to tell the same to their Children, and Childrens Children. But so many great Men of your Nation have died in so short a Time, that none but Youths are left; and this makes Us afraid, lest that Treaty, so solemnly established by your Ancestors, should be forgotten by You: We therefore now come to remind You of it, and renew it; We rekindle the old Fire, and put on fresh Fuel.

Here a String was given.

The other Speeches of burying the Dead &c. were the same as those to the Twightwees, &c.

After each had been spoken to, Scarrooyady proceeded thus:

Brethren, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Owendats,

We the English, and Six Nations, do now exhort every one of You to do your utmost to preserve this Union and Friendship, which has so long and happily continued amongst Us: Let us keep the Chain from rusting, and prevent every thing that may hurt or break it, from what Quarter soever it may come.

Then the Goods allotted for each Nation, as a Present of Condolance, were taken away by each, and the Council adjourned to the next Day.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians at Carlisle the Second Day of October 1753.

Present

The Commissioners, The same Indians as Yesterday.
The Magistrates and several Gentlemen of the County.

The Speech of the Commissioners.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Owendats.

Now that your Hearts are eased of their Grief, and We behold one another with chearful Countenances, We let You know that the Governor, and good People of Pennsylvania, did not send Us to receive You empty handed; but put something into our Pockets, to be given to such as should favour Us with this friendly Visit: These Goods We therefore request You would accept of, and divide amongst all that are of your Company, in such

Warriors, killed in your Country; and We bury their Bones decently; wrapping them up in these ..... Blankets; and with these We cover their Graves.

Here the Goods were given to the Twightwees and Shawanese.

Brethren, Twightwees and Shawanese,

I and my Brother Onas, jointly condole with the Chiefs of your Towns, your Women and Children, for the Loss You have sustained. We partake of your Grief, and mix our Tears with Yours. We wipe your Tears from your Eyes, that You may see the Sun, and that every thing may become clear and pleasant to your Sight; and We desire You would mourn no more.

Here a Belt was given.

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And then He spoke to the Owendats in these Words.

Our Children and Brethren the Owendats.

You have heard what I and my Brother Onas have jointly said to the Twightwees, Shawanese and Delawares: We now come to speak to You. We are informed that your good old Wise Men are all dead, and You have no more left.

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such Proportions as shall be agreeable to You. You know how to do this better than We. What We principally desire, is, that You will consider this Present as a Token of our cordial Esteem for You; and use it with a Frugality becoming your Circumstances, which call at this time for more than ordinary Care.

Brethren,

With Pleasure We behold here the Deputies of Five different Nations, viz: the United Six Nations, the Delawares, the Shawonese, the Twightwees and the Owendats. Be pleased to cast your Eyes towards this Belt, whereon Six Figures are delineated, holding one another by the Hands. This is a just Resemblance of our present Union: The Five first Figures representing the Five Nations to which You belong, as the Sixth does the Government of Pennsylvania; with whom You are linked in a close and firm Union. In whatever Part the Belt is broke, all the Wampum runs off, and renders the whole of no Strength or Consistency. In like manner, should You break Faith with one another, or with this Government, the Union is dissolved. We would therefore hereby place before You the Necessity of preserving your Faith entire to one another, as well as to this Government. Do not separate: Do not part on any Score. Let no Differences nor Jealousies subsist a Moment between Nation and Nation; but join all together as one man, sincerely and heartily. We on our Part shall always perform our Engagements to every one of You. In Testimony whereof, We present You with this Belt.

Here the Belt was given.

Brethren,

We have only this one thing further to say at this Time: Whatever Answers You may have to give, or Business to transact with Us, We desire You would use Dispatch; as it may be dangerous to You, and inconvenient to Us, to be kept long from our Homes, at this Season of the Year.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians the Third Day of October 1753.

Present

The Commissioners. The same Indians as before.

Several Gentlemen of the County.

Scarrooyady Speaker.

Brother Onas,

What We have now to say, I am going to speak, in Behalf of the Twightwees, Shawonese, Delawares and Owendats.

You have, like a true and affectionate Brother, comforted Us in our Affliction. You have wiped away the Blood from our Seats, and set them again in Order. You have wrapped up the Bones of our Warriors, and covered the Graves of our Wise Men; and wiped the Tears from our Eyes, and the Eyes of our Women and Children: So that We now see the Sun, and all Things are become pleasant to our Sight. We shall not fail to acquaint our several Nations with your Kindness. We shall take Care that it be always remembered by Us; and believe it will be attended with suitable Returns of Love and Affection.

Then One of the Twightwees stood up and spoke as follows: (Scarrooyady Interpreter.)

Brother Onas,

The Ottawas, Chepawways and the French have struck Us. — The Stroke was heavy and hard to be born, for thereby We lost our King, and several of our Warriors; but the Loss our Brethren, the English, suffered We grieve for most. The Love We have had for the English, from our first Knowledge of them, still continues in our Breasts; and We shall ever retain the same ardent Affection for them. — We cover the Graves of the English with this Beaver Blanket. We mourn for them more than for our own People.

Here he spread on the Floor some Beaver Skins, sewed together in the Form of a large Blanket.

Then

such Proportions as shall be agreeable to You. You know how to do this better than We. What We principally desire, is, that You will consider this Present as a Token of our cordial Esteem for You; and use it with a Frugality becoming your Circumstances, which call at this time for more than ordinary Care.

Brethren,

With Pleasure We behold here the Deputies of Five different Nations, viz: the United Six Nations, the Delawares, the Shawanese, the Twightwees and the Owendats. Be pleased to cast your Eyes towards this Belt, whereon Six Figures are delineated, holding one another by the Hands. This is a just Resemblance of our present Union: The Five first Figures representing the Five Nations to which You belong, as the Sixth does the Government of Pennsylvania; with whom You are linked in a close and firm Union. In whatsoever Part the Belt is broke, all the Wampum runs off, and renders the whole of no Strength or Consistency. In like manner, should You break Faith with one another, or with this Government, the Union is dissolved. We would therefore hereby place before You the Necessity of preserving your Faith entire to one another, as well as to this Government. Do not separate: Do not part on any Score. Let no Differences nor Jealousies subsist a Moment between Nation and Nation; but join all together as one man, sincerely and heartily. We on our Part shall always perform our Engagements to every one of You. In Testimony whereof, We present You with this Belt.

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Here he spread on the Floor some Beaver Skins, sewed together in the Form of a large Blanket.

Then

Then Scarrooyady spoke as follows.

Brother Onas,

I speak now on Behalf of all the Indians present, in answer to what You said when You gave Us the Cloaths and Belt. What You have said to Us Yesterday is very kind, and pleases Us exceedingly. The Speech which accompanied the Belt, is particularly of great Moment. We will take the Belt home to Ohio, where there is a greater and wiser Council than Us, and consider it, and return You a full Answer. We return You Thanks for the Present. Gave a String.

Brother Onas,

Last Spring, when You heard of the March of the French army, You were so good as to send Us Word, that We might be on our Guard: We thank You for this friendly Notice.

Brother Onas,

Your People not only trade with Us in our Towns, but disperse themselves over a large and wide extended Country, in which reside many Nations: At one End live the Twightwees, and at the other End the Caghnawagas and Adirondachs, these You must comprehend in your Chain of Friendship; they are, and will be, your Brethren, let Onontio say what he will. Give a String.

Brother Onas,

I desire You would hear and take Notice of what I am about to say now. The Governor of .... Virginia desired Leave to build a strong House on Ohio, which came to the Ears of the Governor of Canada; and We suppose this caused him to invade our Country. We do not know his Intent; because he speaks with two Tongues. So soon as We know his Heart, We shall be able to know what to do, and shall speak accordingly to him. We desire that Pennsylvania and Virginia would at present forbear settling on our Lands, over the Alleghany Hills. We advise You rather to call your People back on this Side the Hills, lest Damage should be done, and You think ill of Us. But to keep up our Correspondence with our Brother Onas, We will appoint some Place on the Hills, or near them, and We do appoint George Croghan on our Part, and desire You to appoint another on your Part, by a formal Writing, under the Governor's Hand. Let none of your People settle beyond where they are now, nor on the Juniata Lands, till the Affair is settled between Us and the French. At present, George Croghan's House, at Juniata, may be the Place where any Thing may be sent to Us. We desire a ..... Commission may be given to the Person entrusted by the Government of Pennsylvania; and that he may be directed to warn People from settling the Indians Lands, and empowered to remove them. Gave a Belt and String.

Brother Onas,

All We who are here desire You will hear what We are going to say, and regard it as a Matter of Moment: The French look on the great Number of your Traders at Ohio with Envy; they fear they shall lose their Trade. You have more Traders than are necessary; and they spread themselves over our wide Country, at such great Distances, that We cannot see them, or protect them. We desire You will call back the great Number of your Traders, and let only Three Sets of Traders remain; and order these to stay in Three Places, which We have appointed for their Residence; viz. Logs Town, the Mouth of Canawa, and the Mouth of Mohongialo; the Indians will then come to them, and buy their Goods in these Places, and no where else. We shall likewise look on them under our Care, and shall be accountable for them. We have settled this Point with Virginia in the same Manner. Gave a String.

Brother Onas,

The English Goods are sold at too dear a Rate to Us. If only honest and sober Men were to deal with Us, We think they might afford the Goods cheaper: We desire therefore, that You will take effectual Care hereafter, that none but such be suffered to come out to trade with Us. Gave a String.

Brother

Brother Onas,

Your Traders now bring scarce any Thing but Rum and Flour: They bring little Powder and Lead, or other valuable Goods. The Rum ruins us. We beg You would prevent its coming in such Quantities, by regulating the Traders. We never understood the Trade was to be for Whiskey and Flower. We desire it may be forbidden, and none sold in the Indian Country; but that if the Indians will have any, they may go among the Inhabitants, and deal with them for it. When these Whiskey Traders come, they bring thirty or forty Caggs, and put them down before us, and make us drink; and get all the Skins that should go to pay the Debts We have contracted for Goods bought of the Fair Traders: and by this means, We not only ruin Ourselves but them too. These wicked Whiskey Sellers, when they have once got the Indians in Liquor, make them sell their very Clothes from their Backs. - In short, if this Practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly therefore beseech You to remedy it.

Abreble Siring.

Brother Onas,

I have now done with generals; but have something to say for particular Nations.

The Shawonese heard some News since they came here, which troubled their Minds; on which they addressed themselves to their Grandfathers, the Delawares; and said, Grandfathers, We will live and die with You, and the Six Nations: We, our Wives and Children; and Children yet unborn.

N. B. This was occasioned by Conrad Weiser's having told them in private Conversation, that while he was in the Mohock Country, he was informed, that the French intended to drive away the Shawonese (as well as the English) from Ohio.

Scarrooyady then proceeded, and said, I have something farther to say on Behalf of the Shawonese.

Brother Onas,

At the Beginning of the Summer, when the News was brought to us, of the Approach of the French, the Shawonese made this Speech to their Uncles, the Delawares, saying, "Uncles, You have often "told us, that We were a sensible and discreet People; but We lost all our Sense and Wits, when We "slipp'd out of your Arms; however, We are now in one another's Arms again, and hope We shall slip "out no more. We remember, and are returned to our former Freendship, and hope it will always "continue. In Testimony whereof, We give You, our Uncles, a String of Ten Rows"

The Shawonese likewise, at the same time, sent a Speech to the Six Nations, saying, "Our "Brethren the English, have treated us as People that had Wit: The French deceived us: but We now "turn our Heads about, and are looking perpetually to the Country of the Six Nations, and our "Brethren the English, and desire You to make an Apology for us; and they gave Eight Strings of "Wampum." The Delawares and Six Nations do therefore give up these Strings to Onas, and recomend the Shawonese to him as a People who have seen their Error, and are their and our very good Friends.

Gave Eight Strings.

Brother Onas,

Before I finish I must tell You, We all earnestly request You will please to lay all our present Transactions before the Council of Onondago, that they may know We do nothing in the dark. They may perhaps think of us, as if We did not know what We were doing; or wanted to conceal from them what We do with our Brethren; but it is otherwise; and therefore make them acquainted with all our Proceedings: This is what We have likewise desired of the Virginians when We treated with them at Winchester.

Brother Onas,

I forgot something which I must now say to you; it is to desire You would assist us with some Horses to-

to carry our Goods; because You have given Us more than We can carry Ourselves. Our Women and young People present You with this Bundle of Skins, desiring some Spirits to make them chearful in their own Country; not to drink here. Presented a Bundle of Skins.

Then he added:

The Twightwees intended to say something to You; but they have mislaid some Strings, which has put their Speeches into Disorder; these they will rectify, and speak to You in the Afternoon.

Then the Indians withdrew.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians the Third Day of October 1753 P.M.

Present

The Commissioners, The same Indians as before,
The Magistrates and several Gentlemen of the County.

The Twightwees speak by Andrew Montour.

Brother Onas,

Hearken what I have to say to the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese, and English.

The French have struck Us; but though We have been hurt, it is but on one Side; the other Side is safe. Our Arm on that Side is entire; and with it We laid hold on our Pipe, and have brought it along with Us, to shew You it is as good as ever: and We shall leave it with You, that it may be always ready for Us and our Brethren to smoak in when We meet together.

Here he delivered over the Calumet, decorated with fine Feathers.

Brother Onas,

We have a single Heart. We have but one Heart. Our Heart is green, and good, and sound: This Shell painted Green on its hollow Side, is a Resemblance of it.

The Country beyond Us, towards the Setting of the Sun, where the French live, is all in Darkness; We can see no Light there: But towards Sun-rising, where the English live, We see Light; and that is the Way We turn our Faces. Consider Us as your first Friends, and good Brethren.

Here he delivered a large Shell, painted green on the Concave Side, with a String of Wampum tied to it.

Brother Onas,

This Belt of Wampum was formerly given to the King of the Piankashas, one of our Tribes, by the Six Nations; that if at any time any of our People should be killed, or any Attack made on them by their Enemies, this Belt should be sent with the News, and the Six Nations would believe it.

The Twightwees, when they brought this Belt to the Lower Shawonese Town, addressed themselves to the Shawonese, Six Nations, Delawares, and then to the English, and said;

Brethren;

We are an unhappy People: We have had some of our Brethren the English killed and taken Prisoners in our Towns. Perhaps our Brethren, the English, may think, or be told, that We were the Cause of their Death: We therefore apply to You the Shawonese, &c. to assure the English We were not. The Attack was so sudden, that it was not in our Power to save them. And We hope, when You deliver this Speech to the English, they will not be prejudiced against Us, but look on Us as their Brethren: Our Hearts are good ..... towards them.

A large Belt of Fourteen Rows.

Brethren,

One of our Kings, on his Death Bed, delivered to his Son, the young Boy who sits next to me, these eight Strings of Wampum, and told him, Child, "I am in Friendship with the Shawonese, Delawares, Six "Nations, and English; and I desire You, if by any Misfortune I should happen to die, or be killed by my "Enemies.

to carry our Goods; because You have given Us more than We can carry Ourselves. Our Women and young People present You with this Bundle of Skins, desiring some Spirits to make them chearful in their own Country; not to drink here. Presented a Bundle of Skins.

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One of our Kings, on his Death Bed, delivered to his Son, the young Boy who sits next to me, these eight Strings of Wampum, and told him, Child, "I am in Friendship with the Shawonese, Delawares, Six "Nations, and English; and I desire You, if by any Misfortune I should happen to die, or be killed by my

" Enemies.

Enemies, You would send this String to them, and they will receive You in Freindship in my Stead.

Delivers the Strings.

The following is a Speech of the Wife of the Piankasha King, after her Husband's Death, addressed to the Shawonese, Six Nations, Delawares, and English: "Remember, Brethren, that my Husband took a "fast Hold of the Chain of Friendship subsisting between your Nations: Therefore I now deliver up his Child "into your Care and Protection, and desire You would take Care of him; and remember the Alliance his "Father was in with You, and not forget his Freindship, but continue kind to his Child."

Gave Four Strings black and White.

Brethren, Shawonese, Delawares, Six Nations, and English,

We acquaint all our Brethren, that We have prepared this Beaver Blanket as a Seat for all our Brethren to sit on in Council. In the middle of it We have painted a green Circle, which is the Colour and Resemblance of our Hearts; which We desire our Brethren may believe, are sincere towards our Alliance with them.

Delivered a Beaver Blanket.

Then Scarrooyady stood up and said:

Brother Onas,

The Shawonese and Delawares delivered this Speech to the Six Nations, and desired they would deliver it to the English; and now I deliver it on their Behalf.

Brethren,

We acquaint You; that as the Wife of the Piankasha King delivered his Child to all the Nations, to be taken Care of, they desire that those Nations may be interceded with, to take care that the said Child may be placed in his Father's Seat, when he comes to be a man, to rule their People. And the Six Nations now, in behalf of the whole, request, that this Petition may not be forgot by the English, but that they would see the Request fulfilled.

Gave Four Strings.

Then Scarrooyady desired the Six Nations Council might be made acquainted with all these Speeches: And added, that they had no more to say; but what they have said is from their Hearts.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians the Fourth Day of October 1753.

Present

The Commissioners, The same Indians as before.
The Gentlemen of the County.

The Commissioners, unwilling to lose any Time, prepared their Answers early this morning, and sent for the Indians; who having seated themselves, the following Speech was made to them.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Owendats.

The several Matters delivered by You yesterday have been well considered; and We are now going to return You our Answers.

The Concern expressed by the Twightwees for the Death and Imprisonment of the English, with their Professions of Love and Esteem, denotes a sincere and friendly Disposition, which entitles them to our Thanks, and the Continuance of our Friendship; this they may certainly depend on.

Brethren,

You have recommended to Us the several Nations, who, You say, live in that great Extent of Country, over which our Traders travel to dispose of their Goods, and especially the Twightwees, Adirondacks and Caghnawagas, who You say live at different Extremities, and have good Inclinations towards the English. We believe You would not give them this Character unless they deserved it. Your Recommendations always will have a Weight with Us, and will dispose Us in Favour of them, agreeable to your Request.

Brethren,

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Brethren,

Pennsylvania. 1753.

Brethren,

The several Articles which contain your Observations on the Indian Traders, and the loose straggling manner in which that Trade is carried on, thro Countreys lying at great Distances from your Towns. Your Proposals to remedy this, by having named three Places for the Traders to reside in, under your Care and Protection, with a Request, that the Province would appoint the particular Persons to be concerned in this Trade, for whom they will be answerable. What You say about the vast Quantities of Rum, and its ill Effects, and that no more may be brought amongst You; all these have made a very strong Impression upon our Minds; and was it now in our Power to rectify these Disorders, and to put Matters on the Footing You propose, We would do it with great Pleasure: But these are Affairs which more immediately concern the Government; in these therefore, We shall imitate your Example, by laying them before the Governor, assuring You, that our heartiest Representations of the Necessity of these Regulations shall not be wanting, being convinced, that unless something effectual be speedily done in these Matters, the good People of this Province can no longer expect Safety or Profit in their Commerce, nor the Continuance of your Affection.

Brethren,

We will send an Account to Onondago of all that has been transacted between Us.

We will assist You with Horses for the Carriage of the Goods given You.

We grant your Women and young Men their Request for Rum, on Condition it be not delivered to them until You shall have passed the Mountains.

Scarrooyady some Days ago desired Us to give Orders for the Mending of your Guns, &c. and we did so, being obliged to send for a Gunsmith out of the Country, as no one of that Trade lived in the Town; who promised to come: But having broke his Word, it has not been in our Power to comply with this Request.

Here the String given with the Request was returned.

Having delivered our general Answer, We shall now proceed to give one to what was said by particular Nations, as well by the Shawanese in the Forenoon, as by the Twightwees in the Afternoon.

Brethren Delawares and Shawanese,

We are glad to see You in such good Dispositions to each other. We entreat You to do every Thing You can to preserve the Continuance of this agreeable Harmony. The Shawanese may be assured We retain no Manner of Remembrance of their former Miscarriages: We are perfectly reconciled, and our Esteem for their Nation is the same as ever.

Gave a large String.

Brethren Twightwees,

We shall take your several Presents, Shells, Strings, Beaver Blanket, and Calumet Pipe; with Us, and deliver them to the Governor; that these, and the several Things said at the Delivery of them, may remain in the Council Chamber, at Philadelphia, for our mutual Use and Remembrance, whenever it shall please the Great Being, who sits above, to bring Us together in Council again.

Gave a long String.

Brethren,

We desire You will send these two Strouds to the young King, as an Acknowledgment of our affectionate Remembrance of his Father's Love to Us, and of our good Will to him.

Be pleased to present to the Widow of the Piankasha King, our late hearty Friend, these Handkerchiefs, to wipe the Tears from her Eyes; and likewise give her Son these two Strouds to cloathe him.

Here two Handkerchiefs and Two Strouds were given.

Brethren Twightwees,

We assure You We entertain no hard Thoughts of You; nor in any wise impute to You the Misfortune that befel the English in your Town; it was the Chance of War: We were struck together; We fell together; and We lament your Loss equally with our own.

Brethren

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Owendats,

We have now finished our Answers; and We hope they will be agreeable to You: Whatever We have said, has been with a hearty Good Will towards You; our Hearts have accompanied our Professions, and You will always find our Actions agreeable to them. Then the Commissioners were silent; and after a Space of Time, renewed their Speeches to them.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Owendats,

We have something to say to You, to which We entreat You will give your closest attention, since it concerns both Us and You very much.

Brethren,

We have held a Council on the present Situation of your Affairs. We have reason to think, from the Advices of Thaf and Callender, that it would be too great a Risque, considering the present Disorder Things are in at Ohio, to encrease the Quantity of Goods already given You: We therefore acquaint You, that, though the Governor has furnished Us with a larger Present of Goods, to put into your publick Store House, as a general Stock, for your Support and Service, and We did intend to have sent them along with You; We have, on this late disagreeable Piece of News, altered our Minds, and determined, that the Goods shall not be delivered till the Governor be made acquainted with your present Circumstances, and shall give his own Orders for the Disposal of them. And that they may lye ready for your Use, to be applied for, whenever the Delivery may be safe, seasonable, and likely to do You the most Service; We have committed them to the Care of your good Friend George Croghan, who is to transmit to the Governor by Express, a true and faithful Account how your Matters are likely to turn out; and on the Governor's Order, and not otherwise, to put You into the Possession of them.

This We hope You will think a prudent Caution, and a Testimony of our Care for your real Good and Welfare.

Brethren,

We have a Favour of a particular Nature to request from your Speaker, Scarrooyady, in which We expect your Concurrence, and joint Interest; and therefore make it to him in your Presence. Here the Commissioners applying to Scarrooyady, spoke as follows:

Respected Chief and Brother Scarrooyady:

We have been informed by Andrew Montour, and George Croghan, that You did at Winchester, in publick Council, undertake to go to Carolina, to solicit the Release of some Warriors of the Shawonese Nation, who are said to be detained in the Publick Prison of Charles Town, on Account of some Mischief committed by them, or their Companions, in the inhabited Part of that Province; and these two Persons, who are your very good Friends, have given it as their Opinion, if, after You know what has passed at this, You shall not leave this Company of Indians, and not return with them to their Families, and assist in the Consultations with the Half King, and their other Chiefs, what Measures to take in this unhappy Situation of your Affairs, all may be irrecoverably lost at Allegheny, and the Loss with Justice be laid at your Door. You may, perhaps, be afraid to disoblige the Shawonese, as it was at their Instance You undertook this Journey; but We intend to speak to them, and have no Doubt of obtaining their Consent, convinced as We are, that the Release of these Prisoners will be sooner and more effectually procured by the joint Interposition of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, than by your personal Solicitation; in as much as our Governor, to whom We shall very heartily recommend this affair, can send, with greater dispatch, his Letters to Carolina, than You can perform the Journey, for at this Season, Opportunities present every Day of sending by Sea to Charles Town; and an Express by Land may be dispatched to Governor Dinwiddie, as soon as We return to Philadelphia.

Gave a String.

The Shawonese Chiefs expressing Dissatisfaction at this Endeavour of the Commissioners to stop Scarrooyady, it gave Us some Trouble to satisfy them, and obtain their Consent; but at last it was effected;

and

and when this was signified to Scarrooyady, he made this answer.

Brother Onas

I will take your advice, and not go to Virginia at this time. — but go home, and do every Thing in my Power for the common Good. And since We are here now together, with a great deal of Pleasure I must acquaint You, that We have set a Horn on Andrew Montour's Head, and that You may believe what he says to be true, between the Six Nations and You, they have made him one of their Councellors, and a great Man among them, and love him dearly.

Scarrooyady gave a large Belt to Andrew Montour, and the Commissioners agreed to it.

After this Difficulty was got over, nothing else remained to be done; and as the Absence of these Indians was dangerous, the Commissioners put an End to the Treaty, and took their Leave of them, making private Presents at parting, to such of the Chiefs, and Others, as were recommended by the Interpreters to their particular Notice.

Thus, may it please the Governor, We have given a full and just Account of all our Proceedings, and We hope our Conduct will meet with his Approbation. But, in Justice to these Indians, and the Promises We made them, We cannot close our Report, without taking Notice, that the Quantities of strong Liquors sold to these Indians in the Places of their Residence, and during their Hunting Seasons, from all Parts of the Counties over Susquehannah, have encreased of late to an inconceivable Degree, so as to keep these poor Indians continually under the Force of Liquor, that they are hereby become dissolute, enfeebled and indolent when sober, and untractable and mischievous in their Liquor, always quarrelling, and often murdering one another. That the Traders are under no Bonds, nor give any Security for their Observance of the Laws, and their good Behaviour; and by their own Intemperance, unfair Dealings, and Irregularities, will, it is to be feared, entirely estrange the Affections of the Indians from the English; deprive them of their natural Strength and Activity, and oblige them either to abandon their Country, or submit to any Terms, be they ever so unreasonable, from the French. These Truths, may it please the Governor, are of so interesting a Nature, that We shall stand excused in recommending in the most earnest manner, the deplorable State of these Indians, and the heavy Discouragements under which our Commerce with them at present labours, to the Governor's most serious Consideration, that some good and speedy Remedies may be provided, before it be too late.

Richard Peters
Isaac Norris
Benj. Franklin

November 1. 1753.

The Letter of Jaffe and Calender referred to in the above Report was read, and ordered to be entered.

September 28th 1753 Shawanese Cabbins

Sir

This Day met with Joseph Nelson coming from Ohio and brought the News which I believe to be true which I am sorry for of the French coming down and all the English have come off the River Ohio, and have brought their Goods with them; the Half King went to the French Fort to know what was the Reason of their coming to settle the Lands of Ohio — The Commander told him the Land was theirs, and discharged him home, and told him he was an old Woman, and all his Nation was in their Favour only him; and if he would not go home, he would put him in Irons — He came home, and told the English to go off the Place for fear they should be hurt with Tears in his Eyes — Sir, We are on our Journey to the River to see the Half King, and to talk to him, but durst not take our Goods over the Hill — Pray Sir keep this News from our Wives, but let Mr Peters know of it, as We understand he is to be in Carlile. Remain your ....
Friends and humble Servants —
To Mr William Buchanan.

Calendar and Jaffe

The following is a List of the Names of the principal Indians that were present at the foregoing Treaty. viz.

Five Nations.

Scarrooyady ..... Oneider.
Canatchiowaney Owendats born in Mohock Country
Tohaachsachgua ..... Cayuga.
Annura ..... Seneca.
Peter Toquaynant
Cahuwasey ..... Mohock.
Canyenguiliquoa or Jonathan Mohock.
Sacoayjadochtha ..... Cayuga.
Nihaniuchsa ..... Onondago.
Aruchreenta ..... Seneca.
Caruntodon
Jan Veson ..... Andrews Montours Brother.

Delawares.

Chingas ..... Chief Sachem.
Pisquitomen ..... his Brother
Delaware George.

Shawonese.

Nochecona ... King.
Consontha.
Macottaweloma.
Musquanako.
Wopehency.
Tomenibuck, a Chief.
Opoataco.
Wancchatucka.
Newalocheye.
Wopthama.
Plethey wopey.
Seekochquana.
Nettawopthа.
Thecosena.
Tonelaguesena. a Chief.

Twightwees.

Athepoby ..... the Racoon.
Helathcomegua.
Michequenotha.
Nolelamothapa.
Wopey Plethay.
Pewopea.
Ellonagoa Pyangeacha .. Kings Son.

A List of the Names of the Chiefs now entrusted with the Conduct of Publick affairs among the Six Nations delivered by Mr Conrad Weiser for the Use of the Government.

Mohocks

Henry Peters ..... Digonogon.
Abraham ..... Canussu.
Brand ..... Aruchiadechtha.
Will.m ..... Tarachyôrus.
Nicholas ... Canâchquasey.
Seth ..... Tucary Hagon.
Cabriquaby .. a Sparachquon.
Canadagayon - noted for Speaking.
Moses ..... Decheondachion.
Brand ..... Canacaradûchqua.
Acquilon ..... Sasduchredsy.

Oneiders.

Peter ..... Rotdatsechby.
Will.m ..... Sanuchsury.
Will.m ..... Canachquayeson
Cornelius . Tahachdachquecsery.
Aequoyôda } enclind to the French.
Disonôondy }

Tuscororas.

Achsaquareesery - the wisest & best.
Daniel.

Onondagers.

Otsinuchiadâ.
Sorihôwaney.
Âuchdachet.
Ontachsôgo
Tohashwischdicony } These Three devoted to the French.
Caryenquiliquoa
Achseyquarresery

Cayugas

Cachradôdon.
Scanûrady.
Oyuchseragârat
Tacaogon.

Senecas.

Tahechsâdon
Hahichdodon.
Woyûûson.
Tocarahint.
Towachdachioat French

Chiefs at Ohio.

Canajachrêesera - Broken Kettle
Deharachriston .. Half King.
Hachshuruchdanionty.
Scarrooyady.

The three first named are of the Senecas, and the fourth an Oneider.

Pennsylvania. 1753.

The following Letter from Thomas Hill Esquire Secretary to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations was then read and ordered to be entered.

Whitehall April 15th. 1752.

Sir,

Four Acts having been passed in the Two last Sessions of Parliament wherein the British Plantations are concerned, viz.t

An Act for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calender now in Use (annō vicesimo quarto Georgii 2. Regis.)

An Act for continuing the act for encouraging the Growth of Coffee in his .... Majesties Plantations in America, and also for continuing under certain ... Regulations so much of an act as relates to the Premiums upon the Importation of Masts, Yards and Bowsprits, Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

An Act for avoiding and putting an end to certain Doubts and Questions, relating to the Attestation of Wills and Codicils concerning Real Estates, in that Part of Great Britain called England, and in his Majesties Colonies and Plantations in America.

An Act to amend an act made in the last Session of Parliament, entituled, an act for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calender now in Use.

(The Three last passed the 26th of March 1752.)

I am directed by my Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to send You the ..... enclosed printed Copies of them, for your Information and Government in the several Matters therein contained. I am

Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant

Tho.s Hill

James Hamilton Esquire
Lieut. Govr. of Pennsylvania.

And also the following Letter to his Honour from the Governor of Virginia.

Williamsburg Septr. 3d. 1753.

Sir

Your Letter of the 6th of August came to my hands last night. The Accounts I have from the Ohio mention the French have actually built Two Forts on that River, about 120 Miles from Logstown, and that they intended to build Two more near Logstown, which alarmed our Friendly Indians very much, sent me a Message, praying a Supply of small Arms and some Cloathing; I sent them 100 small Arms, Powder, Shot and some Cloathing, which they were very thankful for, and protested a sincere Inclination to be steady to the British Interest, and that they would, to the utmost of their Power, prevent the French setling the Lands on the Ohio; but I fear they are too numerous for them; and I fear the ill Consequence of their building Forts on the Ohio.

I wrote home for Instructions how to behave in this critical Juncture, a Ship from London arrived last week, when I had a Letter from the Board of Trade directed to me; but the Letter in the Cover was for Mr. Fisher the Governor of Providence, I suppose my Letter is gone under his .. Cover, which must be a very great error of some of the Clerks of that Office, and it gives me much uneasiness, as I was in hopes of having proper Instructions how to behave.

Two

Two Kings and Seven Warriors belonging to the Twightwees and Picts are come to Winchester, I have sent them some fine Cloathes, small Arms, Powder &c. and have desired a Meeting with them next Spring, when I shall endeavour to have many of the Chiefs of the different Nations of Indians, to endeavour to make a firm Peace among them, afterwards to confirm a League of Friendship between them and the British Colonies; I shall then have a pretty good Present to deliver them, and propose meeting them myself.

Surely the French Governors must have a much larger Power than those from the King of Great Britain, to march their Forces into the Dominions of our King, in the time of confirmd Peace between the Two Crowns; my Hands are tied up, and without new Instructions I cannot act in the Method I think necessary.

I have sent to the Cherokees and the Catawbas, the former offers a Thousand Men, and the Latter says they will all march to defend their Hunting Ground on the Ohio; but I wait for Orders from Home, and a more explicit Account of the French Transactions. I acknowledge I am much concerned at their coming so near Us, as they are very bad Neighbours, and they are like so many Locusts, when they once take Posession; their Numbers will follow to support it.

I shall be glad to hear the Return of Mr. Weiser's Message to Onondago. I think the New York Government is in the wrong in prevailing with the Six Nations, to have no Transactions with our Government but at Albany, that is the Purport of the Speech sent me by Mr. Montour. The Twightwees are near 700 Miles from this, the Cherokees and Catawbas about 400 miles, and from this to Albany above 400 more; how is it possible they could be prevaild on to go so large a Journey, and I am determined if possible to transact all Affairs with them at Winchester, where the Southern Indians are all well satisfied to meet there; and I am sure 'tis the Duty of every Governor to extend his Views for the Benefit of the British Nation, and the whole Colonies, which is what I entirely aim at; and have accordingly wrote Home, to have the Transactions with the Indians in a more general and eligible Manner than hitherto it has been.

Monsieur Lejonquier makes such Pretensions in his Letter to Mr Clinton, that I think the Ministry at Home will by no means agree to; but I wonder they have been so long silent on a Subject that so nearly concerns his Majesties American Empire. The Leaden Plates they not only hid under Ground, but fixed many of them on Trees at the Ohio; but the Indians tore them all down, and then seemed much affronted at their Assurance.

If the Northern Indians could be prevailed on to meet next Summer at Winchester, I woud fain hope We might be able to make a Treaty of Friendship between them and those to the Southward.

I know the Difficulties You must have with a Quaker Assembly, yet as they have left the £800 given to your own Disposal, I doubt not You will make use of that Money in a proper Manner.

My Service to Mr Weiser, I am very sensible of his Capacity, and do not doubt of his ..... Inclination in serving this Government, or more properly the English Interest.

Enclosed I send You Copy of the Deed at Lancaster, in regard to the Grant of Lands .... given this Dominion, which I hope will have a proper Weight with the Indians, as they cannot forget so particular a Transaction.

I am with very great Regard and Esteem

Sir

Your most humble Servant

Robt Dinwiddie.

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire.

[illegible] Agent, among other things
which were preparing and to be sent there
was desired to deliver an Extract of so much
relates to Indian Presents, to his Honour the
Governor./

The Board being informed that among the Effects
of the late Sir Danvers Osborn, there are some of a
Nature; it is Ordered by his Honour the Lieutenant
Governor with the advice of the Council, that Mr. Murray
Mr. Oliver DeLancey, and Mr. Kennedy, do inspect
Papers, and deliver such as they shall find to be of Public
Concern, to his Honour the Lieutenant governor./

At a Council held at his Honours
the Lieutenant Governors House in the City
of New York the twenty ninth day of October 1753

Present

The Honble Jama DeLancey Esqr Lieut gov &c

Mr Alexander } Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy }
Mr Murray } Mr Banker

His Honour laid before the Board a Letter of the 1st Inst
from Coll William Johnson, inclosing a Copy of the several
Speeches and Answers at the late Conference with the Sachems
at Mount Johnson, and at Onondaga, with the six Nations
of Indians, and imparting the Intelligence he received from
some French Indians he met in his way of twenty six Canoes
of Belle boeuf arrived at Canada this last summer, with
People to settle towards Ohio, and that more were expected at
Missisippi, among whom they supposed there were Numbers
of white People, but the said Copies being read the Board ordered
the same to lay them before the General Assembly at their
next meeting, and that such of them as relate to the late Conference
be entred in the Minutes which are as follow.

Letter from Col Johnson with the Speeches with the Answers of the Indians &c.

Conference to be laid before the Assembly before.

The Conference.

At a meeting of both Castles of the Mohawks at
Mount Johnson July the 26th 1753.

Hendrick their Chief being appointed Speaker, spoke
as follows.

Brother

[illegible] usual for us to speak first in
[illegible] are full, we crave leave to throw off the
On the receipt of your Message two days ago we
joiced to think that you were again raised up, and
to receive and impart reciprocally, the News between us
the English. Thereupon we agreed without delay to come down
your House, our late fire place, kindled at a troublesome time,
in War, where should we resort to when any thing lays heavy
our Breasts but where we have always found Satisfaction, what
might trouble us. We have reason to be uneasy, and had the Go
-ernour sent for us by the Commissioners, whom we hear are appo
-ed, we would not at this time hearken or move a foot. Gave a
of Wampum.

Here follows my speech to Both Castles of the Mohawks

Brethren and Friends.

I Congratulate you on your Arrival from New York, am glad
to see you all well, and bid you welcome here, where Your Brother
the Governour has impowered me to light up a small fire again,
so as to enable me to boil a little Victuals for you, while this
Conference lasts.

Brethren!

I am Ordered by your Brother the Governour to let you know,
that your behaviour and demands were very unreasonable and
Unusual, while at New York, and that he and his Chief Men
were much affected, to find that you whom they looked upon
as most Sincere friends, should use such loud and foul words,
that almost shook and roofed that fine and bright Chain, made
by your wise Forefathers, and entained by their Posterity till now
unsullied. I cannot help reproaching You for your unfriendly and
rash behaviour, which put your Brother the Governour and his great
Men in a very unsuitable disposition to redress grievances which
were they in more regard temper, they then had not time to effect.
Therefore I am Commissionated to tell you that whatever may
make you uneasy, you would desire till the arrival of the new
Governour, who is shortly expected, and will have more time to hear
all your Complaints than the present, who is preparing to
return to England: that and his want of health, has prevented
him from meeting the five Nations this Summer as he intended
to renew the antient Peace between them and us, and quiet
your minds from thence it is that I am appointed by the
Government here, to Convene the five Nations at Ononeaga,
to treat with them here in the Governour's name. Now as You

and

[illegible] the most proper Steps [illegible]
[illegible]g to the general Convention at Onond[illegible]
[illegible]ndeavor upon your living in Harmony [illegible]
have and we will be your best Friends, and co[illegible]
Belt of Wampum, that all differences that may h[illegible]
be stopped, and that the Link of that bright Chain, w[illegible]
to be loose, may be as Strongly connected as heretofore. He
Belt was given.

Thereon I further expect that you will be ready with the Number of Sachems, and Chief Men to attend me thither also at the General meeting. Here a String of Wampum

The Answer of both Castles of the Mohawks to the foregoing Speech, spoke by Kendrick at Mount Johnson July 27th 1753.

Brother Onnaghquagey!

We have with willing Ears heard what you said Yesterday, that made the deepest impression on our Minds, and will never be forgot even by our youngest People, whom be brought down to hear you once more. We are sensibly affected by our Brethrens neglecting us for some time past; and the private differences we have had with the Onondagas, Yet for this time we agree to every thing you request, and shall pay all the most profound respect to what you have to say, and shall be glad to see many of our Brethren from Onondaga, and hope there may never be reason for the like again. And that no Animosities shall ever weaken the Chain of Friendship so long subsisting between us and our Brethren; and that we may be assured we shall be all of one mind signifying our attachment, now and our Forefathers have done formerly. Here a Belt was given.

Brother Onnaghquagey.

You may depend upon our readiness at the first Call to wait on you to Onondaga, and assist you as much in our Power at the General meeting, as any pitched upon some of our most Intelligent and respectable Men to attend upon there. Here a String of Wampum, and Ended.

September the 8th 1753. Entered the Onondaga Castle, being met by the Tuscarora's Mile on their side, who

said

Brethren of the Six Nations.

As you enter our
with Eyes And Sorrowfull Hearts, in Conjun
wherein the Mohawks, we do with this String
wipe away your tears, and asswage your grief, that
speak freely in this Assembly.— Here they gave the
of Wampum.

Here follows what I said to the General Con
of the Six Nations at Onondaga, Spoke by Hendrick
Chief of the Mohawks.

Brethren of the Six Nations.

The great Concern I am under for
Loss of our three great and Beloved Brothers, Caghniaga
Onaughsadege and Gahuquerowana, who in their
make your Assembly Compleat, makes it incumbent on
me to condole their death, and as it is a great loss to us in gen
ral, I do by these three Belts of Wampum dry up your tears,
that we may see each other, clear your throats, that we may
speak together, and wash away their Blood out of our sight
and cover their Bones with these Stroud Blankets.— Here
gave the three Belts of Wampum and three Blankets of Stroud

Brethren of the Six Nations.

I am now to acquaint you that
the Indisposition of the present Governour, and the expectation
of the sudden Arrival of a New one, has occasioned the inter
view proposed at Albany between you and him this Sum
mer, to be deffered; upon which I am commissioned to treat
with you, and at the same time to assure you, that the Succeed
ing Governour will meet you as soon as he conveniently can,
with presents as usual; you will then have an opportunity
of laying before him whatever is amiss, which will be redressed
you may depend on without any unnecessary delay; till then
I expect all of you will live in perfect Harmony with your
Brethren the English.— A Belt.

Brethren of the Six Nations.

It grieves me Sorely to find the Road
hither so grown up with weeds for want of being used, and
your fire almost expiring at Onondaga, when it was
agreed

[illegible] here, you will
[illegible] by your Brother the Governo
[illegible] the Fire with such wood as will
[illegible] earnestly desire you would take care to
[illegible] be found always the same when he shall ver
[illegible] A Belt.

Men of the Six Nations.

I have now renewed the Fire
clean all your Rooms with a new white wing, and leave
near the fire place that you may use it for cleaning all
dust &c.a which may have been brought in by Strangers
hands to you or us. — A String of Wampum.

Brethren of the Six Nations.

I am sorry to find on my Arrival on
You that the fine Shady tree which was planted by your
Fore fathers, for your Shelter and ease, should be now leaning, being
almost blown down by Northerly Winds, I shall now endeavour
to set it upright, that it may flourish as formerly while the
Roots spread abroad, so that when we sit or stand on them you
will feel them shake; should any storm blow then should
be ready to secure it. — A Belt.

Brethren of the Six Nations

Your fire burns clearly at the old place,
The Tree of Shelter and protection is set up and flourishes. I must
now Insist upon your quenching that fire made with Brambles
at Swegachy, and recall those to their proper home who have
deserted thither; I cannot leave dissuading you from going to
Canada, the French are a deceitful People, always endeavouring to
divide & use as much as they can, nor will they let slip any
Opportunity of making advantage of it; the formidable news
we hear that the French and some Indians are making a descent
upon Ohio: is it with your Consent or leave that they proceed
in this extraordinary manner? endeavouring by force of Arms
to dispossess your own Native Allies, as well as your Brethren
the English and establishing themselves. A large Belt.

Brethren of Onondaga

I must remind you of a New Custom lately
introduced very inconvenient for our mutual Safety, viz.t

first

[illegible] varied from what it was
[illegible] Belt of Wampum to follow the
[illegible] as you intend it should go directly
Nation.— A Belt.

of the Senecas

As you have always been looked
as the Door of the Six Nations, where all News, espec
from the Westward, and Southward, must enter and go o
we dont hear this Door open as we used to do formerly,
believe it to be worne out, and think it necessary to hang
anew one, of such wood as will never decay, the noise
which when it opens, should Alarm all the Confederacy
must now desire you, that whatever you hear of Conse
You would send it very distinctly to the Sachems of On
ga, who will send it directly to your Brethren; & requir
as you are nearest to the Western Tribes of Indians, that
you will endeavour all in your power to draw as many of
them into our Interest as possibly you Can, by which
Means the six Nations may Continue their Strength and
Credit.— A Belt.

Brethren of Oneida,

I am now to call up Your Ears, Eyes, and
all of the most and Last it may have entered this Time past, My
best advice is to have your Castle well fastened together, & you Constantly
Arm, all the Sachems, whether they are Children and the
Canibaderaught come lately come into your Means & families,
which may be it necessary for me to explain anything to the Castle
which is now hung up by your Forefathers when they received the
Tuscaroras, & you do now the Canibaderaughs are to feed
and protect.— A Belt.

Brethren of Cayuga,

I could Heartily wish that you would not
live so scattered, and that you would listen to this French, who are
a People you never had any Alliance with or Obligation to. It is a
sensible News that you are about to strengthing your Castle by
taking in the Tidaraghroones, and shall accordingly by Your
consent give a Place to those of that Nation here among you, that
they and the rest of them may come and join Your Castles
Unmolested.— A Belt and a Place.

In Return

[illegible immediate]
[illegible Onondaga to renew and]
your affairs, to hear that some of your Ge
Scalps and Prisoners from the Catabaws, w
so Solemn a peace last year in my Presence
all your Brethereen the English upon this Conten
-ding your Father also approved of it. Now what an
lasting shame must it be to the Six Nations, if th
affair be not immediately made up; if it be possib
I expect at least that you return the Prisoners if
you have, and Commit no further Hostilities on that
Nation. — A Belt.)

Brethereen of the Six Nations.)

As I proceed to reform every thing
relative to the old Covenant between you and us, I must
remind you on your part to hold fast by that Strong Chain
of Friendship, made by your forefathers, the Memory of
whose Actions you have always regarded, you may
depend upon the part in your Hands, that it shall never
slip. I congratulate you in the Name of your Brother the
Governour on the two additional Links to the old Chain,
the Seanitradeadighroone's and Tedarighroones, who
without doubt must increase the Strength of it. — A Belt.)

(Brethereen of the Six Nations.)

I take this Opportunity to return you
the three Belts of Wampum sent by you to the Governour,
with request to hinder the Rum from coming among
you, he was very glad to gratifie you in it, and that
you had seen the ill Consequence of that bewitching
Liquor, and hopes you will Continue in that resolution
always. The proclamation forbiding Rum to be sent
or Sold any where among you, (except Oswego) is already
published. — Her Returned them their three Belts. —)

(Brethereen of the Six nations.)

I have now only to recomend what
I have said in your Brother the Governours Name to
Your Serious Consideration, and when you are prepared

to

[illegible] for your Chiefs &c./

[illegible] head in behalf of the whole Nation

Warraghiiyagee./ You may be assured we shall

Heart all your words, and deliberate upon every Article

as it requires some time; You must not think it long, if

not come down to the Lake where you lay, as you expect

morrow; it may be the next day, tho we consider it carries

agreeable to you, to live in the woods, we shall make what

dispatch we Can./ — Parted for that day./

At a general Meeting of the six Nations held at Onondaga

September the 10th. 1753./ The Answer of the six Nations to

foregoing Speech, by the Red head their Speaker./

Brother Warraghiiyagee/ We are obliged to you for your speech

Act of Condolence, for the Loss of our three great Brothers Daghe

ragarola, Onughwadego, and Gahuskaona, and we are the

more affected, as it was done conformable to our manner: we are

sensible of what Consequence they were of in this Assembly: to say

more would be to Exaggerate our Concern which we wish to sentim

appreciated. Welt./

Brother Warraghiiyagee:/ We are sorry to hear our Brother the Governour

is sick and we thank you for giveing us Notice of the Sudden

Event of a new one, we shall suspend some matters of Consequ

till then; some of which we shall mention in order, as we proc

ceed to answer that part of your Speech relative thereto, All

of us will chearfully attend when he pleases to call, and ar

unalterable in our ancient Friendship with our Brethren

the English. — Welt./

Brother Warraghiiyagee We acknowledge with equal Concern with you

that the Pipe Coliver we have been obstructed, and almost grown

up with weeds that our Fire is scattered, and almost extinct.

We return you our most hearty thanks for recruiting the fire

with such wood as will burn clear, and not go out: and we

promise that we shall with the utmost Care dress and keep

it

Brother Warraghiiyagee./

We know very well the
you recommended, and are determine
out whatever may hinder the fire from burn
pure flames. — A String./

Brother Warraghiiyagee./

You may depend upon our Care
the Tree which you have replanted from the Prickles
high Winds from Canada, we are full of acknowledg
for your Care and Admonition, and be assured we
watch every threatning Cloud from thence, that we may
ready to prop it up. — A Belt./

Brother Warraghiiyagee./

We rejoice that we see the fire burn pure
where it should do, the Tree of Shelter look strong and flour
ing and you may depend upon our quenching that false fire
Savagery, and doing all we can to recall all our Brethren too
often seducing that way; tho we did not conceive we had done
so much amiss in going thither whence we were thrust upon
while People pray, and we have no nearer place to learn
to pray, and have our Children Baptized than that. However
if you insist upon it, we will not go that way, nor be any
more divided. I must now say it is not with our Consent tha
the French have Committed any Hostilities at Chio, we don't
know what you Christians English and French together
intend. We are so surrounded by both, that we have hardly a
Hunting place left, in a little while if we find a Bear in a
Tree there will immediately appear an Owner of the Land
to Challenge the Property, and hinder us from killing it
which is our Lively hood, we are so perplexed between both, that
we hardly know what to say or think. A Belt.)

Brother Warraghiiyagee

In behalf of our Brethren of this Castle of Onondaga
I am to say, that we shall hereafter transmit to our Brethren
the English, whatever we hear of Consequence, Immediate
directly, according to the old Custom. — A String./

Brother Warraghiiyagee./

The Senekas do know themselves to be

the

shall be qu[illegible]
communicate distinctly what news [illegible]
ga, in order to be dispatched to our [illegible]
shall be very Solicitous to invite all Nations [illegible]
, and shall endeavour to keep the Roads bit Clear [illegible]

Warraghiyagey!

We thank you heartly for clearing Oneida Stone, and setting it up right, and shall agree your advice Colect our People together, also the Tuscaroras Scattered where they may, and the Sanehadera dighroones Unite with us: a small party of them are here present to here and to take their Share of our Brother the Governours Bounty: also return thanks for the two strings fixed to the Cradle Contra by our Forefathers to receive those two Brethren we intend to Nourish and provide for. (Onnens.)

Brother Warraghiyagey.

The Cayugas say they have not been mor conversant with the French than the rest of the six nations they will endeavour to keep themselves as compact as they can, and thank you for this Induction, being sensible it is for their own good. they also return you thanks for the pass you were pleased to give to the Ostarraghroones to come and unite with them to strengthen their Nation, three of whom are now here to partake in the Name of their Nation of the Intended Present Belt.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

We are heartily concerned with you that some of our People went out against the Calabaws, and hope you will not take it amiss if we don't give you a definitive answer upon that head at present, we can fully desire your Patient like the Sachems are all Home, there being very few here whenever shall in each Castle consult them and return an Answer at the first meeting with the rest of our Nation; this is in part what I proposed to suspend, till his Coming, as I mentioned before I returned the Second Belt.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

You may depend upon whatever can be expected on our part to bring the Covenant Chain to its former Brightness, it was high time, being almost eat through with

[illegible] daily expect among us [illegible]

Tyraghiiyagey.

We return you a great many thanks for stopping the rum from coming to the Six Nations, & be very glad the same prohibition would have effect at Oswego: to the last Sachems intending to Confirm it at their Council that could not be at present: likewise told them it would be great pleasure to the French, while we were in force to take it at Oswego they sold what they thought fit, & again a place which was forcibly taken from them. As to what they proposed that they would first hinder the French from selling there, before they proposed having it stopped at Oswego, especially as it is a place agreeable by all the Six Nations to be in the Hand of the English, as a general Mart for all their Necessities, as well as for the Sundry wants of all the Indians to the southward. They replyed immediately by the same Speaker they would go to Niagara and forbid the French selling any more Rum or Spirituous Liquors; and also said that they had not given that place to the French, but that they settled there without the Consent of the Six Nations. Albert.

Brother Tyanaghiiyagey.

We are pleased with every thing you have said, and return you a great many thanks for — speaking in our own way which is more Intelligable to us, because more conformable to the Customs and Manners of our forefathers: We accordingly beg that if we call or send for you or the Mohawks, or the Senecas, that you will not neglect coming, you have often disappointed us, we expected to see you, but have been disappointed, we hope for the future you and they will always appear and attend the meeting; as we expect a mutual Correspondence we shall not omit sending all the News that Arrives with us, and hope the same from you directly. — Albert.

His Honour communicated a Letter from Lieut. Holland of the 15th Inst. advising that the French Indians who went with the French Army to Chio, are returned, much dissatisfyed

Chiefs of the Senecas & Cayugas from the Lakes and Allegheny River have been here — and others

...ch proposed ...
...Governor of Canada ...
...the Army, promised that the ...
...d in any shape, but should peaceably ...
...ective Posts. And that he hears the Frenc...
...s on Ohio, and are going to make a Settlement ...
...his Honour communicated to the Board the Cop. of his ...
...structions, to the late Sir Danvers Osborn and desired ...
...inion thereon. The Council advised his Honour to lay ...
...thereof before the Council and Assembly, at their next Meeting ...
...rder to be entered in their respective Journals, or the Minutes ...
...of their Proceedings.

The Papers of the late Sir Danvers Osborn having been ... inspected, and no Will found, and there being ..... [illegible] ... of a perishable Nature among his Effects, his Honour desired the Opinion of the Board, whether it would not be proper to grant Administration to some fit Persons, and proposed Mr Cleaver De Lancey, Mr Duncan, and Mr Charles Williams, to be appointed Administrators - The Council were of Opinion it was necessary to grant Administration of Sir Danvers's Estate, and advised his Honour to Commit the same to the Gentlemen proposed, on their giving good Security in the Sum of three thousand pounds for the Faithful Administration. And that it might be proper for his Honour to advise the said Gentlemen, not to dispose of any other of the said Effects, than are of a perishable Nature, until they send Advice to Sir Danvers's nearest Relations, and receive their Directions.

At a Council held at his Honour the Lieutenant Governor's House in the City of New York the Seventh day of November 1765 ... [illegible]

Present:

The Hono.ble James De Lancey Esq.r Lt Governour &c.

Mr Alexander
Mr Kennedy
Mr Murray
Mr Reade
Mr Smith

His Honour laid before the Board a Petition of Kendrick, Graham Peahue, Johannis, and Isaac, Mohawk Indians praying that the Kinderhook Patentees may have part of the Lands that said Manor is about taking up, and that his Honour

May it please your Excellency

I Arrived three Days ago from Onondaga, and agreable to your Orders have Transcribed what pass'd there between me, and the Six Nations, which I take this Opportunity, by Doctor Shuckburgh, to lay before your Excellency, together with what I said to the Mohawks, and their Answer, I met some French Men there and Examined what pass they had from the Governor of Canada, which I found only allowed them to purchase Gingseng for an — established Company of Merchants peculiar for that Comodity, they told me there were about Twenty Sail of Transports arrived in Canada this Summer, with people to settle — towards Ohio and that Several more were Expected at Missisipi among whom they Supposed there would be a number of Swiss, this being the most Material, beg leave to refer you to the Doctor for other Occurrences

I am with the greatest Respect
Your Excellency's
most Humble Sert

Mount Johnson
7br. the 24th. 1753

Wm Johnson

Governor Clinton

At a meeting of both Castles of Mohawks at Mount Johnson
July 26th 1753

Hendrick their Chief being appointed Speaker
Spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiiyagey

That it is not usual for us to Speak first when
sent for, yet as our hearts are full, we crave leave to
throw of the Burthen

Brother, on the Receipt of your Message two days ago, we
were highly Rejoyced, to think that you were again raised
up, and impowered to Receive and impart reciprocally the
News between us and our Brethren the English, Thereupon
we agreed without Delay to come down to your House
our late fire place; kindled at a troublesome time, even in
War, where should we resort to when any thing lays
heavy on our Breasts but where we have always found
Satisfaction what ever might Trouble us, We have Reason
to be uneasy, and had the Governor sent for us by the Commiss
whom we hear are appointed, we would not at this time
hearken or move a foot, — — Gave a String of Wampum

here follows my Speech to both Castles of Mohawks

Brethren and Friends

I Congratulate you on your Arrival from New York, am glad
to see you safe well, and bid you welcome here, where your Brothr
the Governor has impowered me to light up a small fire again
so as to enable me to boil a little Victuals for you while this
Conference Lasts;

Brethren I am ordered by your Brother the Governor to tell you
now, that your behaviour and demands were very unreasonable;

and an Annual Visit at New York and that he and his Chief Men were much Effected, to find that you whom they look'd upon as most Sincere friends, should use such loud and foul words, that almost Shook and Cayled that firm, and bright Chain, made by our Wise forefathers, and Continued by their Posterity till now unsullied. I cannot help Reproaching you for your unfriendly and rash behaviour, which put you Bro[th]r the Governor and his Great Men, in a very unsuitable Disposition to Redress Grievances which were they in their good temper, they then had not time to effect, Wherefore I am Commissioned to tell you that whatever may make you uneasy you would defer till the Arrival of the New Governor who is shortly Expected and will have more time to hear all your Complaints, than the present, who is preparing to Return to England that and his want of Health has prevented him from meeting the five Nations this Summer as he intended, to renew the Antient League between them and us and quiet your minds, from thence it is that I am Appointed by the Governor here; to Convene the five Nations at Onondaga, to treat with them there in the Governors Name Now as you and I have continued to Consult each other in all Affairs of Consequence, I must desire of you to join me in Considering what are the most proper Steps to be taken with Regard to my going to the General Convention at Onondaga In the mean time I insist, upon your living in Harmony with us as usual, who have and ever will, be your best friends, and conjure by this Belt of Wampum that all Differences that may have happened be Stifled and that the Link of that bright Chain, which seemed to be loose may be as strongly connected as heretofore

Brethren — then the Belt was given —

I further Expect that you will be Ready with a proper Number of Sachems and Chief Men, to attend me thither —

and also at the Several Meetings Here a String of Wampum
The Answer of both Castles of the Mahawkes to the
foregoing Speech, Spoke by Hendrick at Mount Johnson July 27. 1753

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have with willingness heard what you said
Yesterday, it has made the deepest Impression on our
minds and will never be forgot even by our youngest
People whom we brought along to hear you once more
tho we are sensibly affected by our Brethren neglecting
us for some time past and the private differences we have
had with the Inhabitants, Yet for this time we agree to
every thing you Request, and shall bury all Animosity
and Dispute in a deep Pool, so as not to be thought of more
and hope there may never be Reason for the like again —
Small provocations shall never weaken the Chain of
friendship so long subsisting between us and our Brethren
and you may be Assured, we shall take all Opportunities
of Signifying our Attachment as we and our forefathers
have done formerly — Here a Belt was Given —

Brother Warraghiyagey

You may depend upon our Readiness at the first
Call to wait on you to Onondaga and Assist you as much
as in our Power at the Several Meeting, having pitched
upon some of our most Intelligent, and Respectable —
Men, to attend you there — Here a String of Wampum
and Ended

September 8, 1753 I entered the Onondaga Castle; being
met with the Sachims a Mile on this side, who said they
were all ready to receive me, soon after I was seated
the Red Head one of the Chief Sachims of that
Castle rose up and spoke as Follows

Brother Warraghiiyagey

As you enter our Meeting Place with wet Eyes, and
Sorrowfull Hearts, in Conjunction with our Brethren
the Mohawks, we do with this String of Wampum wipe
away your Tears, and asswage your grief, that you may
Speak freely in this Assembly

Here they gave the String of Wampum

Here follows what I said to the General Convention of the
Six Nations at Onondaga spoke by Hendrick the Chief of
the Mohawks

Brethren of the Six Nations.

The great concern I am under for the loss of
our three great and beloved Brothers Eaghnicgarota
Onughsadego and Gahusquerowana who
in their time made Your Assembly Compleat makes
it incumbent on me to Condole their Death, and as it
is a great loss to us in general, I do by these three
Belts of Wampum dry up your Tears that we may
see each other, clear your Throats that we may Speak
together and wash away their Blood out of your sight
and cover their Bones with these Snow'd Blankets

Here gave the 3 Belts of Wampum & 3 Blankets of Snow'd

Brethren of the Six Nations

I am now to acquaint you that the Indisposition
of the present Govr and the Expectation of ye sudden Arrival
of a New one has Occasion'd the interview proposed at Albany
between you and him this Summer to be defer'd, upon
which

which I am commissioned to treat with you and at the same time to assure you that the succeeding Governor will meet you as soon as he conveniently can, with presents as usual You will then have an Opportunity of Laying before him whatever is amiss, which will be Redress'd you may depend on without any unnecessary delay, till then I Expect all of you will live in perfect Harmony with your Brethren the English a Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations

It grieves me sorely to find the Road hither so grown up with Weeds, for want of being used, and your fire almost Expiring at Onondaga, where it was agreed by the Wisdom of our Ancestors that it should never be Extinguished you know it was a Saying amongst them that when the fire was out here you would be no longer a people I am now sent by your Brother the Govr to clear the Road and make the Fire with such Wood as will never burn out, and I sincerely desire you would take care to keep it up so as to be found always the same when he shall send among you — — a Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations

I have now Renewed the Fire Swept clean your Room with a new White Lining, and leave it hanging near the Fire place that you may use it for Cleaning all Dust dirt &c which may have been brought in by Strangers, no friends to you or Us — a String of Wampum

Brethren of the Six Nations

I am sorry to find on my Arrival among you that the fine Shady Trees which was planted by your forefathers for your ease and Shelter should be now leaning being almost almost blown Down by Northerly Winds I shall now — Endeavour to set it Upright that it may flourish as formerly

formerly while the Roots spread abroad so that when we visit
it Mould on them you will feel them Shake should any Storm
blow then should you be Ready to secure it; a Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations

Your fire now burns Clearly at the Old place, the Tree of Shelter
and protection is set up and flourishes, I must now Insist
upon your Quenching that fire made with Brambles at
Swegachey, and Recall those to their proper home who have
deserted thither, I cannot leave dissuadeing you from going
to Canada as the French are a deluvive People always Endeavoring
to divide you as much as they can, nor will they Let slip
any Opportunity of making advantage of it this formidable
news we hear that the French and some Indians are
making a descent upon Ohio, is it with your Consent
or Leave that they proceed in this Extraordinary manner
Endeavoring by force of Arms to dispossess your own Native
Allies, as well as your Brethren the English and Establishing
themselves - - - A Large Belt

Brethren of Onondaga

I must Remind you of a new Custom lately Introduced
very Inconvenient, for our Mutual Interest, that is, when
you Receive News from the Westward, Southward, or any
other Quarter, You sent it from one Castle to another
till it arrives quite altered from what it was at first
I therefore Require you by this Belt of Wampum to
follow the Old Custom, and send it as fast as you
intend it should go directly by some of your
own Nation - - - A Belt

Brethren of the Senecas

as you have Always been looked upon as the Door at
the Six Nations, where all News Especially from the
Westward and Southward parts enter and go out we dont
hear this Door Open as we used to do formerly and
believe

Believe it to be worn out and think it Necessary to hang on
a new one of such wood as will never decay the Noise of which
When it Opens should alarm all the Confederacy I must now
desire of you that whatever you hear of Consequence you
would send it away directly to the Sachims of Onondaga
who will send it Directly to your Brethren Seguine
also as you are nearest to the Western tribes of Indians
that you will endeavour all in your power to draw as
many of them into our Interest as possibly you can by
which means the Six Nations may Continue their
Strength and Credit — a Belt

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Brethren of Oneida

I am now to set up your Stone Kettle and rub of all moss
and dirt, it may have contracted this time past, My
best Advice is to have your Castles as near together as you
Conveniently can with the Tuscaroras who belong to you
as Children, and the Seanihaderadighroones lately come
into your Alliance as Families, which makes it
Necessary for me to fix a new String to the Cradle which was
hung up by your forefathers when they received the
Tuscaroras, as you do now the Seanihaderadighroones —
to feed and protect — — — a Belt

Brethren of Cajuga

I could heartily wish that you would not live so
scattered, and that you would not listen to the French
who are a people you never had any Alliance with —
or Obligation to, His agreeable News that you are about
to Strengthen your Castle by taking in the Tedanighroones
and I shall according to your Request give a Pass to those
of that Nation here among you, that they and the rest of
them may come and joyn your Castle unmolested —
a Belt and a Pass

Brethren of the Six Nations

You must Imagine I was much troubled when Immediatly after my Appointment to meet you at Onondaga to review and put in Order every thing relating to your Affairs to hear that some of your People were Returned with Scalps and Prisoners from the Catabaws with — whom you made so Solmn a Peace Last Year in my Presence which pleased all your Brethren the English upon this Continent the King your Father also approves of it, Now what an Everlasting Shame must it be — to the Six Nations, if this Bloody Affair be not — Immedially made up, if it be possible I Expect at least that you Return the Prisoners if any you have and Commit no further Hostilities on that Nation; a Belt.

Brethren of the Six Nations

As I proceed to Reform every thing Relative to the Old Covenant between you and us, I must Remind you on your part to hold fast by that Strong Chain of friendship made by your Forefathers the Memory of whose Actions you have always Regarded, you may depend upon the part in your hands, that it shall never Slip, I Congratulate you in the Name of your — Brother the Governor on the two Additional Links to the Old Chain, the Scanihadoradeghroones and Tedarrighroones, who without Doubt — must increase the Strength of it.

A Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations

I take this Opportunity to return you the three Belts of Wampum Sent by you to the Governor with a Request to hinder the Rum from coming among you, he was very glad to gratify you in it, and that you had seen the Ill Consequences of that Bewitching liquor; and hopes you Continue in that Resolution always The Proclamation for forbidding Rum to be sent or Sold any where amongst you (except at Oswago) is already published here I returned them their three Belts

Brethren of the Six Nations

I have now only to recomend what I have said in ye Brothers the Governors Name, to your Serious Consideration and when you are prepared to return an Answer I shall be glad to hear it by the Lake, where I am Incamped and have a Small present for you and some provision for your Children —

The Red Head in behalf of the Whole stood up and replied thus

Brother Warraghiyage

you may be assured that we shall take to heart all your Words, and Deliberate upon Every Article and as it Requires some time you must not think it long for if we do not come down to the Lake where you Lay, as you Expect to Morrow, it may be the Next Day, tho we Consider it cannot be Agreeable to you to live in the Woods we shall make what dispatch we can

Parted that Day

At a General Meting of the Six Nations Held
at Onondaga Sept. 10th 1753

The Answer of the Six Nations
to the forgoing Speech, By the Red Head their Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are Obliged to you for your Speech and Act of
of Condolence for the loss of our three Great Brothers
Cayhniagarola, Onughsadega, & Ghahuscaran
and we are the more affected, as it was done Conformable
to our Manner, We are too Sensible of What Consequence
they were of in this Assembly, To say more would be
to Exaggerate our Concern which we Wish was —
intirely Suppressed — a Belt

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are Sorry to hear Our Brother the Governor is ill
and we thank you for giving us Notice of the Sudden
Arrival of a New one, we shall Suspend some matters
of Consequence till then, some of which we shall
mention in order as we proceed to Answer that part
of your Speech Relative thereto, All of us will then
attend when he pleases to Call, and are Unalterable
in our Antient Friendship with our Brethren
the English — — A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey.

We acknowledge with Equal Concern with you, that the Road between us has been Obstructed, and almost grown up with Weeds that our fire is scattered and almost Extinct, We Return you our most hearty thanks for Recruiting the Fire, with such Wood as will Burn Clear, and not go out, and we promise that we shall with the utmost Care dispose and keep it up, as we are Sensible from what has been Said by our forefathers that the Neglect of it would be our Ruin, a Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagey

We know very well the use of the White Wing you Recommended and are determined to use it to sweep out whatever may hinder the fire from Burning with a pure Flame - - - A String

Brother Warraghiiyagey

You may depend upon our Care in defending the Tree which you have Replanted from the Inclemancy of the High Winds from Canada, we are full of Acknowledgments for your Care and Admonition, and be assured we shall watch every threatning Cloud from thence that we may be Ready to prop it up - a Belt

Brother Wanyhijage

We Rejoyce that we see the Fire burn pure where it should do, the Tree of Shelter look Shony and flourish and you may depend upon our Quenching that false Fire at Swegachey and doing all we can to Recall our Brothers too often Seduced that way, tho we did not Conceive we had done so much amiss in going that when we Observe that you White people and we have no Nearer place to learn to pray, and have our Children Baptized than that however as you Insist upon it we will not go that way nor be any more divided I must now say it is not with our Consent that the French have Committed any Hostilities at Ohio we dont know what you Christians English and French together Intend we are so Hem in by Bois

that we have hardly a hunting place left, in a little
whilst if we find a Bear in it we will immediat
ly appear an Owner of the Land to Challenge the
Property and hinder us from killing it which is
our Likely hood we are so perplexed between both —
that we hardly know what to say or think a Belt

Brother Warraghiyagey 118
in behalf of our Brethren of this Castle of Onondaga
I am to say that we shall hereafter transmitt to our
Brethren the English, whatever we hear of & Conse-
quence invariable directly according to the Old Custom
a String

Brother Warraghiyagey
The Senehas do know themselves to be the Door of the
Six Nations, and thank you for Renewing it and we
are Sensible it was much Wanted, and with such
Durable Wood as will not Rott we shall be Quick to
hear when it Opens and shall Communicate directly
what News is passing to our Brethren the English
and shall be very Solicitous to Invite all Nations
to Enter at the Door, and shall Endeavour to keep the
Roads to it Clear and Open — — A Belt

Brother Warraghiyagey
We thank you heartily for Clearing the Oneida Stone
and Setting it upright and shall Agreeable to your advice
Collect our people together also the Tuscaroras be they
Scatter'd where they may and the Canihadaighroones
we do Unite with us as one Body of whom are here
present to hear you to take the Share of our Brotherly

the Governors Bounty we also Return thanks
for the New things spoke to the Cradle Continue
by our forefathers to Receive those now Brethren
we intend to Nourish and provide for - a String

Brother Warraghiyagey

The Capigas Say they have not been more
Convenient with the French then with the rest
of the Six Nations, they will Indeavour to keep
themselves as Compact as they can and thanks
you for this Instruction being Sensible it is
for their own good they also Return you thanks
for the pass you were pleased to give to the
Tedarighroones to come and Unite with
them to Strengthen their Nation, three of whom
are now here to partake in the Branch of their
Nation if the Intended Treaty Takes

Brother Warraghiyagey

we are heartily concerned with you that some
of our people went out against the Catabaws
and hope you will not take it amiss if we do not
give you a Definitive Answer upon that Head
at present we commonly Desire your Patience the
Fighters are all home there being very few
here, when we shall in Each Castle Consult them
and Return an answer at the first Meeting with
the New Governor this is in part what I proposed
to suspend till his Coming as I mentioned before
I returned the Second Belt

Brother Waraghiiyagey

You may depend upon whatever can be Expected on our part to bring the Covenant Chain to its former Brightness It is high time being almost Eat through with Rust, for want of proper care and Inspection, We are very glad you are pleased that we have comitted them to the Seanihaderadighroones and Telarighroones all of whom are Dayly Expected among us — — Abeit

Brother Waraghiiyagey

we Return you a great many thanks for Stopping the Rum Coming to the Sinpe Nations and would be very glad the same Prohibitation would have Effect at Oswego — To the last Replied, he Intending to Continue his Speech, that could not be at present, likewise told them it would do — great pleasure to the French, while we would — forbid to sell Rum at Oswego they sold what they thought fit at Niagara, a place which was forceably taken from them Expected they would first hinder the French selling Liquor there before they proposed having it Stopt at Oswego — Especially as it is a place agreed on by all the Six Nations to be in the Hands of the English as a Genes at Mart for all their Neighbours as well as for the Sundry Coasts of Lake the Indians

Indians to the Southward — They Replyed
Immediatly by the same Speaker they would
go to Niagara, and forbid the French selling
any more Rum or Spirituous Liquors, and also
said that they had not given that Speach to the
French but that they Settled there without
the Consent of the Six Nations A Belt

Brother Warraghiyagey
We are pleased with every thing you have
said and Return you a great many Thanks for
Speaking in our own way which is now —
Intelligible to us, because more Conformable
to the Customs and Manners of our Forefathers
We Earnestly Beg that if we call or send for
you, or the Mohawks or the Senecas that you
will not Neglect coming we have often Stretch'd
out our Necks expecting to see you but have
been Disapointed we hope for the future You
and they will always appear and attend the
Meetings, as we Expect a Mutual Correspondence
we shall not omitt sending all the News
that Arrives with us and hope the same
from You Directly — a belt

Copied from y Original the 29th of Oct.
1753 — Conrad —

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At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Indians affairs at the House of Robert Aldridge in the City of Albany the 30th day of October 1753.

Present

Two Indian Sachems of Cagnawaga (to wit) Onrogigla and Sanagowana, with several other Warriors of that castle, appeared before us, and expressed great Joy to meet us here all in perfect health.

Gave one Beaver Skin

They said that they were come in obedience to a Message by a Belt of Wampum which this Board had sent them on the 3 Instant, and that they had agreable to this Boards request brought down with them two of the Pensilvania Prisioners, that this Board had already agreed for one of them, and that for the other they expected to receive for the bringing and maintaining of them, Dollars and Wampum, to enable them to purchase another, to fill up his place in that Tribe he was given to.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

They said further in the Name of all the Sachems of that Castle, that there had been one of their Men killed near this place last year, and that they were glad we had so prudently reconciled it with them, and that they would for the future do all in their power to keep friendship and the Road always open.

Gave a two strings of Wampum

They.

They said further for themselves and by order
and in behalf of all the Sachems and Warriors o
their castle, that as there had been few years ag
a War carried on between us and them, to their
great grief, occasioned through the variance
that there then was between our King and the
French King, who then had declared War again
each other, and requested of us that what had
then been committed or done by either side was
to be for ever buried in Oblivion, and that their
then entering into that War, was against their
Inclinations, tho' impossible for them at that
time to avoid it. Gave one Belt

They further said they came to renew the ol
Covenant Chain and that they wished for ever
keep it bright and clear and free from Rust.

Gave three Beaver Skins

They added that as they had lately lost on
of their Men in our Country, they wished that
would be so good as to have him brought and
buried at the carrying place.

Gave two Beaver Skins

At a Board of Commissioners at
Caughnawaga at the House of Robert Adgate

October 31st 1763.

The Board Replyed the Sachems and Warrio
of the Caghnawaga Castle, on the Speech of
Yesterday to the Board, by Brent Stevens Interpr
of their presence, as follows.

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Brethren We thank you for the Joy you Expressed to meet us here at this time, and we do assure you, that we are likewise glad to have this opportunity to smoke a pipe with you here, and to see you all injoy perfect health.

Gave a few Strings of Wampum.

Brethren, We are glad to see you brought in obedience to our Bill of Wampum sent to you some time ago the two Pensilvania Brethren taken in time of Peace, we will on our parts give you what we have promised, for the maintaining and bringing of them here, and as you seem to insist to have for the one, Dollars and Wampum, we will by no means differ with you for that, but do now reward you for maintaining and bringing them here, the one according to our words to you some time ago, and for the other agreeable to your desire now, in Dollars and Wampum. But we are amazed to hear you had taken our Brethren Captives in time of peace and desire of you that the like may never happen again. Then paid them for the bringing and maintaining of them.

Brethren We are exceeding glad to hear you are all satisfied and contented with our conduct in that affair of one of your men at the Tulpehocken last year, and died in your Castle.

Gave a few Strings of Wampum

Brethren what you said relating the late War to have been Commenced by both Nations, we confess to be true, but we were extremely Surprized to hear you had taken up the Hatchet against us, and

thereupon immediately commitd Hostilities
against us, since you and the rest of the Indians
in Canada, had so few years before entered with
us in a Solemn Covenant, to commit no Hostilities
upon us in case of a Rupture between the
British and French Crowns. However we
hereby desire of you not to make a middle for
the future, in the time of War, with any British
Subjects.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren. We are glad you are come to
renew the old Covenant Chain, and we assure
assure you, that of our side we will keep the
same bright, and the Road between us and you
clear from all filth and dirt, and the fire always
burning for you and all yours to come, and

may depend that our Enemies shall be known
you of a long Duration.

Gave one piece of Stroud.

Brethren And as you are here but few
in Number, we therefore desire of you that two
Sachems of each of your Nations (to wit) of the
Caghnawagas, Canasedagues, Rondocks, and

1760 Aug. 25 Indians

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

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Treaty of Carlisle[8]

A Treaty held with the Ohio Indians, at Carlisle, In October, 1753. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by B. Franklin, and D. Hall, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market. MDCCLIII. (Yale University Library)

November 1, 1753.

A TREATY, &c.

To the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

The REPORT of RICHARD PETERS, ISAAC NORRIS, *and* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *Esquires, Commissioners appointed to treat with some Chiefs of the Ohio Indians, at Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, by a Commission, bearing Date the 22d Day of September, 1753.*

May it please the GOVERNOR,

NOT knowing but the Indians might be waiting at Carlisle, we made all the Dispatch possible, as soon as we had received our Commission, and arrived there on the Twenty-sixth, but were agreeably surprized to find that they came there only that Day.

IMMEDIATELY on our Arrival we conferred with Andrew Montour, and George Croghan, in order to know from them what had occasioned the present coming of the Indians, that we might, by their Intelligence, regulate our first Intercourse with them; and were informed, that tho' their principal Design, when they left Ohio, was to hold a Treaty with the Government of

8. For background, see above, pp. 62 and 64. The treaty is discussed in Julian P. Boyd, "The Franklin Carlisle Indian Treaty, 1753," Univ. of Pa. *Lib. Chron.*, VII (1939), 5–10; Carl Van Doren, ed., *Indian Treaties Printed by Benjamin Franklin* (Phila., 1938), pp. lxvi–lxvii; Paul A. W. Wallace, *Conrad Weiser* (Phila., 1945), pp. 344–8; and Nicholas B. Wainwright, *George Croghan: Wilderness Diplomat* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 1959), pp. 54–5. The unusual content and style of an American Indian treaty explains why BF's English correspondents like Strahan and Collinson were so interested in receiving copies. On this point, see Lawrence C. Wroth, "The Indian Treaty as Literature," *Yale Review*, n.s., XVII (1927–28), pp. 749–66, and for a contemporary comment on Indian eloquence see the preface to Cadwallader Colden, *History of the Five Indian Nations* (1727).

Virginia, at Winchester, where they had accordingly been; yet they intended a Visit to this Province, to which they had been frequently encouraged by Andrew Montour, who told them, he had the Governor's repeated Orders to invite them to come and see him, and assured them of an hearty Welcome; and that they had moreover some important Matters to propose and transact with this Government.

The Commissioners finding this to be the Case, and that these Indians were some of the most considerable Persons of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, with Deputies from the Twightwees, and Owendaets, met them in Council, in which the Commissioners declared the Contents of their Commission, acknowledged the Governor's Invitation, and bid them heartily welcome among their Brethren of Pennsylvania, to whom their Visit was extremely agreeable. Conrad Weiser and Andrew Montour interpreting between the Commissioners and Indians, and several Magistrates, and others, of the principal Inhabitants of the County, favouring them with their Presence.

The Twightwees and Delawares having had several of their great Men cut off by the French and their Indians, and all the Chiefs of the Owendaets being lately dead, it became necessary to condole their Loss; and no Business could be begun, agreeable to the Indian Customs, till the Condolances were passed; and as these could not be made, with the usual Ceremonies, for want of the Goods, which were not arrived, and it was uncertain when they would, the Commissioners were put to some Difficulties, and ordered the Interpreters to apply to Scarrooyady, an Oneido Chief, who had the Conduct of the Treaty in Virginia, and was a Person of great Weight in their Councils, and to ask his Opinion, whether the Condolances would be accepted by Belts and Strings, and Lists of the particular Goods intended to be given, with Assurances of their Delivery as soon as they should come. Scarrooyady was pleased with the Application; but frankly declared, that the Indians could not proceed to Business while the Blood remained on their Garments, and that the Condolances could not be accepted unless the Goods, intended to cover the Graves, were actually spread on the Ground before them. A Messenger was therefore forthwith sent to meet and hasten the Waggoners, since every Thing must stop till the Goods came.

It was then agreed to confer with Scarrooyady, and some other of the Chiefs of the Shawonese and Delawares, on the State of Affairs at Ohio, and from them the Commissioners learned, in sundry Conferences, the following Particulars, viz.

"That when the Governor of Pennsylvania's Express arrived at Ohio, with the Account of the March of a large French Army to the Heads of Ohio, with Intent to take Possession of that Country, it alarmed the Indians so much, that the Delawares, at Weningo, an Indian Town, situate high up on Ohio River, went, agreeable to a Custom established among the Indians, and forbad, by a formal Notice, the Commander of that Armament, then advanced to the Straits, between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, to continue his March, at least not to presume to come farther than Niagara: This had not however any Effect, but, notwithstanding this Notice, the French continued their March; which, being afterwards taken into Consideration by the Council, at Logs-Town, they ordered some of their principal Indians to give the French a second Notice to leave their Country, and return Home; who meeting them on a River running into Lake Erie, a little above Weningo, addressed the Commander in these Words:

The second Notice delivered to the Commander of the French Army, then near Weningo.

Father Onontio,

Your Children on Ohio are alarmed to hear of your coming so far this Way. We at first heard you came to destroy us; our Women left off planting, and our Warriors prepared for War. We have since heard you came to visit us as Friends, without Design to hurt us; but then we wondered you came with so strong a Body. If you have had any Cause of Complaint, you might have spoke to Onas, or Corlaer (meaning the Governors of Pennsylvania, and New-York) and not come to disturb us here. We have a Fire at Logs-Town, where are the Delawares, and Shawonese, and Brother Onas; you might have sent Deputies there, and said openly what you came about, if you had thought amiss of the English being there; and we invite you to do it now, before you proceed any further.

The French Officer's Answer.

Children,

I FIND you come to give me an Invitation to your Council Fire, with a Design, as I suppose, to call me to Account for coming here. I must let you know that my Heart is good to you; I mean no Hurt to you; I am come by the great King's Command, to do you, my Children, Good. You seem to think I carry my Hatchet under my Coat; I always carry it openly, not to strike you, but those that shall oppose me. I cannot come to your Council Fire, nor can I return, or stay here; I am so heavy a Body that the Stream will carry me down, and down I shall go, unless you pull off my Arm: But this I will tell you, I am commanded to build four strong Houses, viz. at Weningo, Mohongialo Forks, Logs-Town, and Beaver Creek, and this I will do. As to what concerns Onas, and Assaragoa (meaning the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia) I have spoke to them, and let them know they must go off the Land, and I shall speak to them again; if they will not hear me, it is their Fault, I will take them by the Arm, and throw them over the Hills. All the Land and Waters on this Side Allegheny Hills are mine, on the other Side theirs; this is agreed on between the two Crowns over the great Waters. I do not like your selling your Lands to the English; they shall draw you into no more foolish Bargains. I will take Care of your Lands for you, and of you. The English give you no Goods but for Land, we give you our Goods for nothing.

WE were further told by Scarrooyady, that when the Answer to this Message was brought to Logs-Town, another Council was held, consisting of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese, who unanimously agreed to divide themselves into two Parties, one to go to Virginia, and Pennsylvania, with Scarrooyady, and the other to go with the Half King to the French Commander, who had it in Charge to make the following Declaration, as their third and last Notice.

The third Notice, delivered by the Half King to the Commander of the French Forces.

Father,

YOU say you cannot come to our Council Fire at Logs-Town, we therefore now come to you, to know what is in your Heart.

You remember when you were tired with the War (meaning Queen Anne's War) you of your own Accord sent for us, desiring to make Peace with us; when we came, you said to us, Children, we make a Council Fire for you; we want to talk with you, but we must first eat all with one Spoon out of this Silver Bowl, and all drink out of this Silver Cup; let us exchange Hatchets; let us bury our Hatchets in this bottomless Hole; and now we will make a plain Road to all your Countries, so clear, that Onontio may sit here and see you all eat and drink out of the Bowl and Cup, which he has provided for you. Upon this Application of yours we consented to make Peace; and when the Peace was concluded on both Sides, you made a solemn Declaration, saying, Whoever shall hereafter transgress this Peace, let the Transgressor be chastised with a Rod, even tho' it be I, your Father.

Now, Father, notwithstanding this solemn Declaration of yours, you have whipped several of your Children; you know best why. Of late you have chastised the Twightwees very severely, without telling us the Reason; and now you are come with a strong Band on our Land, and have, contrary to your Engagement, taken up the Hatchet without any previous Parley. These Things are a Breach of the Peace; they are contrary to your own Declarations: Therefore, now I come to forbid you. I will strike over all this Land with my Rod, let it hurt who it will. I tell you, in plain Words, you must go off this Land. You say you have a strong Body, a strong Neck, and a strong Voice, that when you speak all the Indians must hear you. It is true, you are a strong Body, and ours is but weak, yet we are not afraid of you. We forbid you to come any further; turn back to the Place from whence you came.

SCARROOYADY, who was the Speaker in these Conferences, when he had finished this Relation, gave his Reason for setting forth these three Messages to the French in so distinct a Manner; because, said he, the Great Being who lives above, has ordered us to send three Messages of Peace before we make War: And as the Half King has, before this Time, delivered the third and last Message, we have nothing now to do but to strike the French.

THE Commissioners were likewise informed, by Mr. Croghan, that the Ohio Indians had received from the Virginia Govern-

sent a large Number of Arms in the Spring, and that at their pressing Instances a suitable Quantity of Ammunition was ordered in the Treaty at Winchester to be lodged for them, in a Place of Security, on this Side the Ohio, which was committed to the Care of three Persons, viz. Guest, William Trent, and Andrew Montour, who were impowered to distribute them to the Indians as their Occasions and Behaviour should require. That all the Tribes settled at or near Allegheny would take their Measures from the Encouragement which these Indians should find in the Province of Virginia; and that the kind Intentions of this Government in the Appropriation of a large Sum of Money for the Use of these Indians, in case they should be distressed by their Enemies, and their Hunting and Planting prevented, were well known to them by the repeated Informations of Andrew Montour and the Traders.

CONRAD WEISER, to whom it was earnestly recommended by the Commissioners, to procure all the Information possible from the Indians of his Acquaintance, touching their Condition and Disposition, and the real Designs of the French, did likewise acquaint us, that all Persons at Ohio would have their Eyes on the Reception of those Indians, now at Carlisle, and judge of the Affection of this Province by their Treatment of them; and that as the intended Present was no Secret to those Indians, it was his Opinion, that the Whole should, at this Time, be distributed; for if any Thing can, such a generous Donation must needs attach the Indians entirely to the English.

THESE several Matters being taken into Consideration by the Commissioners, and the Governor having given them express Directions to accommodate themselves to the Circumstances of the Indians, as they should appear in examining them at the Place of Treaty, we were unanimously of Opinion, that an Addition should be made to the Goods bought at Philadelphia, in which a Regard should be had to such Articles as were omitted or supplied in less Quantities than was suitable to the present Wants of the Indians. On this Resolution the Lists of Goods were examined, and an additional Quantity bought of John Carson, at the Philadelphia Price, and usual Rate of Carriage.

DURING these Consultations, it was rumoured that the Half King was returned to Logs-Town, and had received an unsatis-

factory Answer, which was confirmed, but not in such Manner as could be positively relied on, by a Brother of Andrew Montour, and another Person who came directly from Allegheny. This alarmed the Commissioners, and made them willing to postpone Business till they should know the Certainty thereof, judging, that if the Half King was returned, he would certainly send a Messenger Express to Carlisle, with an Account of what was done by him; and from this the Commissioners might take their Measures in the Distribution of the Present.

A LETTER, wrote by Taaf, and Callender, two Indian Traders, dated the Twenty-eighth Day of September, from a Place situate a little on this Side Allegheny River, directed to William Buchanan, was given him the Morning of the first Day of October, and he immediately laid it before the Commissioners for their Perusal. In this Letter an Account is given, that the Half King was returned, and had been received in a very contemptuous Manner by the French Commander, who was then preparing with his Forces to come down the River; and that the Half King, on his Return, shed Tears, and had actually warned the English Traders not to pass the Ohio, nor to venture either their Persons or their Goods, for the French would certainly hurt them. On this News the Conferences with Scarrooyady, and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese, were renewed, and the Letter read to them, at which they appeared greatly alarmed; but, after a short Pause, Scarrooyady, addressing himself to the Delawares and Shawonese, spoke in these Words:

Brethren and Cousins,

I LOOK on this Letter as if it had been a Message from the Half King himself: We may expect no other Account of the Result of his Journey. However, I advise you to be still, and neither say nor do any Thing till we get Home, and I see my Friend and Brother the Half King, and then we shall know what is to be done.

THE Forms of the Condolances, which depend entirely on Indian Customs, were settled in Conferences with Scarrooyady, and Cayanguileguoa, a sensible Indian, of the Mohock Nation, and a Person intimate with and much consulted by Scarrooyady, in which it was agreed to take the Six Nations along with us in these Condolances; and accordingly the proper Belts and Strings were made ready, and Scarrooyady prepared himself to express

the Sentiments of both in the Indian Manner. And as the Goods arrived this Morning before Break of Day, the several Sorts used on these Occasions were laid out; and the Indians were told that the Commissioners would speak to them at Eleven a Clock.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners, and Indians, at Carlisle, the first Day of October, 1753.

PRESENT,

RICHARD PETERS,
ISAAC NORRIS,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, } Esquires, Commissioners.

The Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendaets.

CONRAD WEISER,
ANDREW MONTOUR, } Interpreters.

JAMES WRIGHT,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, } Esquires, Members of Assembly.

The Magistrates, and several other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Cumberland.

The Speech of the Commissioners.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendaets,

THOUGH the City of Philadelphia be the Place where all Indians should go, who have Business to transact with this Government, yet at your Request, signified to Colonel Fairfax, at Winchester, and by him communicated to our Governor, by an Express to Philadelphia, he has been pleased on this particular Occasion to dispense with your coming there, and has done us the Honour to depute us to receive and treat with you at this Town, in his Place and Stead; this is set forth in his Commission, which we now produce to you, under the Great Seal of this Province, the authentick Sign and Testimony of all Acts of Government.

Brethren,

BY this String we acquaint you, that the Six Nations do, at our Request, join with us in condoling the Losses you have of late sustained by the Deaths of several of your Chiefs and principal

Men; and that Scarrooyady is to deliver for both what has been agreed to be said on this melancholy Occasion.

Here the Commissioners gave a String of Wampum.

Then Scarrooyady spoke as follows:

Brethren, the Twightwees and Shawonese,

IT has pleased Him who is above, that we shall meet here To-day, and see one another; I and my Brother Onas join together to speak to you. As we know that your Seats at Home are bloody, we wipe away the Blood, and set your Seats in Order at your Council Fire, that you may sit and consult again in Peace and Comfort as formerly; that you may hold the antient Union, and strengthen it, and continue your old friendly Correspondence.

Here a String was given.

Brethren, Twightwees, and Shawonese,

WE suppose that the Blood is now washed off. We jointly, with our Brother Onas, dig a Grave for your Warriors, killed in your Country; and we bury their Bones decently; wrapping them up in these Blankets; and with these we cover their Graves.

Here the Goods were given to the Twightwees, and Shawonese.

Brethren, Twightwees, and Shawonese,

I, and my Brother Onas, jointly condole with the Chiefs of your Towns, your Women and Children, for the Loss you have sustained. We partake of your Grief, and mix our Tears with yours. We wipe your Tears from your Eyes, that you may see the Sun, and that every Thing may become clear and pleasant to your Sight; and we desire you would mourn no more.

Here a Belt was given.

THE same was said to the Delawares, *mutatis mutandis*.

AND then he spoke to the Owendaets, in these Words:

Our Children, and Brethren, the Owendaets,

YOU have heard what I and my Brother Onas have jointly said to the Twightwees, Shawonese, and Delawares: We now come to speak to you. We are informed that your good old wise Men are all dead, and you have no more left.

WE must let you know, that there was a Friendship established by our and your Grandfathers; and a mutual Council Fire was

kindled. In this Friendship all those then under the Ground, who had not yet obtained Eyes or Faces (that is, those unborn) were included; and it was then mutually promised to tell the same to their Children, and Childrens Children: But so many great Men of your Nation have died in so short a Time, that none but Youths are left; and this makes us afraid, lest that Treaty, so solemnly established by your Ancestors, should be forgotten by you: We therefore now come to remind you of it, and renew it; we re-kindle the old Fire, and put on fresh Fuel.

Here a String was given.

THE other Speeches, of burying the Dead, &c. were the same as those to the Twightwees, &c.

AFTER each had been spoken to, Scarrooyady proceeded thus:

Brethren, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendaets,

WE, the English, and Six Nations, do now exhort every one of you to do your utmost to preserve this Union and Friendship, which has so long and happily continued among us: Let us keep the Chain from rusting, and prevent every Thing that may hurt or break it, from what Quarter soever it may come.

THEN the Goods allotted for each Nation, as a Present of Condolance, were taken away by each, and the Council adjourn'd to the next Day.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners, and Indians, at Carlisle, the 2d of October, 1753.

PRESENT,

The Commissioners, The same Indians as Yesterday,

The Magistrates, and several Gentlemen of the County.

The Speech of the Commissioners.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendaets,

NOW that your Hearts are eased of their Grief, and we behold one another with chearful Countenances, we let you know that the Governor, and good People of Pennsylvania, did not send us to

receive you empty-handed; but put something into our Pockets, to be given to such as should favour us with this friendly Visit: These Goods we therefore request you would accept of, and divide amongst all that are of your Company, in such Proportions as shall be agreeable to you. You know how to do this better than we. What we principally desire, is, that you will consider this Present as a Token of our cordial Esteem for you; and use it with a Frugality becoming your Circumstances, which call at this Time for more than ordinary Care.

Brethren,

WITH Pleasure we behold here the Deputies of five different Nations, viz. the United Six Nations, the Delawares, the Shawonese, the Twightwees, and the Owendaets. Be pleased to cast your Eyes towards this Belt, whereon six Figures are delineated, holding one another by the Hands. This is a just Resemblance of our present Union: The five first Figures representing the five Nations, to which you belong, as the sixth does the Government of Pennsylvania; with whom you are linked in a close and firm Union. In whatever Part the Belt is broke, all the Wampum runs off, and renders the Whole of no Strength or Consistency. In like Manner, should you break Faith with one another, or with this Government, the Union is dissolved. We would therefore hereby place before you the Necessity of preserving your Faith entire to one another, as well as to this Government. Do not separate: Do not part on any Score. Let no Differences nor Jealousies subsist a Moment between Nation and Nation; but join all together as one Man, sincerely and heartily. We on our Part shall always perform our Engagements to every one of you. In Testimony whereof, we present you with this Belt. *Here the Belt was given.*

Brethren,

WE have only this one Thing further to say at this Time: Whatever Answers you may have to give, or Business to transact with us, we desire you would use Dispatch; as it may be dangerous to you, and incommodious to us, to be kept long from our Homes, at this Season of the Year.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners, and Indians, the 3d of October, 1753.

PRESENT,

The Commissioners, The same Indians as before.

Several Gentlemen of the County.
Scarrooyady, Speaker.

Brother Onas,

WHAT we have now to say, I am going to speak, in Behalf of the Twightwees, Shawonese, Delawares, and Owendaets.

YOU have, like a true and affectionate Brother, comforted us in our Affliction. You have wiped away the Blood from our Seats, and set them again in order. You have wrapped up the Bones of our Warriors, and covered the Graves of our wise Men; and wiped the Tears from our Eyes, and the Eyes of our Women and Children: So that we now see the Sun, and all Things are become pleasant to our Sight. We shall not fail to acquaint our several Nations with your Kindness. We shall take Care that it be always remembered by us; and believe it will be attended with suitable Returns of Love and Affection.

Then one of the Twightwees stood up, and spoke as follows: (Scarrooyady Interpreter.)

Brother Onas,

THE Outawas, Cheepaways, and the French, have struck us. The Stroke was heavy, and hard to be borne, for thereby we lost our King, and several of our Warriors; but the Loss our Brethren, the English, suffered, we grieve for most. The Love we have had for the English, from our first Knowledge of them, still continues in our Breasts; and we shall ever retain the same ardent Affection for them. We cover the Graves of the English with this Beaver Blanket. We mourn for them more than for our own People.

Here he spread on the Floor some Beaver Skins, sewed together in the Form of a large Blanket.

Then Scarrooyady spoke as follows:

Brother Onas,

I SPEAK now on Behalf of all the Indians present, in Answer to what you said when you gave us the Goods and Belt. What you have said to us Yesterday is very kind, and pleases us exceedingly.

The Speech which accompanied the Belt, is particularly of great Moment. We will take the Belt home to Ohio, where there is a greater and wiser Council than us, and consider it, and return you a full Answer. We return you Thanks for the Present.

Gave a String.

Brother Onas,

LAST Spring, when you heard of the March of the French Army, you were so good as to send us Word, that we might be on our Guard: We thank you for this friendly Notice.

Brother Onas,

YOUR People not only trade with us in our Towns, but disperse themselves over a large and wide extended Country, in which reside many Nations: At one End live the Twightwees, and at the other End the Caghnawagas, and Adirondacks; these you must comprehend in your Chain of Friendship; they are, and will be, your Brethren, let Onontio say what he will. *Gave a String.*

Brother Onas,

I DESIRE you would hear and take Notice of what I am about to say now. The Governor of Virginia desired Leave to build a strong House on Ohio, which came to the Ears of the Governor of Canada; and we suppose this caused him to invade our Country. We do not know his Intent; because he speaks with two Tongues. So soon as we know his Heart, we shall be able to know what to do; and shall speak accordingly to him. We desire that Pennsylvania and Virginia would at present forbear settling on our Lands, over the Allegheny Hills. We advise you rather to call your People back on this Side the Hills, lest Damage should be done, and you think ill of us. But to keep up our Correspondence with our Brother Onas, we will appoint some Place on the Hills, or near them; and we do appoint George Croghan, on our Part, and desire you to appoint another on your Part, by a formal Writing, under the Governor's Hand. Let none of your People settle beyond where they are now; nor on the Juniata Lands, till the Affair is settled between us and the French. At present, George Croghan's House, at Juniata, may be the Place where any Thing may be sent to us. We desire a Commission may be given to the Person intrusted by the Government of Pennsylvania; and that he may be directed to warn People from settling the Indians Lands, and impowered to remove them. *Gave a Belt and String.*

Brother Onas,

ALL we who are here desire you will hear what we are going to say, and regard it as a Matter of Moment: The French look on the great Number of your Traders at Ohio with Envy; they fear they shall lose their Trade. You have more Traders than are necessary; and they spread themselves over our wide Country, at such great Distances, that we cannot see them, or protect them. We desire you will call back the great Number of your Traders, and let only three Setts of Traders remain; and order these to stay in three Places, which we have appointed for their Residence, viz. Logs-Town, the Mouth of Canawa, and the Mouth of Mohongely; the Indians will then come to them, and buy their Goods in these Places, and no where else. We shall likewise look on them under our Care, and shall be accountable for them. We have settled this Point with Virginia in the same Manner. *Gave a String.*

Brother Onas,

THE English Goods are sold at too dear a Rate to us. If only honest and sober Men were to deal with us, we think they might afford the Goods cheaper: We desire therefore, that you will take effectual Care hereafter, that none but such be suffered to come out to trade with us. *Gave a String.*

Brother Onas,

YOUR Traders now bring scarce any Thing but Rum and Flour: They bring little Powder and Lead, or other valuable Goods. The Rum ruins us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such Quantities, by regulating the Traders. We never understood the Trade was to be for Whiskey and Flour. We desire it may be forbidden, and none sold in the Indian Country; but that if the Indians will have any, they may go among the Inhabitants, and deal with them for it. When these Whiskey Traders come, they bring thirty or forty Cags, and put them down before us, and make us drink; and get all the Skins that should go to pay the Debts we have contracted for Goods bought of the Fair Traders; and by this Means, we not only ruin ourselves, but them too. These wicked Whiskey Sellers, when they have once got the Indians in Liquor, make them sell their very Clothes from their Backs. In short, if this Practice be continued, we must be inevitably ruined: We most earnestly therefore beseech you to remedy it. *A treble String.*

Brother Onas,

I HAVE now done with generals; but have something to say for particular Nations.

THE Shawonese heard some News since they came here, which troubled their Minds; on which they addressed themselves to their Grandfathers, the Delawares; and said, Grandfathers, we will live and die with you, and the Six Nations: We, our Wives and Children; and Children yet unborn.

N. B. *This was occasioned by Conrad Weiser's having told them in private Conversation, that while he was in the Mohock Country, he was informed, that the French intended to drive away the Shawonese (as well as the English) from Ohio.*

SCARROOYADY then proceeded, and said, I have something farther to say on Behalf of the Shawonese.

Brother Onas,

AT the Beginning of the Summer, when the News was brought to us, of the Approach of the French, the Shawonese made this Speech to their Uncles, the Delawares, saying, "Uncles, you have often told us, that we were a sensible and discreet People; but we lost all our Sense and Wits, when we slipp'd out of your Arms; however, we are now in one another's Arms again, and hope we shall slip out no more. We remember, and are returned to our former Friendship, and hope it will always continue. In Testimony whereof, we give you, our Uncles, a String of ten Rows."

THE Shawonese likewise, at the same time, sent a Speech to the Six Nations, saying, "Our Brethren, the English, have treated us as People that had Wit: The French deceived us: But we now turn our Heads about, and are looking perpetually to the Country of the Six Nations, and our Brethren, the English, and desire you to make an Apology for us; and they gave eight Strings of Wampum." The Delawares and Six Nations do therefore give up these Strings to Onas, and recommend the Shawonese to him as a People who have seen their Error, and are their and our very good Friends.

Gave eight Strings.

Brother Onas,

BEFORE I finish, I must tell you, we all earnestly request you will please to lay all our present Transactions before the Council of Onondago, that they may know we do nothing in the Dark. They may perhaps think of us, as if we did not know what we were doing; or wanted to conceal from them what we do with our Brethren; but it is otherwise; and therefore make them acquainted with all our Proceedings: This is what we have likewise desired of the Virginians when we treated with them at Winchester.

Brother Onas,

I FORGOT something which I must now say to you; it is to desire you would assist us with some Horses to carry our Goods; because you have given us more than we can carry ourselves. Our Women and young People present you with this Bundle of Skins, desiring some Spirits to make them chearful in their own Country; not to drink here. *Presented a Bundle of Skins.*

Then he added:

THE Twightwees intended to say something to you; but they have mislaid some Strings, which has put their Speeches into Disorder; these they will rectify, and speak to you in the Afternoon.

Then the Indians withdrew.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians the 3d of October, 1753. P. M.

PRESENT,

The Commissioners, The same Indians as before.
The Magistrates, and several Gentlemen of the County.

The Twightwees speak by Andrew Montour.

Brother Onas,

HEARKEN what I have to say to the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, and English.

THE French have struck us; but tho' we have been hurt, it is but on one Side; the other Side is safe. Our Arm on that Side is entire; and with it we laid hold on our Pipe, and have brought it along with us, to shew you it is as good as ever: And we shall leave it with you, that it may be always ready for us and our Brethren to smoak in when we meet together.

Here he delivered over the Calumet, decorated with fine Feathers.

Brother Onas,

We have a single Heart. We have but one Heart. Our Heart is green, and good, and sound: This Shell, painted green on its hollow Side, is a Resemblance of it.

The Country beyond us, towards the Setting of the Sun, where the French live, is all in Darkness; we can see no Light there: But towards Sun-rising, where the English live, we see Light; and that is the Way we turn our Faces. Consider us as your fast Friends, and good Brethren.

Here he delivered a large Shell, painted green on the Concave-side, with a String of Wampum tied to it.

Brother Onas,

This Belt of Wampum was formerly given to the King of the Piankashas, one of our Tribes, by the Six Nations; that if at any Time any of our People should be killed, or any Attack made on them by their Enemies, this Belt should be sent with the News, and the Six Nations would believe it.

The Twightwees, when they brought this Belt to the Lower Shawonese Town, addressed themselves to the Shawonese, Six Nations, Delawares, and then to the English, and said;

Brethren,

We are an unhappy People: We have had some of our Brethren, the English, killed and taken Prisoners in our Towns. Perhaps our Brethren, the English, may think, or be told, that we were the Cause of their Death: We therefore apply to you the Shawonese, &c. to assure the English we were not. The Attack was so sudden, that it was not in our Power to save them. And we hope, when you deliver this Speech to the English, they will not be prejudiced against us, but look on us as their Brethren: Our Hearts are good towards them. *A large Belt of fourteen Rows.*

Brethren,

One of our Kings, on his Death-bed, delivered to his Son, the young Boy who sits next to me, these eight Strings of Wampum, and told him, "Child, I am in Friendship with the Shawonese, Delawares, Six Nations, and English; and I desire you, if by any

Misfortune I should happen to die, or be killed by my Enemies, you would send this String to them, and they will receive you in Friendship in my Stead." *Delivers the Strings.*

THE following is a Speech of the Wife of the Piankasha King, after her Husband's Death, addressed to the Shawonese, Six Nations, Delawares, and English: "Remember, Brethren, that my Husband took a fast Hold of the Chain of Friendship subsisting between your Nations: Therefore I now deliver up his Child into your Care and Protection, and desire you would take Care of him; and remember the Alliance his Father was in with you, and not forget his Friendship, but continue kind to his Child."

Gave four Strings black and white.

Brethren, Shawonese, Delawares, Six Nations, and English,

WE acquaint all our Brethren, that we have prepared this Beaver Blanket as a Seat for all our Brethren to sit on in Council. In the Middle of it we have painted a green Circle, which is the Colour and Resemblance of our Hearts; which we desire our Brethren may believe are sincere towards our Alliance with them.

Delivered a Beaver Blanket.

Then Scarrooyady stood up and said:

Brother Onas,

THE Shawonese and Delawares delivered this Speech to the Six Nations, and desired they would deliver it to the English; and now I deliver it on their Behalf.

Brethren,

WE acquaint you, that as the Wife of the Piankasha King delivered his Child to all the Nations, to be taken Care of, they desire that those Nations may be interceeded with, to take Care that the said Child may be placed in his Father's Seat, when he comes to be a Man, to rule their People. And the Six Nations now, in Behalf of the Whole, request, that this Petition may not be forgot by the English, but that they would see the Request fulfilled.

Gave four Strings.

THEN Scarrooyady desired the Six Nations Council might be made acquainted with all these Speeches: And added, that they had no more to say; but what they have said is from their Hearts.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners, and Indians, the 4th of October, 1753.

PRESENT,

The Commissioners, The same Indians as before.
The Gentlemen of the County.

The Commissioners, unwilling to lose any Time, prepared their Answers early this Morning, and sent for the Indians; who having seated themselves, the following Speech was made to them:

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendaets,

THE several Matters delivered by you Yesterday have been well considered; and we are now going to return you our Answers.

THE Concern expressed by the Twightwees for the Death and Imprisonment of the English, with their Professions of Love and Esteem, denotes a sincere and friendly Disposition, which entitles them to our Thanks, and the Continuance of our Friendship; this they may certainly depend on.

Brethren,

YOU have recommended to us the several Nations, who, you say, live in that great Extent of Country, over which our Traders travel to dispose of their Goods, and especially the Twightwees, Adirondacks, and Caghnawagas, who you say live at different Extremities, and have good Inclinations towards the English. We believe you would not give them this Character unless they deserved it. Your Recommendations always will have a Weight with us, and will dispose us in Favour of them, agreeable to your Request.

Brethren,

THE several Articles which contain your Observations on the Indian Traders, and the loose straggling Manner in which that Trade is carried on, thro' Countries lying at great Distances from your Towns; Your Proposals to remedy this, by having named three Places for the Traders to reside in, under your Care and Protection, with a Request, that the Province would appoint the particular Persons to be concerned in this Trade, for whom they will be answerable; What you say about the vast Quantities of Rum,

and its ill Effects, and that no more may be brought amongst you; all these have made a very strong Impression upon our Minds; and was it now in our Power to rectify these Disorders, and to put Matters on the Footing you propose, we would do it with great Pleasure: But these are Affairs which more immediately concern the Government; in these therefore, we shall imitate your Example, by laying them before the Governor, assuring you, that our heartiest Representations of the Necessity of these Regulations shall not be wanting, being convinced, that unless something effectual be speedily done in these Matters, the good People of this Province can no longer expect Safety or Profit in their Commerce, nor the Continuance of your Affection.

Brethren,

WE will send an Account to Onondago of all that has been transacted between us.

WE will assist you with Horses for the Carriage of the Goods given you.

WE grant your Women and young Men their Request for Rum, on Condition it be not delivered to them until you shall have passed the Mountains.

SCARROOYADY some Days ago desired us to give Orders for the Mending of your Guns, &c. and we did so; being obliged to send for a Gunsmith out of the Country, as no One of that Trade lived in the Town; who promised to come: But having broke his Word, it has not been in our Power to comply with this Request.

Here the String given with the Request was returned.

HAVING delivered our general Answer, we shall now proceed to give one to what was said by particular Nations, as well by the Shawonese in the Forenoon, as by the Twightwees in the Afternoon.

Brethren, Delawares, and Shawonese,

WE are glad to see you in such good Dispositions to each other. We entreat you to do every Thing you can to preserve the Continuance of this agreeable Harmony. The Shawonese may be assured we retain no Manner of Remembrance of their former Miscarriages: We are perfectly reconciled, and our Esteem for their Nation is the same as ever. *Gave a large String.*

Brethren, Twightwees,

We shall take your several Presents, Shells, Strings, Beaver Blanket, and Calumet Pipe, with us, and deliver them to the Governor; that these, and the several Things said at the Delivery of them, may remain in the Council Chamber, at Philadelphia, for our mutual Use and Remembrance, whenever it shall please the Great Being, who sits above, to bring us together in Council again.

Gave a long String.

Brethren,

We desire you will send these two Strouds[9] to the young King, as an Acknowledgment of our affectionate Remembrance of his Father's Love to us, and of our Good-will to him.

Be pleased to present to the Widow of the Piankasha King, our late hearty Friend, these Handkerchiefs, to wipe the Tears from her Eyes; and likewise give her Son these two Strouds to clothe him. *Here two Handkerchiefs and two Strouds were given.*

Brethren Twightwees,

We assure you we entertain no hard Thoughts of you; nor in any wise impute to you the Misfortune that befel the English in your Town; it was the Chance of War: We were struck together; we fell together; and we lament your Loss equally with our own.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendaets,

We have now finished our Answers; and we hope they will be agreeable to you: Whatever we have said, has been with a hearty Good-will towards you; our Hearts have accompanied our Professions, and you will always find our Actions agreeable to them.

Then the Commissioners were silent; and, after a Space of Time, renewed their Speeches to them.

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendaets,

We have something to say to you, to which we entreat you will give your closest Attention, since it concerns both us and you very much.

9. Stroud: a coarse blanket.

Brethren,

We have held a Council on the present Situation of your Affairs. We have Reason to think, from the Advices of Taaf and Callender,[1] that it would be too great a Risque, considering the present Disorder Things are in at Ohio, to encrease the Quantity of Goods already given you: We therefore acquaint you, that, though the Governor has furnished us with a larger Present of Goods, to put into your publick Store-house, as a general Stock, for your Support and Service, and we did intend to have sent them along with you; we have, on this late disagreeable Piece of News, altered our Minds, and determined, that the Goods shall not be delivered till the Governor be made acquainted with your present Circumstances, and shall give his own Orders for the Disposal of them. And that they may lie ready for your Use, to be applied for, whenever the Delivery may be safe, seasonable, and likely to do you the most Service; we have committed them to the Care of your good Friend George Croghan, who is to transmit to the Governor, by Express, a true and faithful Account how your Matters are likely to turn out; and on the Governor's Order, and not otherwise, to put you into the Possession of them.

This we hope you will think a prudent Caution, and a Testimony of our Care for your real Good and Welfare.

Brethren,

We have a Favour of a particular Nature to request from your Speaker, Scarrooyady, in which we expect your Concurrence, and joint Interest; and therefore make it to him in your Presence.

Here the Commissioners applying to Scarrooyady, spoke as follows:

Respected Chief and Brother Scarrooyady,

We have been informed by Andrew Montour, and George Croghan, that you did at Winchester, in publick Council, undertake to go to Carolina, to sollicit the Release of some Warriors of the Shawonese Nation, who are said to be detained in the publick

1. Michael Taafe (or Teafe) and Robert Callender were partners in the Indian trade, operating from Carlisle and Logstown, and associates of George Croghan. Charles A. Hanna, *The Wilderness Trail* (N.Y., 1911), II, 328, 341.

Prison of Charles-Town, on Account of some Mischief committed by them, or their Companions, in the inhabited Part of that Province; and these two Persons, who are your very good Friends, have given it as their Opinion, if, after you know what has passed at Ohio, you shall now leave this Company of Indians, and not return with them to their Families, and assist in the Consultations with the Half King, and their other Chiefs, what Measures to take in this unhappy Situation of your Affairs, all may be irrecoverably lost at Allegheny, and the Loss with Justice be laid at your Door. You may, perhaps, be afraid to disoblige the Shawonese, as it was at their Instance you undertook this Journey; but we intend to speak to them, and have no Doubt of obtaining their Consent; convinc'd as we are, that the Release of these Prisoners will be sooner and more effectually procur'd by the joint Interposition of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, than by your personal Sollicitation; in as much as our Governor, to whom we shall very heartily recommend this Affair, can send, with greater Dispatch, his Letters to Carolina, than you can perform the Journey; for at this Season, Opportunities present every Day of sending by Sea to Charles-Town; and an Express by Land may be dispatched to Governor Dunwiddie,[2] as soon as we return to Philadelphia.

Gave a String.

THE Shawonese Chiefs expressing Dissatisfaction at this Endeavour of the Commissioners to stop Scarrooyady, it gave us some Trouble to satisfy them, and obtain their Consent; but at last it was effected; and when this was signified to Scarrooyady, he made this Answer.

Brother Onas,

I WILL take your Advice, and not go to Virginia at this Time, but go Home, and do every Thing in my Power for the common Good. And since we are here now together, with a great deal of Pleasure I must acquaint you, that we have set a Horn on Andrew Montour's Head, and that you may believe what he says to be true, between the Six Nations and you, they have made him one of their Counsellors, and a great Man among them, and love him dearly.

2. Robert Dinwiddie (1693–1770), lieutenant governor of Virginia and acting governor throughout his period of service, 1751–58.

Scarrooyady gave a large Belt to Andrew Montour, and the Commissioners agreed to it.

AFTER this Difficulty was got over, nothing else remained to be done; and as the Absence of these Indians was dangerous, the Commissioners put an End to the Treaty, and took their Leave of them, making private Presents at parting, to such of the Chiefs, and others, as were recommended by the Interpreters to their particular Notice.

THUS, may it please the Governor, we have given a full and just Account of all our Proceedings, and we hope our Conduct will meet with his Approbation. But, in Justice to these Indians, and the Promises we made them, we cannot close our Report, without taking Notice, That the Quantities of strong Liquors sold to these Indians in the Places of their Residence, and during their Hunting Seasons, from all Parts of the Counties over Sasquehannah, have encreased of late to an inconceivable Degree, so as to keep these poor Indians continually under the Force of Liquor, that they are hereby become dissolute, enfeebled and indolent when sober, and untractable and mischievous in their Liquor, always quarrelling, and often murdering one another: That the Traders are under no Bonds, nor give any Security for their Observance of the Laws, and their good Behaviour; and by their own Intemperance, unfair Dealings, and Irregularities, will, it is to be feared, entirely estrange the Affections of the Indians from the English; deprive them of their natural Strength and Activity, and oblige them either to abandon their Country, or submit to any Terms, be they ever so unreasonable, from the French. These Truths, may it please the Governor, are of so interesting a Nature, that we shall stand excused in recommending in the most earnest Manner, the deplorable State of these Indians, and the heavy Discouragements under which our Commerce with them at present labours, to the Governor's most serious Consideration, that some good and speedy Remedies may be provided, before it be too late.

RICHARD PETERS,
ISAAC NORRIS,
BENJ. FRANKLIN.

Indian Affairs

Col: Johnson

May it please yr Excellency

I arrived three Days ago from Onondaga, and agreable to your Orders have transcribed what passed there between me and the Six Nations, which I take this Opportunity (by Doctor Shankburgh) to lay before your Excellency, together with what I said to the Mohawks, and their Answer, I met some French Men there and Examined what pass they had from the Governor of Canada, which I found only allowed them to purchase Skins ~~carry~~ seng for an Establish'd Company of Merchants peculiar for that Comodity they told me there were above Twenty Sail of Transports arrived in Canada this Summer, with People to Settle towards Ohio and that Several more were Expected at Missisipi among whom they Supposed there would be a Number of Swiss, this being the most Material, beg leave to Refer you to the Doctor for other Occurrences

I am
with the Greatest Respect
Your Excellency's
most humble Ser.t
Wm Johnson

Mount Johnson
16 the 24th 1763

Copy Exam.d
Gov.r Clinton

Wm Livingston Sec.y

(1)

At a meeting of both Castles of the Mohawks at
Mount Johnson July the 26th. 1753

Hendrick their Chief, being appointed
Speaker Spoke as Follows

Brother Warraghiiyagey

Tho it is not usual for us to speak first when
sent for, Yet as our hearts are full, we crave leave to throw
off the Sorrow

Brethren on the Receipt of your Message two —
Days ago we were highly Rejoyced to think, that you were again
risen up, and impowerd to receive, and impart Reciprocally
the News between us and our Brethren the English, There=
upon we Agreed without delay to come down to your House
our Safe Fire Place, kindled at a troublesome time, even in that
where should we Resort to when any thing lays Heavey on our
Hearts but where we have always found Satisfaction —
Whatever might trouble us, we have reason to be uneasy, and
had the Governor sent for us by the Commissrs whom we —
hear are Appointed, we would not at this time Hearken or
move a Foot. — — — Gave a String of Wampum

Here follows my Speech to both Castles of the Mohawks

Brethren and Friends

I Congratulate You on your Arrival from —
New York, am glad to See You all well, and bid you welcome
here, where your Brother the Governor has impowerd me to
light up a small Fire again, so as to enable me to boyl a little
Victuals for you while this Conference Lasts,

Brethren I am ordered by your Brother the Govr
to let you know, that your Behaviour and demands were very
Unreasonable and unusual, while at New York, and that He

He and his Chief Men were much Affected, to find that ye
whom they Looked upon as most Sincere Friends, should
Use such bold and foul words that almost Shook and
Soyled that firm and Bright Chain made by our wise
forefathers and Continued by their Posterity like now
Unsullied, I cannot help Reproaching You for your un-
friendly and Rash Behaviour which put your Brother
the Governor and his great Men, in a very Unsuitable
disposition to Redress grievances which were they
in their so good temper, they then had not time to
effect, Wherefore I am Commissioned to tell you that
what ever may make you uneasy you would defer to
the Arrival of the New Governor who is Shortly
Expected, and will have more time to hear all your Com-
plaints the present who is preparing to Return to Engla-
that and his Want of Health, has prevented him
from meeting the five Nations this Summer as
intended to renew the Antient League between
and He and Quiet to your Minds: from thence it is tha
I am appointed by the Government here to Convene
five Nations at Onondaga to Treat with them there
the Governor Name — now as you and I have continual
Consult each other in all affairs of Consequence I must de
you would Join me in Considering what are the most
proper Steps to be taken, with Regard to my going to th
General Convention at Onondaga, In the mean time
I insist upon your living in Harmony with us as Usu
who have and Ever will be your best Friends, and Co
by this Belt of Wampum, that all Differences that may
have

have happened to be Stiffled, and that the Link of that bright
Chain which seemed to be Loose may be as Strongly Connected
as heretofore - - - - here the Belt was given

Brethren

I further Expect that you will be Ready with a proper
Number of Sachims, and Chief Men to attend me thither
and also at the General Meeting. - here a String of Wampum

The Answer of both Castles of the Mohawks
to the foregoing Speech, Spoke by Hendrick at Mount Johnson
July 27, 1753.

Brother Warraghiiyagey

We have with willing Ears heard what you said Yesterday
it has made the deepest Impression on our Minds, and will
never be forgot even by our youngest People whom we brought
along to hear you once more, tho we are Sensibly assured by
our Brethrens neglecting us for some time past, and the
Private Differences we have had with the Inhabitants Yet for
this time we agree to every thing you Request, and shall bury
all Animosity and dispute in a deep Pool, so as not to be thought
of more, and hope there may never be Reason for the like
again, small Provocations shall never weaken the Chain
of friendship, so long Subsisting between us and our
Brethren, and you may be assured, we shall take all
Opportunities of Signifying our Attachments as we our
forefathers have done formerly — here a Belt was given

Brother Warraghiyagey

You may depend upon our readiness at the
first call to wait on you at Onondaga, and Assist you
as much as in our power at the General meeting how
ever pleased upon some of our most Intelligent, and
Respectable Men to Attend you there:

Here a String of Wampum, and Ended

September the 8th 1753 — 1st Entered the Onondaga Castle, being
met by the Sachims a Mile on this side, who said they were
all ready to receive me soon after I was seated, the Red
Head one of the Chief Sachims of that Castle rose up
and spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

As you enter our meeting Place with weeping Eyes, and
sorrowfull Hearts, in Conjunction with our Brethren
the Mohawks, we do with this String of Wampum wipe
away your Tears, and assuage your Grief, that you may
speak freely in this Assembly, Here they gave the String of Wampum

Here follows what Said to the General
Convention of the Six Nations at Onondaga
spoke by Hendrick the Chief of the Mohawks

Brethren of the Six Nations

The great consern I am under for the loss of our three great
and beloved brothers Caghniagarola, Onughsadege
and Gahuerguerewanes who in their Time made good
Assembly compleat makes it Incumbent on me, to condole
their Death, and as it is a great Loss to us in General, I do
by these three Belts of Wampum dry up your Tears that
we may see each other, clear your throats, that we may
speak together, and wash away their Blood out of our sight
and Cover their Bones with these Strow'd Blankets

Well gave the three Belts of Wampum, & three Blankets of Strowd

Brethren of the Six Nations

I am now to acquaint you that the Indisposition of the
present Governor, and the Expectation of the Sudden Arrival
of a New one, has Occasioned the interview proposed at Albany
between you and him this Summer to be deferred, upon which

Which I am Commissioned to treat with you, and at the same time to Assure you that the Succeeding Governor will meet you as soon as he Conveniently can, with presents as usual You will then have an Opportunity of Laying before him Whatever is amiss, which will be redressed you may depend on without any unnecessary delay, till then I Expect also you will live in perfect Love and Harmony with your Brethren of England

Brethren of the Six Nations — A Belt

I Grieve me sorely to find the Road hither so grown with weeds, for want of being Used, and your Fire almost Expiring at Onondaga, where it was agreed by the Wise of our Ancestors, that it should never be Extinguished. I know it was a Saying among us, that when the Fire was there you would be no longer a People. I am now sent by your Brother the Governor to clear the Road and make the Fire with such Wood as will never Burn out, and I earnestly desire you would take care to keep it up, so as to be found always the same when he shall send among You. A Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations

I have now trimmed the Fire, Swept Clean all your Cabin with a new White Wing, and leave it hanging near the Fire place, that you may use it for Cleaning all dust dirt &c which may have been brought in by Strangers no Friends to you or us — — — — — — A String of Wampum

Brethren of the Six Nations

I am sorry to find on my Arrival among you that the fine shady Tree which was planted by your forefathers

you

your Case and Shelter should be now leaning being almost blown down by Northerly Winds. I shall now Indeavour to - Set it upright, that it may flourish as Formerly, while the Roots spread abroad, so that when we sitt or Stand on them you will feel them Shake should any Storm blow, then — Should you be ready to succour it - - - - - a Belt 131

Brethren of the Six Nations

Your fire now burns Clearly at the Old place, the Tree of Shelter and protection is set up, and Flourishes, I must now Insist upon your Quenching that fire made with Brambles at Swegachey, and Recall those to their proper home, who have deserted thither, I cannot leave disswading you from going to Canada the French are a deluisive People always endeavouring to divide you as much as they can, nor will they let slip any Opportunity of makeing advantage of it; 'tis — formidable news we hear that the French and some Indians are making a descent upon Ohio, it is, with your consent or leave that they proceed in this Extraordinary manner, endeavouring by force of Arms to Dispossess your own Native Allies, as well as your Brethren the English and Establishing themselves - - - - - - - - - - - - A Large Belt

Brethren of Onondaga

I must remind you of a new Custom lately introduced very Inconvenient, for our Mutual Interest, that is when you receive News from the Westward, Southward or any other quarter you send it from one Castle to another, till it arrives quite altered from what it was at first, I therefore Enquire you by this Belt of Wampum to follow the Old Custom and send it as far as you -

as you intend it should go directly by some of your own
Nation. ——— A Bell

Brethren of the Senecas

As you have always been looked upon as the door
of the Six Nations, where all News, Especially, from the
Westward and Southward must enter and go out, we de-
sire this door Open as we used to do formerly and bid
it to be Worn out, and think it necessary to hang on
a new one, of such Wood as will never decay, the Noise
of which when it opens, should alarm all the Confeder-
acy. I must now desire You, that whatever you hear of
Consequence, You would Send it very distinctly to the
Sachims of Onondaga, who will send it directly to
Brethren. I Require also as you are nearest to the
Western Tribes of Indians that you will Endeavour
all in your Power to draw as many of them into our In-
terest as possibly you can, by which means the Six Nations may
Continue their Strength and Credit. — A Bell

Brethren of Oneida

I am now to set up your Stone Pipe, and to Rub off
Moss and Dirt, it may have Contracted this time for
my best advice is to have your Castle as near together
you Conveniently can, with the Tuscaroras who bid
to you as Children, and the Canichaderadighroones to
come into your Alliance or Families which may be
Necessary for me to fix anew String to the Cradle which

was hung up — by your forefathers when they Invited the Farcaioras, as you do now the Seanihadenadighroones — to feed and protect — — — — A Belt — 132

Brethren of Cajuga

I could heartily wish that you would not listen to — Stellerings, and that you would not listen to the French — who are a people you never had any Alliance with, or — Obligation to, This agreable News that you are about to Strengthen your Castle by taking in the Tedarighroones and shall according to your Request, give a pass to those of that Nation here among you, that They and the rest of them may come and Join your Castle unmolested

A Belt and a pass

Brethren of the six Nations

you must Imagine I was much troubled when Immediatly after my Appointment to meet you at — Onondaga to renew and put in Order, every thing Relating to your Affairs, to hear that some of your People were — returned with Scalps and Prisoners from the Calabaws — with whom you made no Solemn a peace last year in my presence, which pleased all your Brethren the English — upon this Continent the King your Father also approved of it, now what an Everlasting shame must it be to the Six Nations, if this Bloody affair be not immediatly made up if it be possible, I expect at least that you Return the Prisoners if any you have and Commit no further Hostilities on that Nation — — — A Belt —

Brethren of the Six Nations — As I intend to
Inform every thing Relative to the Old Covenant betwen
you and us, I shall remind you on Your part, to hold fa
by that Strong Chain of friendship made by your forefa
the Memory of whose Actions you have always regarde
You may depend upon the part in Your hands, that it
shall never Slip. I Congratulate you in the Name of yo
Brother the Governor on the two Additional Links in
the Old Chain, the Seanihadenadighroones and
Tedareyghroones who without Doubt must increa
the Strength of it. — — — a Belt

Brethren of the Six Nations

I take this Opportunity to Return you the be
Belts of Wampum Sent by you to the Governor, and
a Request to hinder the RUM from coming among
you, he was very Glad to gratifie you in it, and that
you had seen the Ill Consequences of that Beverage
Liquor, and hopes you will Continue in that Resolut
always. The Proclamation forbidding Rum to be
or Sold any where among you (except at Oswego
already published, — Here I Returned them their three Be

Brethren of the Six Nations

I have now only to Recommend what I have
said in Your Brother the Governors Name to your
Serious Consideration, and when you are prepar
Return an Answer, I shall be glad to hear it by the
whole

while I am encamped, and have annual Present for you
and some provision for your Children —

The Red Head in behalf of ye whole Nation replied thus

Brother Warraghiiagee

You may be assured we shall take to heart all your
Words, and Deliberate upon every Article, and as it —
requires some time you must not think it long, if
we do not come down to the Lake where you lay. as you
expect to Morrow, it may be the Next Day. tho we —
consider it cannot be agreeable to you, to live in the
Woods, we shall make what dispatch we can.

Parted for That Day —

At a Gineral Meeting of the Six Nations Held at
Onondaga September the 10th. 1753

The Answer of the Six Nations
to the foregoing Speech by the Red Head their Speaker —

Brother Warraghiiagee

We are obliged to you for your Speech and Act of —
Condolence for the loss of our three Great Brothers Caghniagarola
Onughsadega and Gahuscanoana and we are the
more affected, as it was done conformable to our Manner, —
We are too Sensible of what Consequence they were of in this
Assembly, to say more would be to Exaggerate our Concern —
which we wish was intirely supprest — A Belt —

Brother Warraghiyagee

We are ~~sorry~~ sorry to hear Our Brother the Governor is Sick, and we thank you for giving us Notice of the Sudden Arrival of a New One, we shall suspend some Matters of Consequence till then, some of which we shall mention in Order, as we proceed to Answer that part of your Speech Relative thereto, All of us will Chearfully attend when he pleases to call, and remain unalterable in our Antient Friendship with our Brethren the English - - - - - Abbt

Brother Warraghiyagee

We acknowledge with equal concern with you, that the Road between us has been Obstructed, and almost grown up with weeds, that our fire is Scattered, and almost Extinct, We return you our most hearty thanks for Kindling the fire, with such Wood as will burn clear, and not Smoke, and we promise that we shall with the utmost Address and Despatch keep it up, as we are Sensible from what has been Said by our forefathers, that the Neglect of it, would be our ruin - - - - - Abbt.

Brother Warraghiyagee

We ~~Acknowledging~~ Acknowledge the Use of the White Belt recommended and are determined to use it to sweep out whatever may hinder the Fire from Burning with a pure Flame - - - - - Athing

(4)

Brother Warraghiiyagee

You may depend upon our Care in defending the ~~fire~~ Fire which you have Replanted from the Inclemancy of the high Winds from Canada, we are full of Acknowledgments for your Excellent Admonitions, and be assured we shall watch every threatning Cloud from thence, that we may be Ready to Prop it up - - - A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyagee

We Rejoyce that we see the Fire burn pure where it should do, the Tree of Shelter look strong and flourishing and you may depend upon our Quenching that false fire at Sweagachey, and doing all we can to Recall our Brothers too Often Seduced that way, tho we do not Conceive we had done so much amiss in going thither, when we Observe that you white People pray, and we have no more place to learn to pray, and have our Children Baptized than - that, however as you insist upon it, we will not go that way nor be any more Divided, I must now say it is not - with our Consent that the French have Committed any Hostilities at Ohio, we dont know what you Christians English and French together intend, we are so Hemmed in by Both, that we have hardly a Hunting place left - in a little while if we find a Bear in one Tree there will Immediatly appear an owner of the Land to Challenge the property, and hinder us from killing it which is our Lively hood, we are so perplexed between Both that we hardly know what to say or think - - - - - A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyage

In behalf of our Brethren of this Castle of Ononey
I am to say that we shall hereafter transmit to our Brethr
the English, what ever we hear of Consequence Invariable
and directly according to the Old Custom — A String

Brother Warraghiiyage

The Senekas do know themselves to be the Sec.
of the Six Nations, and thank you for renewing it
as we are Sensible it was much Wanted, and with
such durable Wood as will not Rott, we shall be Qu
to hear to light it Open, and shall communicat Dewit-
-ly what news is passing to our Brethren the English
and shall be very Solicitous to invite all Nations
under at that door, and shall endeavour to keep the Road
to it Clear and Open — — — A Belt

Brother Warraghiiyage

we thank you heartily for Clearing the Oneida
Stone, and setting it upright, and shall Agreeable
to your Advice Collect our People togather, also the —
Tuscaroras be they Scattered where they may and
Canihadenadighroons we do Invite with us, and
Party of whom are here present to hear you, and to
take their Share of our Brother the Governors Bount
We also Return Thanks for the New String fixed to
Cradle contrived by our forefathers to Receive those
Brethren we intend to Nourish & provide for — a String

Brother Warraghiiyage

The Cajugas Say they have not ben more Conversant with the French then the Rest of the Six Nations, they will endeavour to keep themselves as Compact as they can, and thank you for this Initiation, being Sensible it is for their own good, they also Return you thanks for the Pass you were pleased to give to the Sedanighrooms to come and Smile with them to Strengthen their Nation three of whom are now here to partake In the Name of their Nation of the Intended Present — A Belt —

Brother Warraghiiyage

We are heartily Concerned with you that some of our people went out against the Catabaws, and hope you will not take it amiss if we do not give you a — Definitive Answer upon that Head at present we can only desire your Patience till the Fighters are all — come, there being very few here, when we shall in — each Castle consult them, and Return an Answer — at the first Meeting with the New Governor — This is in part what I proposed to suspend till his coming as I mention'd before I returned the Second Belt —

Brother Warraghiyagey

you may depend upon whatever can be Expected on our part to bring the Covenant Chain to its former Brightness, It was high time being almost Rusted through with Rust, for want of proper care and Inspection, We are very glad you are pleased that we have connected there to the Seanihadenadighton and Sevarighroones all of whom we daily Expect among Us - - - Albert

Brother Warraghiyagee

We Return You a Great many Thanks for Stopping the Rum coming to the Six Nations and would be — very Glad the same Prohibitation would have Effect at Oswego —— To the last Speech the intended to Continue his Speech that could not be at present likewise told them it would do Great Pleasure to the French while we were forbid to Sell them at Oswego they told what they thought fitt at Niagara, a place which was forceably taken from them, Disputed they would first hinder the French Selling Liquor there before they proposed having it Stopped at Oswego — Especially as it is a place agreed on by all the Six — Nations to be in the hands of the English as a General Mart for all their Necessities as well as for the Sundry Wants of all the Indians to the Southward —— They — Replyed immediatly by the same Speaker they would go to Niagara, and forbid the French Selling any more Rum or Spirituous Liquors, and also said that they had not given that place to the French but that they Settled there without the Consent of the Six Nations - - - - A Belt

Brother Warraghiyagee

We are pleased with every thing you have
Said, and Return you a great many thanks for
Speaking in our own Way, which is more intel-
-igible to us, because more conformable to the
Customs and Manners of our forefathers, We have
beg that if we call or Send for you, or the Mohawks
or the Senecas that you will not Neglect coming
We have often Stretched out our Necks expecting
to See You, but have been Disapointed, we hope for the
future You and they will always appear and
Attend the Meeting, as we expect a Mutual
Correspondence, we shall not Omitt Sending all
the News that Arrives with us and hope the
Same from You Directly — A Belt

New York 2d November 1753 The preceeding Copies of two
Conferences between Col. Johnson and the six Nations of Ind.
wrote on four Sheets of Paper besides this are true Copies of their
Originals Exam'd. by me

Wm Livingston D. Sec'r

[illegible] Governor of Canada
[illegible] the Army, promised that [illegible]
[illegible] in any shape, but should peaceably
[illegible] Posts. And that he hears the Irenes
[illegible] on Ohio, and are going to make a Settlement
of His Honour communicated to the Board the 39th of his
Instructions, to the late Sir Danvers Osborn and desired
Opinion thereon. The Council advised his Honour to lay
thereof before the Council and Assembly, at their next Meeting
in order to be entered in their respective Journals, or the Minutes
of their Proceedings.

The Papers of the late Sir Danvers Osborn having been
inspected and no Will found, and there being [illegible] presumption
of a Person's having Nature among his Effects, his Honour desired the
Opinion of the Board, whether it would not be proper to grant Administration
to some fit Person and proposed Mr Oliver DeLancey
Mr Pownall, and Mr Charles Williams, to be appointed Administrators. The Council were of Opinion that it was proper to grant
Administration of Sir Danvers's Estate, and advised his Honour
to Commit the same to the Gentlemen proposed, on their
giving good Security in the Sum of three thousand pounds for
their due Administration. And that it might be proper for his
Honour to advise the said Gentlemen, not to dispose of any other
of the said Effects, than are perishable, 'till they
send Advice to Sir Danvers's Relations, and receive
their Directions.

At a Council held at his Honour the
Lieutenant Governor's House in the City of
New York the Seventh day of November 1738.

Present.

The Hono.ble James DeLancey Esq.r Lt Governour &c.

Mr Alexander
Mr Kennedy
Mr Murray
Mr Cleland
Mr Smith.

His Honour laid before the Board a Petition of Goudreach Verchan
of Pointe Chavanie, and Nicholas Mohawk Indian praying that
He might be Granted a Tract of Land
Land that Lyes on Lake Champlain about Twenty Miles

The said Petition was
his Honour by Alexander Colden Esq
of Lands for this Province, and he attending
called in, and informed the Board, That it was
have been sent to Governour Clinton, but on the
told the Administration was now in his Honour
directed it to be addressed to him. That he saw the Ind
sign it at Sr. Johnson's House, and that they desired
deliver it to his Honour. Mr Colden further informed the
that the Indians said they had heard there were Commis
appointed for the management of Indian affairs at Alban
but that the Commissioners had not yet notified their app
ment to them. Nor had they acquainted them with the Inve
of Mr Stephenson, and the Resolution that had happened
since, which the Indians took Notice of, as a great neglect
of them. and then Mr Colden withdrew, And his Honour
having desired the Opinion of the Council thereon, The Boa
advised his Honour to write to the Commissioners of Indian
Affairs, directing them to send Notification of their appoint
ment to the Indians, if they have hitherto neglected it, and
of the Arrival of Mr Stephenson, of his sudden death; and of
the Administration being now devolved upon his Honour and
further directing them to endeavour to accommodate the Differe
between Sir Wm Johnson and the Indians, respecting the
Lands the former is about taking up, and part whereof,
they would have granted to him, and being made them
and if they cannot prevail with the Parties to agree, that
they then acquaint the Indians, that the affair must be
left to be determined at the next conference at Albany.

Ordered by his Honour the Lieutenant Governour with
the Advice of the Council, that the Secretary of Indian
Affairs, do transmit forthwith by his Honour's Express
the Minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners of
Indian Affairs at Albany, and also from time to time
Copies of such Minutes as from the Nature and Importance
of the Matters they relate to, may be expedient to be
immediately laid before the Governour.

Mr

[illegible] before he imbarked, that he
[illegible] account of the Stores, and had left the
[illegible] with Mr Kennedy: It is Ordered that Mr [illegible]
Holland and Mr Chambers, or any two of them, do take
Account of all the Stores now in Fort George, belonging to the
and lay the same before his Honour.

The following Warrant being Read as usual was sig
by his Honour Viz.t

? 1003 To John Van Renselaer for supplying the Forts of Albany, Schenectady and fort William with fire Wood and Candles from the 1.st September 1752 to the 1.st September 1753./ ..... 275.0.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York the 14.th day of November 1753./

Present The Hon.o James DeLancey Esq.r Lieu.t Gov.r &c.a

Mr. Alexander } Mr. Holland.
Mr. Kennedy } Mr. Murray.

His Honour communicated a Letter of the 23.d Ult.o which he received this Morning by Express from the Governour of Virginia, Inclosing a Letter directed to the late Sir Danvers Osborn, which was opened and read, and is in the words following Viz.t

Whitehall 28.th August 1753.

Sir.

Lord Holderness's Letter relating to the Encroachments

His Majesty having received Information of the March of a considerable Number of Indians, not in Alliance with the King, supported by some regular European Troops, intending (as it is apprehended) to commit Hostilities on parts of his Majesty's Dominions in America, I have the Kings Command, to send you this Intelligence, and to direct you to use your utmost Diligence to learn how far the same may be well Grounded, and to put you upon your guard, that you may at all Events be in a Condition to resist any Hostile Attempts that may be made upon any parts of his Majesty's Dominions within your Government; and to direct you in the Kings Name, that in case the Subjects of any foreign Prince or State, should presume to make any Encroachments on the Limits of his Majesty's Dominions, or to erect Forts on his Majesty's Lands, or commit any other Act of Hostility, you are immediately to represent the

Injustice

I send you a fine parcel of white Onion Seed, which I got from Mr Harison & Mr Auchmuty gave me particular directions how it should be managed, he says it should be sow'd now as soon as possible, in Rolls & very thick, because a good many of them are apt to dy in the winter, & when the weather grows cold there should be Horse Dung laid round them, & they are to be transplanted in the Spring

Munday Morn:

I wrot the above yester day for fear of being Hurried, we now hear that Mr Elisons Sloop goes this afternoon all the things we send; (except a Barrel of Sand) is in the Bag with the Rice. viz. a pair Shoes, a pair Hinges, Vest Buttons, Onion Seed & 2 quarts of Oatmeal for Br Cadwallader. I [have] read Sister Aly's letters to Sister Caty & Brother Davy & find she has given so particular an account of our passing our time since we last [torn] that she has left me nothing of that kind to say [She] has not mention'd that we had been to see Mrs Watts. we went in a fornoon & sat about an Hour with her, she received us with [torn] & appeard much easier than we expected, she [torn] [c]onversation the whole time we were with h[er] [torn] on different subjects, which every body [torn] [m]ention'd it too seem'd to wonder at for it is more than she had been known to do a good while, she promiss'd to [c]ome & see us Papa is writing to you, he told us he would give you an account how the New Winser affair is concluded, which I beleive will be some satisfaction to you. I have left myself worn to say no more but that I am with my sincere prayers for your health & happiness my Dear Mama your most

Dutifull & Obedient Daughter

JANE COLDEN

[Addressed:] To
Mrs Colden
[Colden]gham

From Alexander Colden to his father,
Cadwallader Colden

New York Novr 7th 1753

[De]ar Sr/

As soon as I had finished Mr Brains [1] Survey I rode up to Canajohary in order to proceed on the Lycences of Purchase. I got to Peter Schylers in the Evenning, he imediately sent to the Castle to tell the Indians I was there & to desire Hendrick and some of the Sachems to meet me that Evenning that we might prepare to Set owt the next day for the Woods. Hendrick said he would be with me in half an hour, but neither he or any of the Indians came that Night. Next morning Early one David an Indian came as a Deptv from the Castle to know who I was, & upon telling him he said I might return from whence I came for that I should Survey no Lands. I ask'd the reason but could get none other then that when my brother was last up he deceived them & wanted to steal their Lands & for that reason none of the familly shou'd Survey, & that he was surprized how I dare venture up. I then proposed going to the Castle myself & talking to Hendrick & the Sachems, but the Indian David replyed it would not be safe for me, that the fire which my Brother had kindled in their breasts still burnt & my going might be attended with ill Consequences to my Self, upon which I thought it advisable not to go but sent Peter Schyler and Johan Joost Herkeman to the Castle to indeavour to get the Sachems to meet me [an]d at the same time told them they must use their indeavours to [pers]wade the Indians to suffer me to survey otherways their Lycences [could] not be Survey'd at this time for I would Depute no one to do it [bein]g perswaded the Indians were sot up against me only in order [to] oblidge me to apoint a Deputy. They soon returned with the Indian [D]avid & told me they had used all the Arguments they could

[1] Thomas Braine.

to perswade the Indians to consent to my Surveying but could not Succeed That they had proposed to the Indians that Fry should Survey, only allow me to be present (this they did without my orders) but the Indians would not consent & David had orders from the Castle to tell me they would not allow me to Survey nor even to go into the woods with any other Surveyor but if I would imploy Fry he might Survey but then I must not be present When I rec[d] this Answer from the Castle I bid David return to the Castle & tell the Indians I would be glad some of their Cheifs would meet me at Coll Johnsons that I might learn from them the objections they had to my Surveying to which he replied they were to go down the next Day on some business they had with the Coll I then told him to tell the Castle I would go down to the Coll[s] & wait till they came down & took horse & went there I waited three days before they came Niccas came to the Coll[s] in his way from New England the night before the others came down. Coll Johnsone spoke to him & told him what had passed at the Castle. Niccas replied they had done wrong, That he knew me very [w]ell, That he had been in the woods with me, & that I had done them [torn] that he would go up to the Castle the next day & talk to Hendrick and that I should be suffer'd to Survey. Next Morning he set owt and a few [torn] the Colls met Hendrick, Abraham, David, & one or two more & [came] back with them. After a great deal of Discourse the Coll fin[ally] desired they would Declare what reasons they had to object to m[y] Surveying reminding them how well pleased they were with my behaviour when I was there the time before. They acknowledged I then had acted like an honest man but that they had been informed when my Brother returned home last Spring I should have said he was no man I was a man & that if I had been up I would not have been stoped from going on with my Survey as he was & that I would go up in the Fall and try if they Dared to stop me. They also said they had been told that I should have said if I could but

once set my Compass on the Land so as to take one sight I cared not wether they suffer'd me to run one line or not for their Land was gone. I desired to know who were their Authors they answerd they did not know the man it was one in New York had told them so when they were here last Summer & added we hear you blame the people this way for setting us up against you but its not of them nor no one else but your brothers behaviour & what we h[ave] told you you should have said as above. After a good deal of [torn] to this purpose & complaining they were no longer regarded by [the] Govr at New York as they used to be nor their Compl^{ts} [torn] in particular with regard to the purchase Teady Magin [torn] made Hendrick gave Coll Johnsone a Petition which [torn] design'd to present to Govr Clinton but as they were now [torn] there was a New Govr desired he would have it Copied ove[r and] directed to the New Govr & requested that I would deliver it [to] him. The Coll advised me to Comply with their request which I did & [the] Day after I got to Town waited on the Lieu^{t} Govr [1] & deliver'd it to him. Inclosed is a Copy of it. My Complying with their request of Delivering this Petition I imediately found pleased the Indians & they marked owt on the Floor what Lands it was they intend'd for the Germans. After this the Coll took a vast Deal of pains to Convince the Indians of what Service our office was to them & told them of the Memorial you had given into the Councill & what care you had taken to have the purchases made so that the Indians could not be deceived in the Lands they sold. That we were the Kings officers appointed by him for Surveying all the Lands they sold & that no one could Survey but ourselves unless they had a power from us to do it. That as I knew of no one there that I could trust would do them Justice I had come up my self with no other view but to have the Surveys made in such a manner as tha[t] they might

[1] The administration of the Province devolved upon Lieutenant-Governor James DeLancey (1703-1760), after the death of Sir Danvers Osborne, on Oct. 12, 1753.

not hereafter complain they were cheated & [that] if they would not Suffer me to Survey they could sell no [more] Lands for that unless I surveyd it or appointed a person [torn] those that purchased from them could get no title to the[ir land. After] a good deal of Discourse to this purpose passed between the Coll and [the] Indians they seemed perfectly reconsiled to my Surveying & told me I might return with them & go on with my Surveys. I then told them the Delay they had already given me and the time it would take up for the people to prepare for my going into the woods would make it so late in the season that I would not be able to Survey one purchase before it would be full time for me to return home, but that in the Spring of the year as soon as the Season would admit of it I would return and Survey all the Lands they had sold & mentioned to them the several Lycences that I knew to be granted they then made no objections to my Surveying any of them except Teady Magins which they said should not be Survey'd on any other Terms then what is set forth in their Petition. We parted in very good humour the Indians seemingly well satisfied and pleased with me. I staid with Coll Johnson'a Day after the Indians & the next day just as I was mounting my horse to return home, One Picket came express to me with two letters Copys of which I inclose. That from the Indians I gave to the Coll to read. He agreed with me that it was a very impertinent letter & that it was not the Sentiments of the Indians that was therein expressed but of David Schyler and his Associates who must have used some artifice with the Indians to [pr]evail on them to sign it & that it would be demeaning my Self [to] Comply with Such a Message. The Coll took an op^{tr} while I [was] owt of the room to talk to the fellow that brought the letter and [torn]-ed him for having the impertinence to write such a letter and [per]swade the Indians to Sign it & asked him how they could expect any [fa]vours from me after such treatment. The Man was very pressing for my going back or apointing a Dep^{ty} to Survey

I told him I would do neither. David the Indian who did not return with Hendrick & the others but went to Schenectady happen'd to be at the Colls when I rec[d] the letter from the Indians I desired him to remember me to the Castle & tell them I thought the Season too far advanced to go into the woods but I would be with them in the Spring he said I was right the weather grew too Cold. Lucky it was I sot owt from the Coll[s] when I did for I had not been from there above an hour when it began to rain which held for two days & the Day after I got down here we had a violent snow storm & I am told the snow was half foot deep at Albany so y[t] I should have been miserably off had I complied with their request & return'd. I purposed to have waited on you as I came down but the wind blowing fresh at west and in the night when I passed Newburgh could not be conveniently sot ashoar. We were at too great a distance to hail to the House to let them know I was passed M[r] Bayard Livingstone & Banker are very pressing & have been with me Sundry times to Depute some one or other to Survey the Lycences [the]y are concerned in this fall I told them I would by no means do [any] thing in it withowt Consulting you Livingstone talked of writting to you & Sending one on purpose to go up with a Dep[uty in] case you thought proper to Depute one I have hear'd noth[in]g [from] him this two days. Inclosed is the Lycences in case he sen[ds] to you & you think proper to Depute that the Deputation m[ay] be Endorsed on the Lycences. If you agree to Depute one I belei[ve] Bleeker will be a proper person than Fry for I very much Suspect Fry is tampering with the Indians & sets them up against us and insinuating himself into their favour in order to have the Surveying of all purchases. I call'd at his house in order to talk to him but he was abroad. The Inclosed letter with the Deed of Purchase was sent by the man who the Lands are for to Coll Johnson desiring his favour to get it passed. I told the Coll I knew of no orders Fry had to Act as our Dep[ty] The Coll said Fry gave owt he had

leave from my Brother (and so I find Fry says in his letter to you) I told the Coll as to that I doubted it but that I would send the Deed to you that you might act in it as you thought proper. I wrote to Fry forbidding him to act in any manner as our Deputy withowt a particular order under owr hands. I shall be pleas[ed] to find you aprove of the several steps I have taken as I allway[s] make it my Study to act in such wise as I think will be [torn] to you.

I thank God I had my health perfectly well all the time [torn] At my Comeing home I found Mr Kelly ill with a Cold [torn] Day he was confined to his room & has not been abroad [torn] so y^{t} I was oblidged to give a constant attendance at the [torn] which prevented my writting by the op^{tys} that offer'd [torn] my return home which I hope you'll excuse. My Wife Children & my self have all got great Colds which is now a com[mon] disorder in Town. We join in most Dutifull regards to you and my Mother & Love to our B^{r} & Sisters. I fear I shall not be able to write to any of them by this op^{ty}. David has his health perfectly well. Please to tell my Mother I could get her no Deers Leather at Albany & that I desire to know if I should purchase any here for her. News I hear none nor what the Assembly are resolved to Do Inclosed is the Votes. The Councill adress'd the Govr yesterday but their Adress I have not seen I hear it will be printed to Morrow morning. The Lieut Govr received me very civilly when I waited on him. He sent for me to Council this forenoon to know if I had seen the Indians sign the Petition I d^{d} him & where it was wrote I told him y^{t} it was a petition designed to be presented to Govr Clinton but hearing his Honnour was apointed Lieut Govr they got one to Copy it over at Coll Johnson's & that it was signed by the Indians in my presence I fear I have near tired your Patience with th[is] long Epistle, not to intrude amy more conclude assuring y[ou] I am Dear S^{r}

Y^{r} Most Dutifull & Ever Obed^{t} Son

ALEX^{r} CO[LDEN]

Town in the Neighbourhood of Montreal, where he was kept a Prisoner by the said Indians who took him, but was sometimes permitted to go to Montreal.

That the Indians of the Town where he was Prisoner near Montreal told him, that there should not be a White Man of the English Nation on Ohio before the next cold, meaning the Winter, for the Land was their Fathers the French, and no Englishman should remain there.

That in their Passage from Fort De Troit to Niagara in March last, they met on Lake Erie Seven Battoes at one time, and fifteen at another; and afterwards in their Passage from Niagara to Montreal, they saw on Lake Ontario one hundred and sixty Battoes or upwards; in all which Battoes were embarked French Soldiers with arms and ammunition, some of them having twelve, some ten and some eight Men on board.

Alexander Maginty.

Sworn before me
Will: Allen Chief Justice.

Memorandum.

On the Seventeenth October 1754 Two Members waited on the Governor with a Message from the House that they enclined to adjourn to the Fourteenth of January, but on the Governor's saying that the Time proposed would not suit Him, and their reporting this Answer to the House, the Time was altered to the Fourth Day of February.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 14th November 1753.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

John Penn, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Richard Peters } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Commissioners appointed to hold a Treaty with the Ohio Indians at Carlisle made their Report to the Governor, which was read, approved and ordered to be entered.

To the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

The Report of Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklyn, Esquires. Commissioners appointed to treat with some Chiefs of the Ohio Indians, at Carlisle in the County of Cumberland by a Commission bearing Date the twenty second Day of September 1753.

May it please the Governor,

Not knowing but the Indians might be waiting at Carlisle, We made all the Dispatch ..... possible, as soon as We had received our Commission, and arrived there on the Twenty Sixth, but were agreably surprized to find that they came there only that Day.

Immediately on our Arrival We conferred with Andrew Montour, and George Croghan, in order to know from them what had occasioned the present coming of the Indians, that We might by their Intelligence, regulate our first Intercourse with them; and were informed, that tho their

principal

principal Design, when they left Ohio, was to hold a Treaty with the Government of Virginia at Winchester, where they had accordingly been; yet they intended a Visit to this Province, to which they had been frequently encouraged by Andrew Montour, who told them, he had the Governor's repeated Orders to invite them to come and see him, and assured them of an hearty Welcome; and that they had moreover some important Matters to propose and transact with this Government.

The Commissioners finding this to be the Case, and that these Indians were some of the most considerable Persons of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, with Deputies from the Twightwees and Owendats, met them in Council, in which the Commissioners declared the Contents of their Commission, acknowledged the Governor's Invitation, and bid them heartily welcome among their Brethren of Pennsylvania, to whom their Visit was extremely agreeable. — Conrad Weiser and Andrew Montour interpreting between the Comissioners and Indians, and several Magistrates and Others of the principal Inhabitants of the County, favouring them with their Presence.

The Twightwees and Delawares having had several of their great Men cut off by the French and their Indians, and all the Chiefs of the Owendats being lately dead, it became necessary to condole their Loss; and no Business could be begun, agreeable to the Indian Customs, till the Condolances were passed; and as these could not be made, with the usual Ceremonies, for want of the Goods, which were not arrived, and it was uncertain when they would, the Commissioners were put to some Difficulties, and ordered the Interpreters to apply to Scarrooyady, an Oneido Chief, who had the Conduct of the Treaty in Virginia, and was a Person of great Weight in their Councils, and to ask his Opinion, whether the Condolances would be accepted by Belts and Strings and Lists of the particular Goods intended to be given, with Assurances of their Delivery as soon as they should come. Scarrooyady was pleased with their Application, but frankly declared that the Indians could not proceed to Business while the Blood remained on their Garments, and that the Condolances could not be accepted, unless the Goods, intended to cover the Graves, were actually spread on the Ground before them. A Messenger was therefore forthwith sent to meet and hasten the Waggoners, since every Thing must stop till the Goods came.

It was then agreed to confer with Scarrooyady, and some other of the Chiefs of the Shawonese and Delawares, on the State of affairs at Ohio, and from them the Commissioners learned, in sundry Conferences the following Particulars viz.

That when the Governor of Pennsylvania's Express arrived at Ohio, with the Account of the March of a large French Army to the Heads of Ohio, with Intent to take Possession of that Country, it alarmed the Indians so much, that the Delawares at Wenings, an Indian Town situate high up on Ohio River, went, agreable to a Custom established among the Indians, and forbad, by a formal Notice, the Commander of that Armament, then advanced to the Straits, between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, to continue his March, at least not to presume to come farther than Niagara: This had not however any Effect, but, notwithstanding this Notice, the French continued their March, which being afterwards taken into Consideration by the Council at Logs Town, they ordered some of their principal Indians to give the French a second Notice to leave their Country, and return home; who meeting them on a River running into Lake Erie, a little above Wenings, addressed the Commander in these Words.

The Second Notice delivered to the Commander of the French Army, then near Wenings.

Father Onontio,

Your Children on Ohio are alarmed to hear of your coming so far this Way. We at first heard You came to destroy Us: our Women left off planting, and our Warriors prepared for War. We have since heard You came to visit Us as Friends, without Design to hurt Us; but then We wondered You came with so strong a Body. If You have had any Cause of Complaint, You might have spoke to Onas, or Corlaer (meaning the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York) and not come to disturb Us here. We have a Fire at Logs

Town

Town, where are the Delawares and Shawonese, and Brother Onas. You might have sent Deputies there, and said openly what You came about, if You had thought amiss of the English being there; and We invite You to do it now, before You proceed any further.

The French Officer's Answer.

Children,

I find You come to give me an Invitation to your Council Fire, with a Design, as I suppose, to call me to account for coming here. I must let You know that my Heart is good to You; I mean no Hurt to You; I am come by the great King's Command, to do You, my Children, Good. You seem to think I carry my Hatchet under my Coat; I always carry it openly, not to strike You, but those that shall oppose me. I cannot come to your Council Fire, nor can I return, or stay here; I am so heavy a Baby that the Stream will carry me down, and down I shall go, unless You pull off my Arm: But this I will tell You, I am commanded to build Four Strong Houses, viz. at Venango, Mohongialo Forks, Logs Town and Beaver Creek, and this I will do. As to what concerns Onas, and Aaraghoa (meaning the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia) I have spoke to them, and let them know they must go off the Land, and I shall speak to them again; if they will not hear me, it is their Fault, I will take them by the Arm, and throw them over the Hills. All the Land and Waters on this Side Allegheny Hills are mine, on the other Side theirs; this is agreed on between the Two Crowns over the great Water. I do not like your selling your Lands to the English; they shall draw You into no more foolish Bargains, I will take care of your Lands for You, and of You. The English give You no Goods but for Land, We give You our Goods for nothing.

We were further told by Scarrooyady, that when the Answer to this Message was brought to Logs Town, another Council was held, consisting of the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawonese, who unanimously agreed to divide themselves into Two Parties, one to go to Virginia, and Pennsylvania with Scarrooyady, and the other to go with the Half King to the French Commander, who had it in Charge to make the following Declaration, as their Third and last Notice.

The Third Notice, delivered by the Half King to the Commander of the French Forces.

Father

You say You cannot come to our Council Fire at Logs Town, we therefore now come to You, to know what is in your Heart. You remember when You were tired with the War (meaning Queen Anne's War) You of your own accord sent for Us, desiring to make Peace with Us; when We came, You said to Us, Children, We make a Council Fire for You; We want to talk with You, but We must first eat all with one Spoon out of this Silver Bowl, and all drink out of this Silver Cup; Let Us exchange Hatchets; Let Us bury our Hatchets in this bottomless Hole; and now We will make a plain Road to all your Countries, so clear, that Onontio may sit here and see You all eat and drink out of the Bowl and Cup, which he has provided for You. Upon this Application of yours We consented to make Peace; and when the Peace was concluded on both Sides, You made a solemn Declaration, saying, Whoever shall hereafter transgress this Peace, let the Transgressor be chastised with a Rod, even tho' it be You our Father.

Now, Father, notwithstanding this solemn Declaration of Yours, You have whipped several of your Children; You know best why. Of late You have chastised the Twightwees very severely, without telling Us the Reason; and now You are come with a strong Band on our Land, and have, contrary to your Engagement, taken up the Hatchet without any previous Parley. These Things are a Breach of the Peace; they are contrary to your own Declarations: Therefore, now I come to forbid You. I will strike over all this Land with my Rod, let it hurt who it will. I tell You in plain Words, You must go off this Land. You say You have a strong Body, a strong Neck and a strong Voice, that when You speak, all the Indians must hear You. It is true, You are a strong Body, and Ours is but weak, yet We are not afraid of You. We forbid You to come any further; turn back to the Place from whence You came.

Scarrooyady

Pennsylvania. 1753.

Scarrooyady, who was the Speaker in these Conferences, when he had finished this Relation, gave his Reason for setting forth these three Messages to the French in so distinct a manner; because, said he, the Great Being who lives above, has ordered us to send Three Messages of Peace before we make War: ... And as the Half King has, before this Time, delivered the third and last Message, We have nothing now to do but to strike the French.

The Commissioners were likewise informed by M'Creyhan that the Ohio Indians had received from the Virginia Government a large Number of Arms in the Spring, and that at their pressing Instances a suitable Quantity of Ammunition was ordered in the Treaty at Winchester to be lodged for them, in a Place of Security, on this Side the Ohio, which was committed to the Care of three Persons, viz. ..... Guest, William Trent and Andrew Montour, who were impowered to distribute them to the Indians as their Occasions and Behaviour should require. That all the Tribes settled at or near Allegheny would take their Measures from the Encouragement which these Indians should find in the Province of Virginia; and that the kind Intentions of this Government in the Appropriation of a large Sum of Money for the Use of these Indians, in case they should be distressed by their Enemies, and their Hunting and Planting prevented, were well known to them by the repeated Informations of Andrew Montour and the Traders.

Conrad Weiser, to whom it was earnestly recommended by the Commissioners to procure all the Information possible from the Indians of his Acquaintance touching their Condition and Disposition, and the real Designs of the French did likewise acquaint us, that all Persons at Ohio would have their Eyes on the Reception of these Indians, now at Carlisle, and judge of the Affection of this Province by their Treatment of them; and that as the intended Present was no Secret to these Indians, it was his Opinion, that the Whole should, at this time, be distributed; for if anything can, such a generous Donation must needs attach the Indians entirely to the English.

These several Matters being taken into Consideration by the Commissioners, and the Governor having given them express Directions to accommodate themselves to the Circumstances of the Indians, as they should appear in examining them at the Place of Treaty, We were unanimously of Opinion, that an Addition should be made to the Goods bought at Philadelphia, in which a Regard should be had to such Articles as were omitted or supplied in less Quantities than was suitable to the present Wants of the Indians. On this Resolution the Lists of Goods were examined, and an additional Quantity bought of John Carson, at the Philadelphia Price and usual Rate of Carriage.

During these Consultations, it was rumoured that the Half King was returned to Logstown, and had received an unsatisfactory Answer, which was confirmed, but not in such Manner as could be positively relied on, by a Brother of Andrew Montour, and another Person who came directly from Allegheny. This alarmed the Commissioners, and made them willing to postpone Business till they should know the Certainty thereof, judging that if the Half King was returned, he would certainly send a Messenger express to Carlisle, with an Account of what was done by him; and from this the Commissioners might take their Measures in the Distribution of the Present.

A Letter wrote by Taaf and Callender, two Indian Traders, dated the twenty eighth Day of ..... September, from a Place situate a little on this Side Allegheny River, directed to William Buchanan was given him in the morning of the first Day of October, and he immediately laid it before the Commissioners for their Perusal. In this Letter an Account is given, that the Half King was returned, and had been received in a very contemptuous Manner by the French Commander, who was then preparing with his Forces to come down the River; and that the Half King, on his Return, shed Tears, and had actually warned the English Traders not to pass the Ohio nor to venture either their Persons or their Goods for the French would certainly hurt them. On this News the Conferences with Scarrooyady, and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawonese, were renewed, and the Letter read to them, at which they appeared greatly alarmed; but after a short Pause, Scarrooyady, addressing himself to the ..... Delawares and Shawonese, spoke in these Words.

Brethren and Cousins,

I look on this Letter as if it had been a Message from the Half King himself: We may expect no

no other Account of the Result of his Journey. However, I advise You to be still, and neither say nor do any thing till We get home, and I see my Friend and Brother the Half King, and then We shall know what is to be done.

The Forms of the Condolances, which depend entirely on Indian Customs, were settled in Conferences with Scarrooyady, and Cayanquileguoa, a sensible Indian, of the Mohock Nation, and a Person intimate with and much consulted by Scarrooyady, in which it was agreed to take the Six Nations along with Us in these Condolances; and accordingly the proper Belts and Strings were made ready, and Scarrooyady prepared himself to express the Sentiments of both in the Indian Manner. and as the Goods arrived this Morning before Break of Day, the several Sorts used on these Occasions were laid out; and the Indians were told that the Commissioners would speak to them at eleven a Clock.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians at Carlisle the 1st. October 1753.

Present

Richard Peters
Isaac Norris
Benjamin Franklin } Esquires, Commissioners.

The Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Ohwendats.

Conrad Weiser
Andrew Montour } Interpreters.

James Wright
John Armstrong } Esquires, Members of Assembly.

The Magistrates and several other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Cumberland.

The Speech of the Commissioners

Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Ohwendats.

Though the City of Philadelphia be the Place where all Indians should go, who have Business to transact with this Government, yet at your Request signified to Col. Fairfax, at Winchester, and by him communicated to our Governor, by an Express to Philadelphia, he has been pleased on this particular Occasion to dispense with your coming there, and has done Us the Honour to depute Us to receive and treat with You at this Town, in his Place and Stead; this is set forth in his Commission, which We now produce to You, under the Great Seal of this Province, the authentick Sign and Testimony of all Acts of Government.

Brethren,

By this String We acquaint You, that the Six Nations do, at our Request, join with Us in condoling the Losses You have of late sustained by the Deaths of several of your Chiefs and principal Men, and that Scarrooyady is to deliver further what has been agreed to be said on this melancholy Occasion.

Here the Commissioners gave a String of Wampum.

Then Scarrooyady spoke as follows.

Brethren the Twightwees and Shawonese,

It has pleased Him who is above, that We shall meet here to day, and see one another; I and my Brother Onas join together to speak to You. as We know that your Seats at home are bloody, We wipe away the Blood, and set your Seats in Order at your Council Fire, that You may sit and consult again in Peace and Comfort as formerly; that You may hold the antient Union, and strengthen it, and continue your old friendly Correspondence.

Here a String was given.

Brethren Twightwees and Shawonese

We suppose that the Blood is now washed off. We jointly, with our Brother Onas, dig a Grave for your Warriors

made his Escape soon after they were taken as aforesaid and returned into Pennsylvania as this Deponent hath since heard), were carried by the said Indians to a French Fort on the Miamis or Twightwee River, and from thence to Fort De Troit, and there the said Jacob Evans and Thomas Hyde (as they informed this Deponent at the said Fort) were sold by the said Indians to Monsieur Celoron, Comandant of that Fort. And this Deponent with the said David Hendricks and Jabez Evans were carri'd forward by the Lake Erie to Niagara, and so through Lake Ontario to the City of Mont Real and there brought before the General of Canada, who said he wou'd have nothing to do with them for they were the Indian's Prisoners and at their Disposal. That the said Jacob Evans, Thomas Hyde, and William Powel, were also afterwards sent to Montreal, where this Deponent saw the said Jacob Evans and Thomas Hyde in Prison, but were sometime after sent away to Old France, as this Deponent was told at Montreal. That the said William Powel was sent to Canessatawba Town, Twenty-Six Miles from Montreal, and this Deponent to a small Indian Town in the Neighbourhood of Montreal, where he was kept a Prisoner by the said Indians who took him, but was sometimes permitted to go to Montreal.

"That the Indians of the Town where he was Prisoner, near Montreal, told him that there should not be a White Man of the English Nation on Ohio before the next Cold, meaning the Winter, for the Land was their Father's the French, and no Englishman should remain there.

"That in their Passage from Fort De Troit to Niagara in March last they met on Lake Erie Seven Battoes at one time and fifteen at another; and afterwards in their Passage from Niagara to Montreal they saw on Lake Ontario one hundred and sixty Battoes, or upwards; in all which Battoes were embarked French Soldiers with Arms and Ammunition, some of them having twelve, some ten, and some eight Men on board.

"ALEXANDER MAGINTY.

"Sworn before me,

"WILL. ALLEN, Chief Justice."

MEMORANDUM.

On the Seventeenth October, 1754, Two Members waited on the Governor with a Message from the House that they enclined to adjourn to the Fourteenth of January, but on the Governor's saying that the Time proposed would not suit him, and their reporting this Answer to the House, the Time was altered to the Fourth Day of February.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 14th November, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

John Penn, Benjamin Shoemaker, } Esquires.
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Commissioners appointed to hold a Treaty with the Ohio Indians at Carlisle made their Report to the Governor, which was read, approved, and ordered to be entered:

"*To the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,*

"*The Report of Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklyn, Esquires, Commissioners appointed to treat with some Chiefs of the Ohio Indians at Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, by a Commission bearing Date the twenty-second Day of September,* 1753.

"May it please the Governor:

"Not knowing but the Indians might be waiting at Carlisle, We made all the Dispatch possible as soon as We had received our Commission, and arrived there on the Twenty-Sixth, but were agreeably surprized to find that they came there only that Day.

"Immediately on our Arrival We conferred with Andrew Montour and George Croghan, in order to know from them what had occasioned the present coming of the Indians, that We might by their Intelligence regulate our first Intercourse with them; and were informed that tho' their principal Design when they left Ohio was to hold a Treaty with the Government of Virginia at Winchester, where they had accordingly been, yet they intended a visit to this Province, to which they had been frequently encouraged by Andrew Montour, who told them he had the Governor's repeated Orders to invite them to come and see him, and assured them of an hearty Welcome; and that they had moreover some important matters to propose and transact with this Government.

"The Commissioners finding this to be the Case, and that these Indians were some of the most considerable Persons of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, with Deputies from the Twightwees and Owendats, met them in Council, in which the Commissioners declared the Contents of their Commission, acknowledged the Governor's Invitation, and bid them heartily welcome among their Brethren of Pennsylvania, to whom their visit was extremely agreeable, Conrad Weiser and Andrew Montour interpreting between the

Comissioners and Indians and several Magistrates and Others of the principal Inhabitants of the County favouring them with their Presence.

"The Twightwees and Delawares having had several of their great Men cut off by the French and their Indians, and all the Chiefs of the Owendats being lately dead, it became necessary to condole their Loss, and no Business could be begun agreeable to the Indian Customs till the Condolances were passed, and as these could not be made with the usual Ceremonies for want of the Goods, which were not arrived, and it was uncertain when they would, the Commissioners were put to some Difficulties and ordered the Interpreters to apply to Scarrowyady, an Oneido Chief, who had the Conduct of the Treaty in Virginia and was a Person of great Weight in their Councils, and to ask his Opinion whether the Condolances would be accepted by Belts and Strings and Lists of the particular Goods intended to be given, with Assurances of their Delivery as soon as they should come. Scarrowyady was pleased with their Application, but frankly declared that the Indians could not proceed to Business while the Blood remained on their Garments, and that the Condolances could not be accepted unless the Goods intended to cover the Graves were actually spread on the Ground before them. A Messenger was therefore forthwith sent to meet and hasten the Waggoners, since every Thing must stop till the Goods came.

"It was then agreed to confer with Scarrowyady and some others of the Chiefs of the Shawonese and Delawares on the State of Affairs at Ohio, and from them the Commissioners learned in sundry Conferences the following Particulars, vizt:

"That when the Governor of Pennsylvania's Express arrived at Ohio with the Account of the March of a large French Army to the Heads of Ohio, with Intent to take Possession of that Country, it alarmed the Indians so much that the Delawares at Weningo, an Indian Town situate high up on Ohio River, went agreeable to a Custom established among the Indians and forbad by a formal Notice the Commander of that Armament then advanced to the Straits between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie to continue his March, at least not to presume to come farther than Niagara. This had not, however, any Effect; but notwithstanding this Notice the French continued their March, which being afterwards taken into Consideration by the Council at Log's Town, they ordered some of their principal Indians to give the French a second Notice to leave their Country and return home; who meeting them on a River running into Lake Erie a little above Weningo, addressed the Commander in these Words:

"*The Second Notice delivered to the Commander of the French Army then near Weningo.*

"'Father Onontio—

"'Your Children on Ohio are alarmed to hear of your coming so

far this Way. We at first heard You came to destroy Us; our Women left off planting and our Warriors prepared for War. We have since heard You came to visit Us as Friends, without Design to hurt Us, but then we wondered You came with so strong a Body. If you have had any Cause of Complaint You might have spoke to Onas or Corlaer (meaning the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York) and not come to disturb Us here. We have a Fire at Log's Town, where are the Delawares and Shawonese, and Brother Onas; You might have sent Deputies there and said openly what you came about if you had thought amiss of the English being there; and We invite You to do it now, before you proceed any further.

"*The French Officer's Answer.*

"'Children:

"'I find you come to give me an Invitation to your Council Fire, with a Design, as I suppose, to call me to Account for coming here. I must let you know that my heart is good to you; I mean no hurt to you; I am come by the great King's Command to do you, my Children, Good; You seem to think I carry my Hatchet under my Coat; I alway carry it openly, not to strike you but those that shall oppose me. I cannot come to your Council Fire, nor can I return or stay here; I am so heavy a Body that the Stream will carry me down, and down I shall go unless you pull off my arm. But this I will tell you, I am commanded to build Four Strong Houses, viz.: at Weningo, Mohongialo Forks, Log's Town, and Beaver Creek, and this I will do. As to what concerns Onas and Assaragoa (meaning the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia) I have spoke to them and let them know they must go off the Land and I shall speak to them again; if they will not hear me it is their own Fault, I will take them by the arm and throw them over the Hills; All the Land and Waters on this side Allegheny Hills are mine, on the other side their's; this is agreed on between the two Crowns over the great Waters. I do not like your selling your Lands to the English, they shall draw you into no more foolish Bargains. I will take care of your Lands for you, and of you. The English give you no Goods but for Land. We give you our Goods for nothing.'

"We were further told by Scarrooyady that when the Answer to this Message was brought to Log's Town, another Council was held consisting of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese, who unanimously agreed to divide themselves into Two Parties, One to go to Virginia and Pennsylvania with Scarrooyady, and the other to go with the Half King to the French Commander, who had it in Charge to make the following Declaration as their Third and last Notice:

"*The Third Notice delivered by the Half King to the Gommander of the French Forces.*

"'Father:

"'You say you cannot come to our Council Fire at Log's Town,

we therefore now come to You to know what is in your Heart. You remember when You were tired with the War (meaning Queen Ann's War) You of your own Accord sent for Us, desiring to make Peace with Us. When We came You said to Us, Children We make a Council Fire for You—We want to talk with You, but We must first eat all with one Spoon out of this Silver Bowl, and all drink out of this Silver Cup—Let Us exchange Hatchets—Let Us bury our Hatchets in this bottomless Hole—and now We will make a plain Road to all your Countries so clear that Onontio may sit here and see You all eat and drink out of the Bowl and Cup which he has provided for You. Upon this Application of yours We consented to make Peace, and when the Peace was concluded on both Sides You made a Solemn Declaration, saying, Whoever shall hereafter transgress this Peace, let the Transgressor be chastised with a Rod, even tho' it be I your Father.

"'Now, Father, notwithstanding this solemn Declaration of Yours, You have whipped several of your Children; You know best why. Of late You have chastised the Twightwees very severely without telling Us the Reason, and now you are come with a strong Band on our Land, and have contrary to your Engagement taken up the Hatchet without any previous Parley. These things are a Breach of the Peace; they are contrary to your own Declarations. Therefore now I come to forbid You. I will strike over all this Land with my Rod, let it hurt who it will. I tell you in plain Words You must go off this Land. You say You have a strong Body, a strong Neck, and a strong Voice, that when You speak all the Indians must hear You. It is true You are a strong Body and ours is but weak, yet We are not afraid of You. We forbid you to come any further; turn back to the Place from whence You came.'

"Scarrooyady, who was the speaker in these Conferences, when he had finished this Relation gave his Reason for setting forth these three Messages to the French in so distinct a manner; 'because,' said he, 'the great Being who lives above, has ordered Us to send Three Messages of Peace before We make War; And as the Half King has before this Time delivered the third and last Message, We have nothing now to do but to strike the French.'

"The Commissioners were likewise informed by Mr. Croghan that the Ohio Indians had received from the Virginia Government a large number of Arms in the Spring, and that at their pressing Instances a suitable Quantity of Ammunition was ordered in the Treaty at Winchester to be lodged for them in a Place of Security on this Side the Ohio, which was committed to the Care of three Persons, vizt: ——— Guest, William Trent, and Andrew Montour, who were impowered to distribute them to the Indians as their Occasion and Behaviour should require. That all the Tribes settled at or near Allegheny would take their Measures from the Encouragement which these Indians should find in the Province of

Virginia, and that the kind Intentions of this Government in the Appropriation of a large Sum of Money for the Use of these Indians, in case they should be distressed by their Enemies and their Hunting and Planting prevented, were well known to them by the repeated Informations of Andrew Montour and the Traders.

"Conrad Weiser, to whom it was earnestly recommended by the Commissioners to procure all Information possible from the Indians of his Acquaintance touching their Condition and Disposition, and the real Designs of the French, did likewise acquaint Us that all Persons at Ohio would have their Eyes on the Reception of those Indians now at Carlisle, and judge of the Affection of this Province by their Treatment of them; and that as the intended Present was no Secret to those Indians, it was his Opinion that the Whole should at this time be distributed, for if anything can such a generous Donation must needs attach the Indians entirely to the English.

"These several Matters being taken into Consideration by the Commissioners, and the Governor having given them express Directions to accommodate themselves to the Circumstances of the Indians, as they should appear in examining them at the Place of Treaty, We were unanimously of opinion that an addition should be made to the Goods bought at Philadelphia, in which a Regard should be had to such articles as were omitted or supplied in less Quantities than was suitable to the present Wants of the Indians. On this Resolution the Lists of Goods were examined, and an additional Quantity bought of John Carson at the Philadelphia Price and usual Rate of Carriage.

"During these Consultations it was rumoured that the Half King was returned to Log's Town, and had received an unsatisfactory answer, which was confirmed, but not in such manner as could be positively relied on by a Brother of Andrew Montour and another Person who came directly from Allegheny. This alarmed the Commissioners, and made them willing to postpone Business till they shou'd know the certainty thereof, judging that if the Half King was returned he would certainly send a Messenger Express to Carlisle with an Account of what was done by him, and from this the Commissioners might take their Measures in the Distribution of the Present.

"A Letter wrote by Taaf and Callender, two Indian Traders, dated the twenty-eight Day of September, from a Place situate a little on this side Allegheny River, directed to William Buchannan, was given him in the morning of the first Day of October, and he immediately laid it before the Commissioners for their Perusal. In this Letter an Account is given that the Half King was returned, and had been received in a very contemptuous manner by the French Commander, who was then preparing with his Forces to come down the River, and that the Half King on his Return shed Tears, and had actually warned the English Traders not to pass the Ohio, nor to

venture either their Persons or their Goods, for the French would certainly hurt them. On this news the Conferences with Scarrooyady and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawonese, were renewed, and the Letter read to them, at which they appeared greatly alarmed, but after a short pause Scarrooyady addressing himself to the Delawares and Shawonese spoke in these words:

"'Brethren and Cousins:

"'I look on this Letter as if it had been a Message from the Half King himself. We may expect no other Account of the Result of his Journey; However I advise You to be still, and neither say nor do anything till We get home and I see my Friend and Brother the Half King, and then We shall know what is to be done.

"'The Forms of the Condolances, which depend entirely on Indian Customs, were settled in Conferences with Scarrooyady; and Cayanguileguoa, a sensible Indian of the Mohock Nation, and a Person intimate with and much consulted by Scarrooyady, in which it was agreed to take the Six Nations along with Us in these Condolances; and accordingly the proper Belts and Strings were made ready, and Scarrooyady prepared himself to express the Sentiments of both in the Indian Manner. And as the Goods arrived this Morning before Break of Day the several Sorts used on those Occasions were laid out, and the Indians were told that the Commissioners would speak to them at eleven a'Clock.'"

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"At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians at Carlisle the 1st October, 1753.

"PRESENT:

"Richard Peters,
"Isaac Norris,
"Benjamin Franklyn, } Esquires, Commissioners.

"The Deputies of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendats.

"Conrad Weiser,
"Andrew Montour, } Interpreters.

"James Wright,
"John Armstrong, } Esquires, Members of Assembly.

"The Magistrates and several other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Cumberland.

"*The Speech of the Commissioners.*

"'Brethren—Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendats:

"'Though the City of Philadelphia be the Place where all In-

dians should go who have Business to transact with this Government, yet at your Request signified to Col. Fairfax at Winchester, and by him communicated to our Governor by an Express to Philadelphia, he has been pleased on this particular Occasion to dispense with your coming there, and has done Us the Honour to depute Us to receive and treat with You at this Town in his Place and Stead. This is set forth in his Commission, which We now produce to You under the Great Seal of this Province, the authentick Sign and Testimony of all Acts of Government.

"'Brethren:

"'By this String We acquaint You that the Six Nations do, at our Request, join with Us in condoling the Losses You have of late sustained by the Deaths of several of your Chiefs and principal Men, and that that Scarrooyady is to be deliver for both what has been agreed to be said on this melancholy occasion.'

"Here the Commissioners gave a String of Wampum.

"Then Scarryooyady spoke as follows:

"'Brethren the Twightwees and Shawonese:

"It has pleased Him who is above that We shall meet here today and see one another. I and my Brother Onas join together to speak to You, as We know that your Seats at home are bloody. We wipe away the Blood and set your Seats in Order at your Council Fire, that You may sit and consult again in Peace and Comfort as formerly, that You may hold the antient Union and strengthen it, and continue your old friendly Correspondence.'

"Here a String was given.

"'Brethren Twightwees and Shawonese:

"'We suppose that the Blood is now washed off. We jointly with our Brother Onas dig a Grave for your Warriors killed in your Country, and we bury their Bones decently, wrapping them up in these Blankets, and with these we cover their Graves.'

"Here the Goods were given to the Twightwees and Shawonese.

"'Brethren Twightwees and Shawonese:

"'I and my Brother Onas jointly condole with the Chiefs of your Towns, your Women and Children, for the loss you have sustained. We partake of your Grief and mix our Tears with yours. We wipe your Tears from your Eyes that you may see the Sun, and that every thing may become clear and pleasant to your Sight, and We desire you would mourn no more.'

"Here a Belt was given.

"The same was said to the Delawares, mutatis mutandis.

"And then he spoke to the Owendats in these Words:

"'Our Children and Brethren the Owendats:

"'You have heard what I and my Brother Onas have jointly said

to the Twightwees, Shawonese, and Delawares. We now come to speak to you. We are informed that your good old wise men are all dead, and you have no more left.

"'We must let You know that there was a Friendship established by our and your Grandfathers, and a mutual Council Fire was kindled. In this Friendship all those then under the Ground, who had not yet obtained Eyes or Faces (that is, those unborn), were included, and it was then mutually promised to tell the same to their Children and Children's Children. But so many great Men of your Nation have died in so short a time that none but Youths are left, and this makes Us afraid lest that Treaty so solemnly established by your Ancestors should be forgotten by you. We therefore now come to remind you of it and renew it. We rekindle the old Fire and put on Fresh Fuel.'

"Here a String was given.

"The other Speeches of burying the Dead, &c., were the same as those to the Twightwees, &c.

"After each had been spoken to, Scarrooyady proceeded thus:

"'Brethren Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendats:

"'We the English and Six Nations do now exhort every one of you to do your utmost to preserve this Union and Friendship which has so long and happily continued among Us—Let us keep the Chain from rusting and prevent every thing that may hurt or break it, from what Quarter soever it may come.'

"Then the Goods alloted for each Nation as a Present of Condolence were taken away by each, and the Council adjourned to the next day.

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"At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians at Carlisle the Second Day of October, 1753,

"PRESENT:

"The Commissioners.

"The same Indians as Yesterday.

"The Magistrates and several Gentlemen of the County.

"*The Speech of the Commissioners.*

"'Brethren—Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendats:

"'Now that your Hearts are eased of their Grief and we behold one another with chearful Countenances, We let you know that the Governor and good People of Pennsylvania did not send us to receive you empty handed, but put something into our pockets to be given to such as should favour us with this Friendly Visit. These Goods We therefore request You would accept of and divide

amongst all that are of your Company in such Proportions as shall be agreeable to you. You Know how to do this better than We. What We principally desire is, that You will consider this Present as a Token of our cordial Esteem for You, and use it with a Frugality becoming your Circumstances, which call at this time for more than ordinary Care.

"'Brethren:

"'With Pleasure We behold here the Deputies of Five different Nations, vizt: the United Six Nations, the Delawares, the Shawonese, the Twightwees, and the Owendats. Be pleased to cast your Eyes towards this Belt, whereon Six Figures are deleniated holding one another by the Hands. This is a just Resemblance of our present Union, The Five first Figures representing the Five Nations to which You belong, as the Sixth does the Government of Pennsylvania, with whom You are linked in a close and firm Union. In whatever Part the Belt is broke all the Wampum runs off and renders the Whole of no Strength or Consistency. In like manner should You break Faith with one another or with this Government, the Union is dissolved. We would, therefore, hereby place before You the Necessity of preserving your Faith entire to one another as well as to this Government. Do not seperate. Do not part on any Score. Let no Differences nor Jealousies subsist a Moment between Nation and Nation, but join all together as one man sincerely and heartily. We on our Part shall always perform our Engagements to every one of You. In Testimony whereof We present You with this Belt.'

"Here the Belt was given.

"'Brethren:

"'We have only this one thing further to say at this Time: Whatever Answers You may have to give or Business to transact with Us, We desire You would use Dispatch, as it may be dangerous to You and incommodious to Us to be kept long from our Homes at this Season of the Year.'

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"At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians the Third Day of October, 1753.

"PRESENT:

"The Commissioners.

"The same Indians as before.

"Several Gentlemen of the County.

"Scarrooyady Speaker.

"'Brother Onas:

"'What We have now to say I am going to speak in Behalf of the Twightwees, Shawonese, Delawares, and Owendats.

"'You have like a true and affectionate Brother comforted Us in our Affliction. You have wiped away the Blood from our Seats and set them again in Order. You have wrapped up the Bones of our Warriors and covered the Graves of our Wise Men, and wiped the Tears from our Eyes and the Eyes of our Women and Children, So that We now see the Sun and all Things are become pleasant to our Sight. We shall not fail to acquaint our several Nations with your Kindness. We shall take Care that it be always remembered by Us, and believe it will be attended with suitable Returns of Love and Affection.'

"Then One of the Twightwees stood up and spoke as follows (Scarrooyady Interpreter):

"'Brother Onas—

"'The Ottawas, Cheepaways, and the French have struck Us. The Stroke was heavy and hard to be born, for thereby We lost our King and several of our Warriors, but the Loss our Brethren the English suffered We grieve for most. The Love We have had for the English from our first Knowledge of them still continues in our Breasts, and We shall ever retain the same ardent Affection for them. We cover the Graves of the English with this Beaver Blanket. We mourn for them more than for our own People.'

"Here he spread on the Floor some Beaver Skins sewed together in the Form of a large Blanket.

"Then Scarrooyady spoke as follows:

"'Brother Onas:

"'I speak now on Behalf of all the Indians present in answer to what you said when you gave Us the Goods and Belt. What you have said to us yesterday is very kind and pleases us exceedingly. The Speech which accompanied the Belt is particularly of great Moment. We will take the Belt home to Ohio where there is a greater and wiser Council than Us, and consider it and return you a full Answer. We return you thanks for the Present.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brother Onas:

"'Last Spring when You heard of the March of the French Army You were so good as to send us word that we might be on our Guard. We thank you for this friendly Notice.

"'Brother Onas:

"'Your People not only Trade with Us in our Towns but disperse themselves over a large and wide-extended Country in which reside many Nations; At one End live the Twightwees and at the other End the Caghnawagas and Adirondacks; these you must comprehend in your Chain of Friendship—they are and will be your Brethren, let Onontio say what he will.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brother Onas:

"'I desire You would hear and take Notice of what I am about to say now. The Governor of Virginia desired leave to build a strong House on Ohio which came to the Ears of the Governor of Canada; and we Suppose this caused him to invade our Country. We do not know his Intent, because he speaks with two Tongues. So soon as we know his Heart We shall be able to know what to do, and shall speak accordingly to him. We desire that Pennsylvania and Virginia would at present forbear settling on our Lands over the Allegheny Hills. We advise you rather to call your People back on this side the Hills lest Damage should be done and you think ill of us. But to keep up our Correspondence with our Brother Onas we will appoint some place on the Hills or near them; and We do appoint George Croghan on our Part; and desire you to appoint another on your Part by a formal writing under the Governor's Hand. Let none of your People settle beyond where they are now, nor on the Juniata Lands, till the affair is settled between Us and the French. At present George Croghan's House at Juniata may be the Place where any thing may be sent to Us. We desire a Commission may be given to the Person entrusted by the Government of Pennsylvania, and that he may be directed to warn People from settling the Indian Lands, and empowered to remove them.'

"Gave a Belt and String.

"'Brother Onas:

"'All we who are here desire You will hear what we are going to say and regard it as a Matter of Moment. The French look on the great Number of your Traders at Ohio with Envy; they fear they shall lose their Trade. You have more Traders than are necessary, and they spread themselves over our wide Country at such great Distances that we cannot see them or protect them. We desire you will call back the great number of your Traders, and let only Three Setts of Traders remain, and order these to stay in Three Places which we have appointed for their Residence, viz., Log's Town, the Mouth of Canawa, and the Mouth of Mohongialo. The Indians will then come to them and buy their Goods in these Places and nowhere else. We shall likewise look on them under our Care, and shall be accountable for them. We have settled this Point with Virginia in the same manner.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brother Onas:

"'The English Goods are sold at too dear a Rate to Us. If only honest and sober men were to deal with Us We think they might afford the Goods cheaper. We desire, therefore, that You will take effectual care hereafter that none but such be suffered to come to trade with Us.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brother Onas:

"'Your Traders now bring scarce any thing but Rum and Flour; They bring little Powder and Lead or other valuable Goods. The Rum ruins Us. We beg you would prevent its coming in such Quantities by regulating the Traders. We never understood the Trade was to be for Whiskey and Flour. We desire it may be forbidden, and none sold in the Indian country; but that if the Indians will have any they may go among the Inhabitants and deal with them for it. When these Whiskey Traders come they bring thirty or forty Caggs and put them down before Us and make Us drink, and get all the Skins that should go to pay the Debts We have contracted for Goods bought of the Fair Traders, and by this means We not only ruin Ourselves but them too. These wicked Whiskey Sellers when they have once got the Indians in Liquor make them sell their very Clothes from their Backs. In short, if this Practice be continued We must be inevitably ruined. We most earnestly, therefore, beseech You to remedy it.'

"A treble String.

"'Brother Onas:

"'I have now done with generals, but have something to say for particular Nations.

"'The Shawonese heard some News since they came here which troubled their Minds, on which they addressed themselves to their Grandfathers the Delawares, and said: Grandfathers, We will live and die with You and the Six Nations; We, our Wives and Children, and Children yet unborn.'

"N. B.—This was occasioned by Conrad Weiser's having told them in private Conversation that while he was in the Mohock Country he was informed that the French intended to drive away the Shawonese (as well as the English) from Ohio.

"Scarrooyady then proceeded and said, 'I have something further to say on Behalf of the Shawonese.

"'Brother Onas:

"'At the Beginning of the Summer, when the News was brought to Us of the Approach of the French, the Shawonese made this Speech to their Uncles the Delawares, saying: 'Uncles, You have often told Us that We were a sensible and discreet People, but We lost all our Sense and Wits when we slipp'd out of your Arms; however, We are now in one another's Arms again, and hope We shall slip out no more. We remember and are returned to our former Friendship, and hope it will always continue. In Testimony whereof We give You, our Uncles, a String of Ten Rows.'

"The Shawonese likewise at the same time sent a Speech to the Six Nations, saying: 'Our Brethren, the English, have treated Us as People that had Wit; the French Deceived Us; but We now turn

our Heads about and are looking perpetually to the Country of the Six Nations and our Brethren the English, and desire you to make an Apology for Us; and they gave Eight Strings of Wampum.' The Delawares and Six Nations do, therefore, give up these Strings to Onas, and recommend the Shawonese to him as a People who have seen their Error, and are their and our very good Friends.

"Gave Eight Strings.

"'Brother Onas:

"'Before I finish I must tell You We all earnestly request You will please to lay all our present Transactions before the Council of Onondago, that they may know We do nothing in the dark. They may perhaps think of Us as if We did not know what We were doing, or wanted to conceal from them what we do with our Brethren, but it is otherwise, and therefore make them acquainted with all our Proceedings. This is what We have likewise desired of the Virginians when We treated with them at Winchester.

"'Brother Onas:

"'I forgot something which I must now say to You; It is to desire you would assist Us with some Horses to carry our Goods, because You have given Us more than We can carry Ourselves. Our Women and young People present you with this Bundle of Skins, desiring some Spirits to make them chearful in their Own Country—not to drink here.'

"Presented a Bundle of Skins.

"Then he added:

"'The Twightwees intended to say something to You, but they have mislaid some Strings, which has put their Speeches into Disorder; these they will rectify and Speak to you in the Afternoon.'

"Then the Indians withdrew.

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"At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians, the Third Day of October, 1753.—P. M.

"PRESENT:

"The Commissioners.

"The same Indians as before.

"The Magistrates and several Gentlemen of the County.

"The Twightwees speak by Andrew Montour.

"'Brother Onas:

"'Hearken to what I have to say to the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, and English.

"'The French have struck us; but though we have been hurt it is but on one Side—the other side is safe. O ur arm on that side is entire, and with it we laid hold on our Pipe and have brought it

along with Us to shew You it as good as ever, and we shall leave it with you that it may be always ready for us and our Brethren to smoke in when we meet together.'

"Here he delivered over the Calumet decorated with fine Feathers.

"'Brother Onas:

"'We have a single Heart—We have but one Heart. Our Heart is green and good and sound. This Shell painted Green on its hollow Side is a Resemblance of it.

"'The Country beyond us towards the Setting of the Sun where the French live is all in Darkness—We can see no Light there. But towards Sun rising where the English live we see Light, and that is the way We turn our Faces. Consider us your fast Friends and good Brethren.'

"Here he delivered a large Shell painted green on the Concave Side, with a String of Wampum tied to it.

"'Brother Onas:

"'This Belt of Wampum was formerly given to the King of the Piankashas, one of our Tribes, by the Six Nations, that if at any time any of our People should be killed or any attack made on them by their Enemies, this Belt should be sent with the News, and the Six Nations would believe it.'

"The Twightwees, when they brought this Belt to the Lower Shawonese Town, addressed themselves to the Shawonese, Six Nations, Delawares, and then to the English, and said:

"'Brethren:

"'We are an unhappy People. We have had some of our Brethren the English killed and taken Prisoners in our Towns. Perhaps our Brethren the English may think or be told that we were the cause of their Death. We therefore apply to you the Shawonese, &ca. to assure the English we were not. The attack was so sudden that it was not in our Power to save them. And we hope when you deliver this Speech to the English they will not be prejudiced against Us, but look on Us as their Brethren. Our Hearts are good towards them.'

"A large Belt of fourteen Rows.

"'Brethren:

"'One of our Kings on his Death Bed delivered to his Son, the young Boy who sits next to me, these eight Strings of Wampum, and told him, 'Child, I am in Friendship with the Shawonese, Delawares, Six Nations, and English, and I desire you, if by any misfortune I should happen to die, or be killed by my Enemies, You would send this String to them, and they will receive You in Friendship in my Stead.'

"Delivers the Strings.

"The following is a Speech of the Wife of the Piankasha King, after her Husband's Death, addressed to the Shawonese, Six Nations, Delawares, and English: 'Remember, Brethren, that my Husband took a fast Hold of the Chain of Friendship subsisting between your Nations. Therefore I now deliver up his Child into your Care and Protection, and desire You would take Care of him, and remember the Alliance his Father was in with You, and not forget his Friendship but continue kind to his Child.'

"Gave Four Strings, black and White.

"'Brethren Shawonese, Delawares, Six Nations, and English:

"'We acquaint all our Brethren that We have prepared this Beaver Blanket as a Seat for all our Brethren to sit on in Council. In the middle of it We have painted a green Circle, which is the Colour and Resemblance of our Hearts, which We desire our Brethren may believe are sincere towards our Alliance with them.'

"Delivered a Beaver Blanket.

"Then Scarrooyady stood up and said:

"'Brother Onas:

"'The Shawonese and Delawares delivered this Speech to the Six Nations, and desired they would deliver it to the English, and now I deliver it on their Behalf:

"'Brethren:

"'We acquaint You that as the Wife of the Piankasha King delivered his Child to all the Nations to be taken Care of, they desire that those Nations may be interceeded with to take care that the said Child may be placed in his Father's Seat, when he comes to be a man, to rule their People. And the Six Nations now, in behalf of the whole, request that this Petition may not be forgot by the English, but that they would see the Request fulfilled.'

"Gave Four Strings.

"Then Scarrooyady desired the Six Nations' Council might be made acquainted with all these Speeches; And added, that they had no more to say, but what they have said is from their Hearts."

—

"At a Meeting of the Commissioners and Indians the Fourth Day of October, 1753.

"PRESENT:

"The Commissioners.

"The same Indians as before.

"The Gentlemen of the County.

"The Commissioners unwilling to lose any Time prepared their

Answers early this morning and sent for the Indians, who having seated themselves the following Speech was made to them:

"'Brethren, Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendats—

"'The several Matters delivered by You Yesterday have been well considered, and We are now going to return You our Answers.

"'The Concern expressed by the Twightwees for the Death and Imprisonment of the English, with their Professions of Love and Esteem, denotes a sincere and friendly Disposition which entitles them to our thanks and the Continuance of our Friendship, this they may certainly depend on.'

"'Brethren:

"'You have recommended to Us the several Nations who, You say, live in that great Extent of Country over which our Traders travel to dispose of their Goods, and especially the Twightwees, Adirondacks, and Caghnawagas, who, You say, live at different Extremities and have good Inclinations towards the English. We believe You would not give them this Character unless they deserved it. Your Recommendations always will have a Weight with Us, and will dispose Us in Favour of them agreeable to your Request.'

"'Brethren:

"'The several Articles which contain your observations on the Indian Traders, and the loose stragling manner in which that Trade is carried on thro' Countreys lying at great Distances from your Towns, Your Proposals to remedy this by having named three Places for the Traders to reside in under your Care and Protection, with a Request that the Province would appoint the particular Person to be concerned in this Trade, for whom they will be answerable; What You say about the vast Quantities of Rum and its ill Effects, and that no more may be brought amongst You, All these have made a very strong Impression upon our Minds, and was it now in our Power to rectify these Disorders, and to put Matters on the Footing you propose, We would do it with Great Pleasure, But these are affairs which more immediately concern the Government; in these, therefore, we shall imitate your Example by laying them before the Governor, assuring You that our heartiest Representations of the Necessity of these Regulations shall not be wanting, being convinced that unless something effectual be speedily done in these Matters the good People of this Province can no longer expect Safety or Profit in their Commerce, nor the Continuance of your Affection.'

"'Brethren:

"'We will send an account to Onondago of all that has been transacted between us.

"'We will assist You with Horses for the Carriage of the Goods given You.

"'We grant your Women and Young Men their Request for Rum, on Condition it be not delivered to them until You shall have passed the Mountains.

"'Scarrooyady some Days ago desired us to give Orders for the Mending of your Guns, &ca, and we did so, being obliged to send for a Gunsmith out of the Country, as no one of that Trade lived in the Town, who promised to come, But having broke his word it has not been in our Power to comply with this Request.'

"Here the String given with the Request was returned.

"'Having delivered our general Answer, we shall now proceed to give one to what was said by particular Nations, as well by the Shawonese in the Forenoon as by the Twightwees in the Afternoon.'

"'Brethren, Delawares, and Shawonese:

"'We are glad to see You in such good Dispositions to each other. We entreat You to do every Thing You can to preserve the Continuance of agreeable Harmony. The Shawonese may be assured we retain no manner of Remembrance of their former Miscarriages; we are perfectly reconciled, and our Esteem for their Nation is the same as ever.'

"Gave a large String.

"'Brethren Twightwees:

"'We shall take your several Presents, Shells, Strings, Beaver, Blanket, and Calumet Pipe with us, and deliver them to the Governor, that these and the several things said at the Delivery of them may remain in the Council Chamber at Philadelphia for our mutual Use and Remembrance, whenever it shall please the Great Being who sits above to bring us together in Council again.'

"Gave a long String.

"'Brethren:

"'We desire You will Send these two Strowds to the Young King as an acknowledgement of our Affectionate Remembrance of his Father's Love to Us and of our good will to him.

"'Be pleased to present to the Widow of the Piankasha King, our late hearty Friend, these Handkerchiefs to wipe the Tears from her Eyes; and likewise give her Son these two Strowds to clothe him.'

"Here two Handkerchiefs and Two Strowds were given.

"'Brethren Twightwees:

"'We assure You we entertain no hard Thoughts of you, nor in any wise impute to you the Misfortune that befel the English in your Town; it was the Chance of War. We were struck together, We fell together, and we lament your Loss equally with our own.

"'Brethren—Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendats:

"'We have now finished our Answers, and We hope they will be agreeable to You. Whatever We have said has been with a hearty Good Will towards You; our Hearts have accompanied our Profes-'sions and You will always find our Actions agreeable to them.' Then the Commissioners were silent, and after a Space of Time renewed their Speeches to them:

"'Brethren—Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendats:

"'We have something to say to You, to which We entreat You will give your closest Attention, since it concerns both Us and You very much.

"'Brethren:

"'We have held a Council on the present Situation of your Affairs; We have reason to think from the Advices of Taaf and Callender that it would be too great a Risque, considering the present Disorder Things are in at Ohio, to encrease the Quantity of Goods already given You. We, therefore, acquaint You that though the Governor has furnished Us with a larger Present of Goods to put into your publick Store House as a general Stock for your Support and Service, and We did intend to have sent them along with You, We have on this late disagreeable Piece of News altered our Minds and determined that the Goods shall not be delivered till the Governor be made acquainted with your present Circumstances, and shall give his own Orders for the Disposal of them; And that they may lye ready for your Use, to be applied for whenever the Delivery may be safe, seasonable, and likely to do You the most Service, We have committed them to the Care of your good Friend George Croghan, who is to transmit to the Governor by Express a true and faithful Account how your Matters are likely to turn out; and on the Governor's Order, and not otherwise, to put You into the Possession of them.

"'This We hope You will think a prudent Caution, and a Testimony of our Care for your real good and Welfare.

"'Brethren:

"'We have a favour of a particular Nature to request from your Speaker, Scarrooyady, in which We expect your Concurrence and joint Interest; and therefore make it to him in your Presence.' Here the Commissioners applying to Scarrooyady spoke as follows:

"'Respected Chief and Brother Scarrooyady: We have been informed by Andrew Montour and George Croghan, that You did at Winchester, in publick Council, undertake to go to Carolina to sollicit the Release of Some Warriors of the Shawonese Nation, who are said to be detained in the Publick Prison of Charles Town on Account of some Mischief committed by them or their Companions in the inhabited Part of that Province; and these two Persons, who are your very good Friends, have given it as their

Opinion, if after You know what has passed at Ohio You shall now leave this Company of Indians and not return with them to their Families, and assist in the Consultations with the Half King and their other Chiefs, what Measures to take in this unhappy Situation of your Affairs, all may be irrecoverably lost at Allegheny, and the Loss with Justice be laid at your Door. You may perhaps be afraid to disoblige the Shawonese, as it was at their Instance You undertook this Journey, but We intend to speak to them and have no Doubt of obtaining their Consent, convinced as We are that the Release of these Prisoners will be sooner and more effectually procured by the joint Interposition of the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia than by your personal Sollicitation, in as much as our Governor, to whom We shall very heartily recommend this Affair, can send, with greater dispatch, his Letters to Carolina than You can perform the Journey, for at this Season Opportunities present every Day of sending by Sea to Charles Town; and an Express by Land may be dispatched to Governor Dinwiddie as soon as We return to Philadelphia.'

"Gave a String.

"The Shawonese Chiefs expressing Dissatisfaction at this Endeavour of the Commissioners to stop Scarrooyady, it gave Us some Trouble to satisfy them and obtain their Consent; but at last it was effected; and when this was signified to Scarrooyady he made this Answer:

"'Brother Onas:

"'I will take your Advice and not go to Virginia at this time, but go home and do every Thing in my Power for the common Good. And since We are here now together, with a great deal of Pleasure I must acquaint You that We have set a Horn on Andrew Montour's Head; and that You may believe what he says to be true between the Six Nations and You they have made him one of their Counsellors and a great Man among them, and love him dearly.'

"Scarrooyady gave a large Belt to Andrew Montour, and the Commissioners agreed to it.

"After this Difficulty was got over nothing else remained to be done; and as the Absence of these Indians was dangerous, the Commissioners put an End to the Treaty and took their Leave of them, making private Presents at parting to such of the Chiefs and others as were recommended by the Interpreters to their particular Notice.

"Thus, may it please the Governor, We have given a full and just account of all our Proceedings, and We hope our Conduct will meet with his approbation. But in Justice to these Indians and the Promises we made them, We cannot close our Report without taking Notice that the Quantities of strong Liquors Sold to these

Indians in the Places of their Residence and during their Hunting Seasons, from all Parts of the Counties over Sasquehannah, have encreased of late to an inconceivable Degree, so as to keep these poor Indians continually under the Force of Liquor; that they are hereby become dissolute, enfeebled, and Indolent, when Sober, and untractable and mischevious in their Liquor, always quarreling and often murdering one another; That the Traders are under no Bonds, nor give any Security for their Observance of the Laws and their good Behaviour; and by their own Intemperance, unfair Dealings, and Irregularities, will, it is to be feared, entirely estrange the Affections of the Indians from the English, deprive them of their natural Strength and activity, and oblige them either to abandon their Country or submit to any Terms, be they ever so unreasonable, from the French. These Truths, may it please the Governor, are of so interesting a Nature that we shall stand excused in recommending in the most earnest manner the deplorable State of these Indians and the heavy Discouragements under which our commerce with them at present labours, to the Governors most serious Consideration, that some good and speedy Remedies may be provided before it be too late.

"RICHARD PETERS,
"ISAAC NORRIS,
"BENJ. FRANKLIN.

"November 1st., 1753."

The Letter of Taffe and Callender referred to in the above Report was read and orded to be entered:

"September 28th, 1753,
"SHAWONESE CABBINS.

"Sir:

"This Day met with Josep Nelson coming from Ohio and brought the News which I believe to be true, which I am sorry for, of the French coming down and all the English have come off the River Ohio and have brought their Good with them; the Half King went to the French Fort to know what was the Reason of their coming to settle the Lands of Ohio. The Commander told him the Land was their's and discharged him home, and told him he was an Old Woman and all his Nation was in their Favour only him, and if he would not go home he would put him in Irons. He came home and told the English to go off the Place for fear they should be hurt, with Tears in his Eyes. Sir, we are on our Journey to the River to see the Half King and to talk to him, but durst not take our Goods over the Hill; Pray, Sir, keep the News from our wives but let Mr. Peters know of it, as we understand he is to be in Carlisle.

"Remain your Friends and humble Servants.
"CALLENDAR AND TAFFE.

"To Mr. WILLIAM BUCHANAN."

The following is a List of the Names of the principal Indians that were present at the foregoing Treaty, vizt:

FIVE NATIONS.

Scarrooyada, Oneider.
Canatchiowancy, Owendats born in Mohock Country.
Tohaachsachgua, Cayuga.
Annura, Seneca.
Peter Toquaynant.
Cahuwasey, Mohock.
Canyenquiliquoa, or Jonathan, Mohock.
Sacoayiadschtha, Cayuga.
Nihaniuchsa, Onondago.
Aruchreenta, Seneca.
Caruntodon.
Tan Weson, Andrew Montour's Brother.

DELAWARES.

Chingas, Chief Sachem.
Pisquitomen, his Brother.
Delaware George.

SHAWONESE.

Nochecona King,	Tomenibuck, a Chief,	Pletheywopey.
Consontha,	Opoataco,	Seekochquana,
Macottaweloma,	Wancchatucka,	Neltawoptha,
Musquanako,	Newalocheye,	Thecosena,
Wopekency,	Wopthama,	Tonelaguesena, a Chief.

TWIGHTWEES.

Athepoty the Racoon,	Micheguenotha,	Wopey Plethay,
Kelathcomegua,	Nolelamothapa,	Pewopea,

Ellonagoa Pyangeacha, King's Son.

A List of the Names of the Chiefs now entrusted with the Conduct of the Publick affairs among the Six Nations, delivered by Mr. Conrad Weiser for the Use of the Government:

TUSCORORAS.

Achsaquarecsory, the wisest & best Daniel.

MOHOCKS.

Henry Peters,	Digonogon,
Abraham,	Canustu,
Brand,	Aruchiadeckka,
Will$^{m.}$,	Tarachyorus,
Nicholas,	Canachquasey,
Seth,	Tucary Hogon,

MOHOCKS.

Catziquaty, Assarackquon,
Canadagayon, noted for Speaking.
Moses, Dekiondackion,
Brand, Canacaraduchqua,
Acquilon, Sasduchredsy.

ONONDAGERS.	SENECAS.
Otsinuchiad	Takechsadon,
Sorihowaney,	Kahickdodon,
Cuchdacher,	Woguison,
Ontachsogo,	Tocarahimt,
	Towachdachioat, French.

Tohashwischdroony, Cayenquiliquoa, Achseyquarresery. } These Three devoted to the French.

CHIEFS AT OHIO.

Canajáchreesera, Broken Kettle,
Deharachristion, Half King,
Kachshwuchdanionty,
Scarrooyady,

The three first named are of the Senecas, and the fourth an Oneider.

ONEIDERS.		CAYUGAS.
Peter,	Rotdatsechty,	Cachradodon,
Willm,	Sanuchsusy,	Scanurady,
Willm,	Canachquayeson,	Oyuchseragarat,
Cornelius,	Tahachdachquesery,	Tacaogon.

Acquoyda, Disonoondy, } enclined to the French.

The following Letter from Thomas Hill, Esquire, Secretary to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, was then read and ordered to be entered:

"WHITEHALL, April, 15th, 1752.

"Sir:

"Four Acts having been passed in the Two last Sessions of Parliament wherein the British Plantations are concerned, vizt:

"'AN ACT for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calender now in Use—(anno vicesimo quaro Georgii 2, Regis).'

"'AN ACT for continuing the Act for encouraging the Growth of Coffee in his Majestie's Plantations in America, and also for continuing under certain Regulations so much of an Act as relates to

the Premiums upon the Importation of Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine.'

"'AN ACT for avoiding and putting an end to certain Doubts and Questions relating to the attestation of Wills and Codocils, concerning Real Estates in that Part of Great Britain called England, and in his Majestie's Colonies and Plantations in America.'

"'AN ACT to amend an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, entituled 'An Act for regulating the Commencement of the Year and for correcting the Calender now in use.''

"(The Three last passed the 26th of March, 1752).

"I am directed by my Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to send You the enclosed printed Copies of them for your Information and Government in the Several Matters therein contained.

"I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"THOS. HILL.

"JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire,

Lieut. Govr. of Pennsylvania."

And also the following Letter to his Honour from the Governor of Virginia:

"WILLIAMSBURG, Septr 3d, 1753.

"S^r:

"Your Letter of the 6th of August came to my hands last night. The Accounts I have from the Ohio mention the French have actually built Two Forts on that River about 120 Miles from Logstown, and that they intended to build Two more near Logstown, which alarmed our friendly Indians very much, sent me a Message praying a supply of small Arms and some Cloathing. I sent them 100 Small Arms, Powder, Shot, and some Cloathing, which they were very thankful for, and protested a sincere Inclination to be steady to the British Interest, and that they would to the utmost of their Power prevent the French settling the Lands on the Ohio; but I fear they are too numerous for them, and I fear the Ill Consequence of their building Forts on the Ohio.

"I wrote home for Instructions how to behave in this critical Juncture; a Ship from London arrived last week, when I had a Letter from the Board of Trade directed to me, but the Letter in the Cover was for Mr. Tinker, the Governor of Providence. I suppose my Letter is gone under his Cover, which must be a very great error of some of the Clerks of that Office, and it gives me much uneasiness as I was in hopes of having proper Instructions how to behave.

"Two Kings and Seven Warriors belonging to the Twightwees and Picts are come to Winchester. I have sent them some fine Clothes,

small Arms, Powder, &c. and have desired a meeting with them next Spring, when I shall endeavour to have many of the Chiefs of the different Nations of Indians to endeavour to make a firm Peace among them, afterwards to confirm a League of Friendship between them and the British Colonies, I shall then have a pretty good Present to deliver them and propose meeting them myself.

"Surely the French Governors must have a much larger Power than those from the King of Great Britain to march their Forces into the Dominions of our King in the time of confirm'd Peace between the Two Crowns; my hands are tied up, and without new Instructions I cannot act in the Method I think necessary.

"I have sent to the Cherokees and the Catawbas—the Former offer a Thousand Men, and the Latter say they will all march to defend their Hunting Ground on the Ohio, but I wait for Orders from Home and a more explicit Account of the French Transactions. I acknowledge I am much concerned at their coming so near Us, as they are very bad neighbors, and they are like so many Locust's, when they once take Possession their numbers will follow to support it.

"I shall be glad to hear the return of Mr. Weiser's Message to Onondago. I think the New York Government is in the wrong in prevailing with the Six Nations to have no Transactions with our Government but at Albany; that's the Purport of the Speech sent me by Mr. Montour. The Twightwees are near 700 Miles from this, the Cherokees and Catawbas about 400 miles, and from this to Albany above 400 more; how is it possible they could be prevail'd on to go so large a Journey, and I am determined, if possible, to transact all Affairs with them at Winchester, where the Southern Indians are all well satisfied to meet there, and I am sure 'tis the Duty of every Governor to extend his Views for the Benefit of the British Nation and the whole Colonies, which is what I entirely aim at, and have accordingly wrote Home to have the Transactions with the Indians in a more general and eligible Manner than hitherto it has been.

"Monsieur Lejonquier makes such Pretensions in his Letter to Mr. Clinton that I think the Ministry at Home will by no means agree to, but I wonder they have been so long silent on a Subject that so nearly concerns his Majestic's American Empire. The Leaden Plates they not only hid under Ground but fixed many of them on Trees at the Ohio, but the Indians tore them all down and then seemed much affronted at their assurance.

"If the Northern Indians could be prevailed on to meet next Summer at Winchester I would fain hope We might be able to make a Treaty of Friendship between them and those to the Southward.

"I know the Difficulties You must have with a Quaker Assembly,

yet as they have left the £800 given to your own Disposal, I doubt not You will make use of that Money in a proper Manner.

"My Service to Mr. Weiser; I am very sensible of his Capacity, and do not doubt of his Inclination in serving this Government, or more properly the English Interest.

"Enclosed I send You Copy of the Deed at Lancaster, in regard to the Grant of Lands given this Dominion, which I hope will have a proper Weight with the Indians, as they cannot forget so particular a Transaction.

"I am, with very great Regard and Esteem, Sir,

"Your most humble Servant,

"ROBT. DINWIDDIE.

"The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 15th Day of November, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

John Penn, Benjamin Shoemaker, } Esquires.
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, }

The Minutes of the Two preceding Councils were read and approved.

A Man-of-War arrived in Virginia with Letters from the Right Honourable the Earl of Holdernesse, One of his Majestie's Principal Secretaries of State, to all the Governors of North America; And Governor Dinwiddie dispatched an Express with them according to their Addresses.

That to Governor Hamilton was read in these words:

"WHITEHALL, 28th August, 1753.

"Sir:

"His Majesty having received Information of the March of a considerable Number of Indians not in Alliance with the King, supported by some Regular European Troops, intending, as it is apprehended, to commit some Hostilities on Parts of His Majestie's Dominions in America, I have the King's Command to send you this Intelligence, and to Direct you to use your utmost Dilligence to learn how far the same may be well grounded, and to put You upon your Guard that you may at all Events be in a Condition to resist any Hostile attempts that may be made upon any Parts of his Majestie's Dominions within your Government, and to Direct You

Pennsylvania. 1753.

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And whereas it may be greatly conducive to his Majesties Service, that all his Provinces in America should be aiding and assisting each other, in case of any Invasion, I have it particularly in Charge from his Majesty to acquaint You, that it is his Royal Will and Pleasure, that You should keep up an exact Correspondence with all his ..... Majesties Governors on the Continent; and, in case You shall be informed, by any of them, of any Hostile Attempts, You are immediately to assemble the General Assembly within your Government, and lay before them the Necessity of a mutual Assistance, and engage them to grant such Supplies as the Exigency of Affairs may require. I have wrote by this Conveyance to all his Majesties Governors to the same Purpose. I am

Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servant
Holdernesse

Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Contents of this Letter being of a general Concern, and the other Governors having as may be supposed received Letters of the like Tenor, the Governor determined

to

to take time to correspond with them on this important Subject, to consider in what manner the Requisition mentioned therein could best be made, whether to the Commander of the French Forces at Wenango, or to the Governor of Canada, and whether by himself or in conjunction with any other and what Governors, and to embrace the Opportunity given him by the Express, who was in Town on his Return to Williamsburg, to request of Mr Dinwiddie, as his Assembly was sitting, that he would be pleased to favour him with his Sentiments on the several Matters recommended by his Majesty, and to acquaint him what would be done on the Part of their Government, and to assure him that as far as he should be enabled by the Assembly of this Province, whose religious Principles might stand in the Way, he would chearfully concur with him in all such Measures as should be thought necessary, and in the mean time, he would by one of the Fall Ships write to the Secretary of State, acknowledging the Receit of his Lordship's Letter, and making mention of such things as should occur to him on this important Letter.

The Governor informed the Council, that Lewis Montour, Brother of Andrew Montour, came Express from Ohio, with a Letter containing Speeches of some of the Indian Chiefs who were lately at Carlisle and a Paper containing the Names of those who sent it, wrote in the Hand Writing of Cayanquilaquas, One of the said Chiefs and of the Mohock Nation, in which was a Belt dyed of a bloody Colour.

October the 27th. 1753 the Old Town.

A Speech delivered by the Half King and all the Head Men of the Six Nations and those that were at the last Council in Virginia and Pennsylvania, and by this Belt of Wampum We have all joined our Hands to it, and sent it to our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, hoping he will look on the Case as it stands, and We depend that You and the Governor of Virginia will join Hands and be as One, and We the Six Nations will be the third Brother, and as for the French our Enemy is at hand with a Tomhock in their Hands holding it over our Heads to us to take hold of it, or else to be struck with it and to take it to strike our own Flesh we think it very hard, as for You they have already struck, and openly declare they will clear this River of the English and all Others that will not join them. So now We beg our Brothers Assistance with quick Dispatch, and for the Security of our Words We send You this Belt of Wampum, and We beg You will come to our Assistance; and farther, all the Land on the East Side of the Ohio River We deliver to You, to make a Restitution to You for to clear us and our Traders of what they are indebted to You, so We desire You will come to secure us and the Ground; and We beg that You may not look light on this, and send us a speedy Answer by the Bearer and his Brother, or any other Body You see cause to entrust. and We beg You will come to raise a couple of Forts, especially one at the Mouth of Mohongialo, and the other higher up the River, so we wait for an Answer from You; these from your Brothers the Six Nations. We entrusted Lewis Montour and William Campbell; for said Montour openly declares himself one of us, and We hope our Brothers will use him well.

The Half King.
Minhottoha.
Jonathan the Deer.

A Speech made in the said Council by one of the Mohocks named Jonathan. Brothers, I have heard since I came up more than what I knew when I was with You last concerning the French; and now We have concluded of and with all the Six Nations, as we are now put to Distress by the French, and see that many of our Brothers the Traders are broke and cannot assist us as they used to do formerly, and We have all concluded to pay their Debts which they stand indebted to You; and further, what our young Men is in Debt to our Traders shall be good and be no

Reflections

Reflections, and for Restitution of their Debts We deliver all the Land on the East Side of the Ohio River from the Head to the Mouth_ to confirm the above, We have taken hold of the said Belt of Wampum, which We have sealed with Blood_ We desire a speedy Answer_ these are a few Lines of their own Writing in the small bit of Paper it is their names.

Us present
Thomas Mitchell
Joseph Campbell
Reed. Mitchell
Thomas Mitchell Junr
William Campbell

mark nerodiyadon hareniati hayenguirigowagh deanaghrison
Shonajowanne Sharonyade Eshogha gonhitjet yagotohde maria gothroede
Jonathan rone

Then the Governor sent for the Speaker and Mr. Franklyn into Council who were called in, and then the Indian Speeches were read again and Lewis Montour called in and examined, who gave the following Account viz.t That the Half King and Scarroyady had been at the Lower Shawonese Town, and had as he understood held a Council there with the Shawonese; that those Chiefs on their Return from thence to Shanoppin, the Place of their Abode, situate on the Ohio about three Miles above the Forks of Mohongialo, forthwith assembled the Indians about Twenty in Number together with the Indian Traders who were in Town_ That he was present and heard the Speeches made, which were taken down in English by Reed. Mitchel an Indian Trader, one of the Signers. Lewis being asked to repeat the Speeches as he heard them, he did so, and it agreed in Substance with the English Interpretation. But being asked further, if any mention was made of what was done in Council at the Lower Shawonese Town, he answered he did not hear nor know any Thing about it. But that when the Speeches were wrote by Mitchel, Two Sets of them were given to him with a Belt by the Indians, with orders to carry them to Mr Croghan and his Brother Andrew, that he accordingly delivered them to Mr Croghan who was then at Aucquick together with some Letters from the Traders, and that his Brother was gone to Williamsburg with one of the same Tenor_ Lewis Montour withdrew_ Mr Peters, Mr. Norris and Mr. Franklyn informed the Governor, that He was a French Indian, and suspected to be made use of by the French as a Spy; that he came to Carlisle while they were there along with a Servant of Joseph Cammels from the Lower Shawonese Town, under pretence of paying a Visit to his Brother_ That this Joseph Cammel who was another of the Signers, was represented by Mr Croghan to be a bad man and corrupted by the French, and that the Mitchels, the other Signers, were Men of no Character_ They likewise gave it as their Opinion, that there could not be time enough for Scarroyady, after his Return from Carlisle, to go to, and come from, the Lower Shawonese Town by the Twenty Seventh Day of October the Date of these Speeches.

On these Informations, and considering the Singularity of the Offer made to this Government of all the Lands on Ohio, as a Compensation to the Indian Traders for their Debts, it was thought this could be no general Meeting of Indians, nor that any thing done in it could be in consequence of previous Councils held by the Indians at any other Places, and that the Indian Traders might have put this into the Heads of the Indians. They therefore advised the Governor to take the Opportunity of the Virginia Express, and set all this matter forth to Governor Dinwiddie, with a Request that he would examine Andrew Montour about it and advise with him what answer to give it.

The Governor received from the Commissioners a List of the Goods left by them in the hands

hands of Mr George Croghan - It appeared that among other Things, there was a large Quantity of Powder and Lead, concerning which his Honour desired to know their Sentiments, whether it woud be safe for him to give Orders by this Messenger for the Delivery of those Goods. The Council and Commissioners thought it might be of use, if the Governor would please to direct Mr Croghan to wait until Governor Dinwiddie should give Orders to Messrs Guest Trent and Montour for the Disposal of the Goods in their hands, and to govern himself accordingly.

These several matters being taken into Consideration, and that the French had an Army encamped within fifty miles of these Indians, it was thought proper to take no Notice of their imprudent Message, nor of the Characters of the English Traders present, but to send them an ..... affectionate answer in the following Terms.

The Answer of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Speeches sent by Lewis ..... Montour from the Chiefs of the Six Nations met in Council at the Old Town the twenty seventh Day of October 1753.

Brethren Six Nations residing at Ohio,

We have received your Message by Lewis Montour, accompanied with a Belt dipped in Blood, and a small Piece of Paper containing some Names wrote in the Hand of Cayenguilaqua.

"By this You desire me to consider your Case, and to join Hands with the Governor of Virginia, "promising if We two join together that You will make a third Brother.

"You further acquaint me that the French your Enemy are coming near You with a "Tomhack in their Hands holding it over your Heads, for You, either to take Hold of it, and with "them strike your Brethren the English, or in case of Refusal to be struck yourselves with it; that "they have already struck the English, and openly declare they will drive them away from the "River Ohio as well as all Others who shall not join them.

"You further make this Government an Offer of all the Lands on the East Side that "River, delivering at Colls to make a Restitution to such as You and the Traders are indebted to, "and desire me to come to secure You and the Land and to build Two Forts, One at the Mouth of "Mohongiala and the Other higher up the River Ohio.

"And lastly You inform me, that You have committed the Care of this Message to "William Campbell and Lewis Montour, who You say has declared himself One of You."

Brethren,

A Messenger of Governor Dinwiddies was fortunately here with me when Lewis Montour brought me your Message, and I embraced this favourable Opportunity of sending my Letters to him, wherein, agreable to your Request, I assure him in the strongest Terms, that I will very heartily consult with him, join hands with him, and do every thing in my Power jointly with him to give You the desired assistance.

You are sensible Williamsburg, where the Governor of Virginia resides, is at a great distance from this Town, above three hundred miles, that it will be some time before I can receive his answer, but so far as depends on me there shall be no Delay, and when it shall be settled in what manner You can be best assisted, We will send You Word.

Brethren,

The Commissioners who by my Appointment held a Treaty with You at Carlisle have reported to me every Matter that was transacted there, and I find their Account perfectly agrees with your Message in representing the French as actually invading and seizing your Country with an Army of Canadians raised for that very purpose, and that neither the Principles of Justice, nor your just and reasonable Notices to them to return home, and not violate the Treaties subsisting between You

the

the Indians and them, have made any Impression on them, but they still continue determin'd to execute their wicked Purposes, and I am truely sensible that the Independancy of the Indian Nations and the Property of the Indians in their own Lands, as well as all Freedom of Commerce are struck at and will be overturned, if they should establish themselves in these Countreys. But be assured his Majesty will not suffer this, nor that his Subjects shall be treated in such a manner without the least Provocation, and in time of Peace, and expressly contrary to the Treaties subsisting between his Majesty and the French King. The French Commander utters a very great Falshood when he says, that the Lands on Ohio belong to his Master, and that it was thus settled between the King of Great Britain and the French King. The quite contrary is declar'd in the last Treaty about these Matters vizt. that the Five United Nations are independant Nations, and that the Subjects of both Kings may trade without Molestation with them and their Allies, or with the French Indians and their Allies in any of their Countreys.

This I thought necessary You should be well informed of, least the Words of the Commander should gain Credit with You. Dont trust such perfidious Men either with your Lands or your Persons. Adhere all to one another, concert your Measures prudently and unanimously, and be assured his Majesty will not suffer You to want the assistance of his Subjects against these imperious and tyranical Aggressors.

The Proprietaries, to whom his Majesty has given the sole Right of treating with the Indians on Land affairs, are now at London, nor have I any Power over their Seal, I am therefore obliged to consult them, before I can give You an Answer to the Terms on which You propose to release all your Right to the Lands on the East Side of Ohio within the Limits of this Province. This I will however offer to your Consideration, whether it is not manifestly attended with this Difficulty, that the Debts due from Indians to Indian Traders and from them to their Merchants can never be reduced to Certainty. But whatever the Proprietaries Sentiments may be of this Proposal, the Governor of Virginia and myself will concert Measures for your assistance; We will be as one Man, and We expect You will be a Third according to your Words.

Brethren,

We consider your Message as a very important one; we have taken time to weigh it well in all its Parts, and We are your true Friends and faithful Brethren. We have never hitherto shewn Ourselves wanting in our Assistance to You, We never shall You may be assured. The Season We apprehend will not permit the French to advance nearer to You, so that You will have time to consult together, and to make all the Indians in that large Extent of Country to which the French make Pretensions acquainted with their unjust Designs, that they may assemble together in Council, and there concert a joint and unanimous Opposition, and enter into hearty and mutual Bands and Leagues together, and be united as one Man. Let this be done; and in the End I hope all will be well.

Brethren,

I have committed this Answer to the Care of Messieurs Croghan and Montour, with my Orders to deliver it and interpret it to You in Council.

On your Recommendations signified to me by the Commissioners who were at Carlisle, I have appointed these Two Persons to do the publick Business of this Government, and expect to see their Attestations or Certificates to all the Messages which You shall please to send to this Government. They are answereable to me for their Conduct, and I can place a Confidence in what they say or do. But as to other Persons, tho they may be good Men, yet if they are not known to me, it will not be proper, especially in such a dangerous Season as this is, to entrust them with publick Consultations, and make them the Messengers of Advices. This is the case with those who have subscribed the Interpretation of your Speeches; they may be good Men, but I do not know them nor their Characters.

Philadelphia
the 29th November 1753.

James Hamilton.

Then were read Two Letters, one to Governor Glenn and the other to Governor Dinwiddie, wrote at the instance of the Commissioners of the late Treaty at Carlisle in these Words.

Pennsylvania October 30th 1753.

Sir

The Shawonese a Nation of Indians living on the Ohio, in the Borders of this Province and of That of Virginia, have heard that some of their young Men who went to War against the Southern Indians in company with a Party of Coghnawagos have been seized within your Government, and committed to the publick Jayl of Charles Town, and ignorant of the Reasons why Indians belonging to a Nation in Amity with the English should be so treated, have earnestly besought me to make Enquiry into this matter, and to become an Intercessor with You for their Release.

It is at their Instance therefore I am obliged to give You this Trouble, and to induce You to favour their Solicitation, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint You, that the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees and Owendats, all Indian Nations living on the Ohio and its Branches held a Treaty this Summer with the Government of Virginia at Winchester, in which they set forth the Confinement of these young Warriors in Terms of much Tenderness, and made it a Point with that Government, that Two of the principal Men of the Six Nations ... should go to Williamsbury, and there be joined by some Persons on the Part of Virginia, who together should proceed to Carolina to solicit You for their Discharge. That these Indians after finishing their Treaty at Winchester came into this Province, and were met at Carlisle by Commissioners of my Appointment (my health not permitting me to be present) where an Account was brought to them from Ohio whilst in Council, that a large Army of French, who had entered their Country in the Spring, and had built a Fort near the Heads of the Ohio were actually coming down that River to a Virginia Settlement situate in the Forks of Mohongialo, with an intent to build another Fort there, and drive away the English Traders. Alarmed at this News the ... Indians made immediate Preparation for their Return, and applied to the Commissioners to stop the Journey of their Chiefs to Carolina, setting forth that their Presence was absolutely ... necessary as well to conduct their young Men home as to assist against the French; and this really appearing to the Commissioners to be the Truth, and that many bad Consequences might arise from the Absence of Men of their Character and Influence, they prevailed with the Chiefs, and with the Shawonese, though not without Difficulty, to drop their intended Journey, and leave it to the Governor of Virginia and myself to procure the Release of their young Men.

The Commissioners have not only represented these Matters to me, but further add, ... that these young Men were bred up amongst the English, and have contracted a particular Regard for them; they are the Flower of their Nation for Courage and Activity, and would at this time be of great Service in the Defence of their Country. That Information was given them, the Commissioners, by the Virginia Interpreter, who came along with these Indians to Carlisle, that Governor Dinwiddie was using his best Endeavours to bring about a Peace between the Northern and Southern Indians, and intended for that Purpose to hold a general Treaty with them the next Summer, to which these Indians were invited and had promised to come, ... declaring they were sincerely desirous of Peace; and as the Commissioners have no manner of reason to doubt of the Truth of this Information, they desire me to mention this to You, believing the Discharge of these young Men would much contribute to the Success of this Union, without which the Indians will in all Probability lose their Country and Independancy.

Being entirely ignorant of the Reasons of the Imprisonment of these People, it is not ..... possible for me to do more than lay before You these Considerations, which will I imagine be of sufficient Weight to induce You to put an End to it, unless there be something very particular in their Case. If therefore You should agree with me in Opinion with Regard to the Expediency of their Discharge, I should be much obliged to You to consider what Method may be the most proper to conduct them into their own Country, whether by Sea to this Port, or by Land to Virginia; and if

this

this last should on the Account of the approaching Winter appear the best, then whether they should not be escorted thro the inhabited Parts of your Province to Williamsburg, the Expence of which will be chearfully born by that Government to which they shall be delivered.

I will only add, that their Enlargement will give a sensible Pleasure to This and the .... neighbouring Provinces; whose Nearness to the Nations interesting themselves in their Discharge does at this Juncture call for every Measure, by which they may be confirmed in their Attachment to the English Interest. I am with great Regard

Sir

Your Excellencys most obedient
and most humble Servant

James Hamilton.

His Excellency James Glen Esquire.

Newcastle 30th October 1753.

Sir

The Indians who were at Winchester coming afterwards into this Province, I appointed Commissioners to meet them at Carlisle; while in Council there an Account was brought that the Half King was returned without Success from the Fort near Venango, which the French had just finished, and that their Army which was in two hundred Canoes was removing, notwithstanding the repeated Prohibitions of the Indians, to the Forks of Mohongiale, with Intent to build another Fort there.

This News obliged the Commissioners at the Request of the Indians to stop Scarooyadys and and new Montours Journey to Charles Town, as set forth in my Letter to Governor Glen, which I send You a Copy of, desiring You will please to support it with One of your own. You are better acquainted with Mr Glen and the Reason of the Proceedings against these Indians than I am, and a Letter from You in favour of these young Men would add great Weight to the Application, in which if they have not Success, I cannot help being apprehensive of bad Consequences, and that You will fail in your well judged and most seasonable Intention of bringing about a Reconciliation between the Northern and Southern Indians; in which if I can be of any Service, I shall with great Pleasure receive your Commands.

I should be glad to know what was done at Winchester, as the Commissioners have not yet made their Report to me of their Proceedings at Carlisle, I am prevented from sending You an Account of that Treaty, which I shall not fail to do when I have an Opportunity.

I am with great Regard

Sir

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant

James Hamilton.

I acknowledge the Favour of your late Letter, but being from home, I cannot at present answer it. J. H.

His Excellency Robert Dinwiddie Esquire.

After which the Governor informed the Board, that a Vessel arrived yesterday from Carolina, and that the Captain had brought with him Two of the Shawonese and a Letter from Governor Glen which was read, and ordered to be entered.

So Carolina October 12th 1753.

Sir

While the Six. Nations continued at War with the Catawbas, the French Indians, who are without doubt well pleased to see our Indians destroying one another, frequently accompanied them in their Expeditions, under pretence of assisting them against their Enemies; but I have reason to be of Opinion that their Views did not terminate in the Destruction of the Catawbas, tho that be a ..... favourite Point, but that they were in hopes by repeated Injuries done to this Province to provoke Us to revenge ourselves on the Six. Nations. They therefore under Cover of the Name of Senecas, ... Nittawages, frequently came into our Settlements, at first skulking in the Woods and Swamps, killing a few Cattle only for Provision, but afterwards shewing themselves more openly, forcing Provisions .... from the Inhabitants, killing their Cattle out of Wantonness and carrying off some of our Settlement Indians, People born among Us and who were not at War with any Nation whatever, and such of our Slaves as had the least Tincture of Indian Blood in them_ These Provocations made me write circular Letters to all the Officers of the Militia, to raise their respective Companies in any Part of the Province where any Damage had been done by ..... Indians, and to endeavour to bring such Indians to Charles Town; but if they resisted, to use military Force_ at the same time I ..... laboured to reconcile the Differences that had so long subsisted betwixt our Friends the ..... Catawbas and the Six. Nations, and this I did as thinking it for the British Interest in general, to preserve and protect such Indians as are Friends to the English; but I was also hopeful that if Peace could be brought about, that We should be less troubled with Northern Indians in our Settlements, since they could have no Pretence of coming this Way. at Length Peace was concluded, and We have had fewer Incursions than before; but still some Parties continue to come, and some Months ago one of these Parties murdered one Felix Smith not far from Charles Town and ravished a Woman at the same time; upon which I, by the Advice of the Council, issued a Proclamation, promising a Reward to any Person who should take alive or kill any of the Gang of Indians who had been guilty of the above Actions, or to any Person who should kill or take alive any Northern Indians in the Settlements after the Expiration of three Months; I knew there were some of the Six. Nations at that time in the Catawbas, and as I knew that they were very scarce of Provisions, I concluded that they might be hunting with the Catawbas for Provisions round that Nation; and I was apprehensive if any of our Inhabitants should for the Reward fall upon them without notice, and destroy them, it might have the Effect to involve this Province in an Indian War_ Within the said Period of Three Months Six Northern Indians were discovered in our Settlements, and brought Prisoners to Town by the Militia, they call themselves Savannahs, and say they live upon the Ohio and that they are in Friendship with the English Governments to the Northward_ there is too good reason to think from the Examination of several Persons, that some of them have been formerly here, and that they have carried off some of our friendly Indians. And as these Indians are upon many Accounts very serviceable to Us, we are extremely desirous to redeem them, and have therefore sent Two of the Six Prisoners to You, to be sent or detained by You as You may judge it most likely to obtain the good End of having our friendly Indians or Mustee Slaves sent back to Us; and I hope that You will either send for some of the Head Men, or send some proper Person along with these Two Men to their Nation, who will let them know the care that We have taken of the other Four, and that they will be returned to their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from Us, and upon their engaging to You, in the most solemn manner, not to permit any of their People to come into this Province for the future. The Expence attending this Matter I make no doubt will be chearfully defrayed by this Government. I am

Sir

your most humble Servant

James Glen

The Honourable James Hamilton Esqr

The

Pennsylvania. 1753.

The Two Shawonese were kindly received by the Governor in Council, examined and sent to Lodgings. One of them having contracted a bloody Flux in the Voyage, Doctor Grame was.... ordered to attend him.

Memorandum.

The following Letter was wrote to Governor Dinwiddie.

Philadelphia. November 16th. 1753.

Sir

I am favoured with two of your Letters, one by the Post of the third of September last, enclosing a Copy of the Indian Deed executed at Lancaster, which I shall send to Mr Weiser, at whose Instance I desired the Copy: the other of the twenty third of October by Express enclosing a Letter of the twenty eighth of August last from the Earl of Holderneſse, one of his Majesties Principal Secretaries of State, to whom I shall do myself the Honour to write by a Ship from this Port, chusing, as my Letter from hence may arrive as soon as by the Return of the Man of War, and the Contents of his Lordships Letter are of great Moment, to take some time in the Consideration of my Answer.

With respect to the Matters enjoined by his Majesty, your Circumstances are much more desireable than mine, which in this respect are rendered unpleasant by the religious Sentiments of the Assemblies of this Province.

However, that I may do all in my Power, as my Assembly does not sit, and yours is fortunately sitting, I earnestly desire You will be pleased to let me know the Results of their Deliberations, that I may lay them before the Representatives of this Province, when they are to take these Matters into Consideration.

His Majesty having enjoined his Governors not to exceed the undoubted Rights of his Crown nor to become Aggressors; as your Government must have held several Treaties with the Indians prior to the Royal Grant of Pennsylvania, I should be glad to be informed whether any and what Treaties have been held with the Indians living on the Waters of the Ohio, and whether they do not esteem themselves independant Nations, and tho' in Alliance with yet not subject either to the French or to the Six Nations. And whether these Indians at the Treaty of Utrecht were deemed French Indians, and are, any wise included within, or referred to, in that Treaty, by the contracting Parties on either Side.

Would it not likewise be necessary to ascertain the Distance of the Mouth of Monongiala from the Northern Bend of Patowmec, as that Place is well known at home by the late Disputes between your Government and Lord Fairfax. This I apprehend may be done by the Testimonies of many of your Inhabitants who live on or near Patowmec; and are every day going to Monongiala, and might with a Map of the Country lying between Patowmec and the Ohio, and the Course and Distance of the Apalaccian Mountains, which must be crossed before You can reach the Forks of Monongiala, give the Ministry great Insight into the Situation of the Places now seized by the French.

But after all, unless the several Governors should confer together on the several Points enjoined them by his Majesty, and afterwards lay their Sentiments before the King and their respective Assemblies, it does not appear to me that his Majesties Orders can be carried into Execution, or proper Funds raised for that Purpose.

I have, as I wrote You from Newcastle, had an Interview with the Indians at Carlisle, having given a Commission to three Gentlemen, one of the Council, and the other two of the Assembly ... for that Purpose, whose Report I have caused to be published, and herewith send You two of the printed Copies, in which there can be little new to You, as these Indians came directly from Winchester, except the Account of the Treatment which the Half King met with from the French Commander at the Fort lately built near Wenango, and the Behaviour of that Sachem after his Return. This ....

evidently

small Arms, Powder, &c. and have desired a meeting with them next Spring, when I shall endeavour to have many of the Chiefs of the different Nations of Indians to endeavour to make a firm Peace among them, afterwards to confirm a League of Friendship between them and the British Colonies, I shall then have a pretty good Present to deliver them and propose meeting them myself.

"Surely the French Governors must have a much larger Power than those from the King of Great Britain to march their Forces into the Dominions of our King in the time of confirm'd Peace between the Two Crowns; my hands are tied up, and without new Instructions I cannot act in the Method I think necessary.

"I have sent to the Cherokees and the Catawbas—the Former offer a Thousand Men, and the Latter say they will all march to defend their Hunting Ground on the Ohio, but I wait for Orders from Home and a more explicit Account of the French Transactions. I acknowledge I am much concerned at their coming so near Us, as they are very bad neighbors, and they are like so many Locust's, when they once take Possession their numbers will follow to support it.

"I shall be glad to hear the return of Mr. Weiser's Message to Onondago. I think the New York Government is in the wrong in prevailing with the Six Nations to have no Transactions with our Government but at Albany; that's the Purport of the Speech sent me by Mr. Montour. The Twightwees are near 700 Miles from this, the Cherokees and Catawbas about 400 miles, and from this to Albany above 400 more; how is it possible they could be prevail'd on to go so large a Journey, and I am determined, if possible, to transact all Affairs with them at Winchester, where the Southern Indians are all well satisfied to meet there, and I am sure 'tis the Duty of every Governor to extend his Views for the Benefit of the British Nation and the whole Colonies, which is what I entirely aim at, and have accordingly wrote Home to have the Transactions with the Indians in a more general and eligible Manner than hitherto it has been.

"Monsieur Lejonquier makes such Pretensions in his Letter to Mr. Clinton that I think the Ministry at Home will by no means agree to, but I wonder they have been so long silent on a Subject that so nearly concerns his Majestie's American Empire. The Leaden Plates they not only hid under Ground but fixed many of them on Trees at the Ohio, but the Indians tore them all down and then seemed much affronted at their assurance.

"If the Northern Indians could be prevailed on to meet next Summer at Winchester I would fain hope We might be able to make a Treaty of Friendship between them and those to the Southward.

"I know the Difficulties You must have with a Quaker Assembly,

yet as they have left the £800 given to your own Disposal, I doubt not You will make use of that Money in a proper Manner.

"My Service to Mr. Weiser; I am very sensible of his Capacity, and do not doubt of his Inclination in serving this Government, or more properly the English Interest.

"Enclosed I send You Copy of the Deed at Lancaster, in regard to the Grant of Lands given this Dominion, which I hope will have a proper Weight with the Indians, as they cannot forget so particular a Transaction.

"I am, with very great Regard and Esteem, Sir,

"Your most humble Servant,

"ROBT. DINWIDDIE.

"The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 15th Day of November, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

John Penn, Benjamin Shoemaker, } Esquires.
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, }

The Minutes of the Two preceding Councils were read and approved.

A Man-of-War arrived in Virginia with Letters from the Right Honourable the Earl of Holdernesse, One of his Majestie's Principal Secretaries of State, to all the Governors of North America; And Governor Dinwiddie dispatched an Express with them according to their Addresses.

That to Governor Hamilton was read in these words:

"WHITEHALL, 28th August, 1753.

"Sir:

"His Majesty having received Information of the March of a considerable Number of Indians not in Alliance with the King, supported by some Regular European Troops, intending, as it is apprehended, to commit some Hostilities on Parts of His Majestie's Dominions in America, I have the King's Command to send you this Intelligence, and to Direct you to use your utmost Dilligence to learn how far the same may be well grounded, and to put You upon your Guard that you may at all Events be in a Condition to resist any Hostile attempts that may be made upon any Parts of his Majestie's Dominions within your Government, and to Direct You

in the King's Name, that in case the Subjects of any Foreign Prince or State should presume to make any Encroachments on the Limits of his Majestie's Dominions, or to erect Forts on his Majestie's Lands, or commit any other Act of Hostility, You are immediately to represent the Injustice of such Proceeding, and to require them forthwith to desist from any such unlawful Undertaking; But if, notwithstanding your Requisition, they should still persist, You are then to draw forth the armed Force of the Province and to use your best Endeavours to repel Force by Force. But as it is his Majestie's Determination not to be the Agressor, I have the King's Commands most strictly to enjoin you not to make Use of the armed Force under your Direction excepting within the undoubted Limits of his Majestie's Dominions.

"*And whereas*, It may be greatly conducive to his Majestie's Service that all his Provinces in America should be aiding and assisting each other in case of any Invasion, I have it particularly in Charge from his Majesty to acquaint You that it is his Royal Will and Pleasure that you should keep up an exact Correspondence with all his Majestie's Governors on the Continent; and in case you shall be informed by any of them of any Hostile Attempts, You are immediately to assemble the General Assembly within your Government, and lay before them the necessity of a mutual assistance, and engage them to grant such Supplies as the Exigency of Affairs may require. I have wrote by this Conveyance to all his Majestie's Governors to the same Purpose.

"I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"HOLDERNESSE.

"Governor of Pennsylvania."

The Contents of this Letter being of a general Concern, and the other Governors having as may be supposed received Letters of the like Tenor, the Governer determined to take time to correspond with them on this important Subject, to consider in what manner the Requisition Mentioned therein could best be made, whether to the Commander of the French Forces at Weningo or to the Governor of Canada, and whether by himself or in conjunction with any other and what Governors, and to embrace the Opportunity given him by the Express, who was in Town on his Return to Williamsburg, to request of Mr. Dinwiddie as his Assembly was sitting that he would be pleased to favour him with his Sentiments on the several Matters recommended by his Majesty, and to acquaint him what would be done on the Part of their Government, and to assure him that as far as he should be enabled by the Assembly of this Province, whose religious Principles might stand in the Way, he would chearfully concur with him in all such Measures as should be thought necessary, and in the mean time he would by one of the Fall Ships write to the Secretary of State, acknowledging the Receit of his

Lordship's Letter and making mention of such things as should occur to him on this important Letter.

The Governor informed the Council that Lewis Montour, Brother of Andrew Montour, came Express from Ohio with a Letter containing Speeches of some of the Indian Chiefs who were lately at Carlisle, and a Paper containing the names of those who sent it, wrote in the Hand Writing of Cayanguilaquoa, One of the said Chiefs and of the Mohock Nation, in which was a Belt dyed of a bloody Colour.

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October the 27th, 1753.—The Old Town.

A Speech delivered by the Half King and all the Head Men of the Six Nations and those that were at the last Council in Virginia and Pennsylvania, and by this Belt of Wampum We have all joined our Hands to it and sent it to our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania, hoping he will look on the Case as it stands, and We depend that You and the Governor of Virginia will join Hands and be as One, and We the Six Nations will be the third Brother, and as for the French our Enemy is at hand with a Tomhock in their Hands, holding it over our Heads to Us to take hold of it or else to be struck with it, and to take it to strike our own Flesh we think it very hard; as for You, they have already struck and openly declare they will clear this River of the English and all Others that will not join them. So now We beg our Brothers Assistance with quick Dispatch, and for the Security of our Words We send You this Belt of Wampum, and We beg You will come to our assistance; and farther, all the Land on the East Side of the Ohio River We deliver to You to make a Restitution to you for to clear Us and our Traders of what they are indebted to You, so We desire You will come to secure Us and the Ground, and We beg that You may not look light on this and send Us a speedy Answer by the Bearer and his Brother or any other Body You see cause to entrust, and We beg You will come to raise a couple of Forts, especially one at the Mouth of Mohongialo and the other higher up the River, so we wait for an Answer from You; these from your Brothers the Six Nations. We entrusted Lewis Montour and William Campbell, for said Montour openly declares himself one of Us, and We hope our Brothers will use him well.

"THE HALF KING,
"MINKOTTOHA,
"JONATHAN, THE DEER."

A Speech made in the said Council by One of the Mohocks named Jonathan: "Brothers: I have heard since I came up more than what I knew when I was with You last concerning the French; and now We have concluded of and with all the Six Nations as we are now put to Distress by the French and see that many of our

Brothers the Traders are broke and cannot assist Us as they used to do formerly; and We have all concluded to pay their Debts which they stand indebted to You; and further, what our Young Men is in Debt to our Traders shall be good and be no Reflections; and for Restitution of their Debts we deliver all the Land on the East Side of the Ohio River from the Head to the Mouth. To confirm the above we have taken hold of the said Belt of Wampum which we have Sealed with Blood. We desire a speedy answer. There are a few Lines of their own Writing in the small bit of Paper—it is their names:

"Us present:

"THOMAS MITCHELL,
"JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
"REED MITCHELL,
"THOMAS MITCHEL, Junr.
"WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

"Mark—nerodiyadon kariniati kayenguirigowagh deanaghrison Shonajowanne Skaronyade Eokogha gonhitjer yagotonde maria gothoede Jonathan rone."

Then the Governor sent for the Speaker and Mr. Franklyn into Council, who were called in, and then the Indian Speeches were read again, and Lewis Montour called in and examined, who gave the following Account, vizt: That the Half King and Scarrooyady had been at the Lower Shawonese Town and had as he understood held a Council there with the Shawonese. That those Chiefs on their Return from thence to Shanoppin, the Place of their abode, situate on the Ohio about three miles above the Forks of Mohongialo, forthwith assembled the Indians about Twenty in Number together with the Indian Traders who were in Town. That he was present and heard the Speeches made, which were taken down in English by Reed Mitchel, an Indian Trader, One of the Signers. Lewis being asked to repeat the Speeches as he heard them he did so, and it agreed in Substance with the English Intrepretation. But being asked further if any mention was made of what was done in Council at the Lower Shawonese Town, he answered he did not hear nor know any thing about it. But that when the Speeches were wrote by Mitchel Two Sets of them were given to him with a Belt by the Indians, with orders to carry them to Mr. Croghan and his Brother Andrew; that he accordingly delivered them to Mr. Croghan, who was then at Aucquick, together with some Letters from the Traders, and that his Brother was gone to Williamsburg with one of the same Tenor. Lewis Montour withdrew. Mr. Peters, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Franklyn informed the Governor that He was a French Indian, and suspected to be made use of by the French as a Spy. That he came to Carlisle while they were there along with a Servant of Joseph Cammels from the Lower Shawonese Town under pretence of paying a visit to his Brother. That this

Joseph Cammel, who was another of the Signers, was represented by Mr. Croghan to be a bad man, and corrupted by the French, and that the Mitchell's, the other signers, were men of no character. They likewise gave it as their opinion that there could not be time enough for Scarrooyady after his return from Carlisle to go to and come from the Lower Shawanese Town by the Twenty-seventh Day of October, the Date of these Speeches.

On these Informations, and considering the Singularity of the Offer made to this Government of all the lands on Ohio as a Compensation to the Indian Traders for their Debts, it was thought this could be no general Meeting of Indians, nor that any thing done in it could be in consequence of previous Councils held by the Indians at any other Places, and that the Indian Traders might have put this into the Heads of the Indians. They therefore advised the Governor to take the Opportunity of the Virginia Express, and set all this matter forth to Governor Dinwiddie, with a Request that he would examine Andrew Montour about it and advise with him what answer to give it.

The Governor received from the Commissioners a List of the Goods left by them in the hands of Mr. George Croghan. It appeared that among other things there was a large Quantity of Powder and Lead, concerning which his Honour desired to know their Sentiments, whether it would be safe for him to give Orders by this Messenger for the Delivery of those Goods. The Council and Commissioners thought it might be of use if the Governor would please to direct Mr. Croghan to wait until Governor Dinwiddie should give Orders to Messrs Guest, Trent, and Montour, for the Disposal of the Goods in their hands, and to govern himself accordingly.

These several matters being taken into Consideration, and that the French had an Army encamped within fifty miles of these Indians, it was thought proper to take no Notice of their imprudent Message, nor of the characters of the English Traders present, but to send them an affectionate Answer in the following Terms:

"*The Answer of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Speeches sent by Lewis Montour from the Chiefs of the Six Nations met in Council at the Old Town, the twenty-seventh Day of October*, 1753.

"'Brethren Six Nations residing at Ohio:

"'We have received your Message by Lewis Montour, accompanied with a Belt dipped in Blood and a small Piece of Paper containing some Names wrote in the Hand of Cayenquiloquoa.

"'By this You desire me to consider your Case and to join Hands with the Governor of Virginia, promising if We too join together that You will make a third Brother.

"'You further acquaint me that the French your Enemy are

coming near You with a Tomhock in their Hands holding it over your Heads for You either to take Hold of it and with them strike your Brethren the English, or in case of Refusal to be struck yourselves with it; that they have already struck the English and openly declare they will drive them away from the River Ohio, as well as all Others who shall not join them.

"'You further make this Government an Offer of all the Lands on the East side that River, delivering it to Us to make a Restitution to such as You and the Traders are indebted to, and desire me to come to secure You and the Land and to build Two Forts, One at the Mouth of Mohongialo and the other higher up the River Ohio.

"'And lastly, You inform me that You have committed the Care of this Message to William Campbell and Lewis Montour, who You say has declared himself One of You.

"'Brethren:

"'A Messenger of Governor Dinwiddie was fortunately here with me when Lewis Montour brought me your Message, and I embraced this favourable Opportunity of sending my Letters to him, wherein agreeable to your Request I assure him in the strongest Terms that I will very heartily consult with him, join hands with him, and do everything in my Power jointly with him, to give You the desired Assistance.

"'You are sensible Williamsburg, where the Governor of Virgia resides, is at a great distance from this Town, above three hundred miles; that it will be some time before I can receive his Answer, but so far as depends on me there shall be no Delay, and when it shall be setled in what manner You can be best assisted, We will send You Word.

"'Brethren:

"'The Commissioners who by my appointment held a Treaty with you at Carlisle have reported to me every matter that was transacted there, and I find their Account perfectly agrees with your Message in representing the French as actually invading and seizing your Country with an Army of Canadians raised for that very purpose, and that neither the Principles of Justice nor your just and reasonable notices to them to return home and not violate the Treaties subsisting between you the Indians and them, have made any Impression on them, but still continue determined to execute their wicked Purposes, and I am truly sensible that the Independency of the Indian Nations and the Property of the Indians in their own Lands, as well as all Freedom of Commerce, are struck at and will be overturned if they should establish themselves in these Countreys. But be assured his Majesty will not suffer this, nor that his Subjects shall be treated in such a manner without the least Provocation and in time of Peace, and expressly contrary to the Treaties

subsisting between his Majesty and the French King. The French Commander utters a very great Falshood when he says that the Lands on Ohio belong to his Master; and that it was thus settled between the King of Great Britain and the French King. The quite contrary is declared in the last Treaty about these Matters, Viz^{t}: that the Five United Nations are independent Nations, and that the Subjects of both Kings may trade without Molestation with them and their allies, or with the French Indians and their allies, in any of their Countreys.

"This I thought necessary you should be well informed of, least the words of the Commander should gain Credit with you. Don't trust such perfidious Men either with your Lands or your Persons, adhere all to one another, concert your Measures prudently and unanimously, and be assured his Majesty will not suffer you to want the assistance of his Subjects against these imperious and tyranical aggressors.

"The Proprietaries to whom his Majesty has given the sole Right of treating with the Indians on Land affairs, are now at London, nor have I any power over their Chest; I am therefore obliged to consult them before I can give you an answer to the Terms on which you propose to release all your Right to the Lands on the East side of Ohio within the Limits of this Province. This I will, however, offer to your Consideration, whether it is not manifestly attended with this Difficulty that the debts due from Indians to Indian Traders and from them to their Merchants can never be reduced to certainty.—But whatever the Proprietaries Sentiments may be of this Proposal the Governor of Virginia and myself will concert Measures for your assistance; we will be as one Man and' we expect You will be a Third according to your words.

"Brethren:

"We consider your Message as a very important one; We have taken time to weigh it well in all its Parts, and we are your true Friends and faithful Brethren. We have never hitherto shewn Ourselves wanting in our Assistance to You, we never shall you may be assured. The Season we apprehend will not permit the French to advance nearer to You, so that You will have time to consult together, and to make all the Indians in that large Extent of Country to which the French make Pretensions acquainted with their unjust Designs, that they may assemble together in Council, and there concert a joint and unanimous Opposition, and enter into hearty and mutual Bands and Leagues together, and be united as one Man. Let this be done, and in the End I hope all will be well.

"Brethren:

"I have committed this answer to the care of Messieurs Croghan and Montour, with my Orders to deliver it and interpret it to you in Council.

"On your Recommendations, signified to me by the Commissioners who were at Carlisle, I have appointed these Two Persons to do the Publick Business of this Government, and expect to see their attestations or certificates to all the Messages which You shall please to send to this Government. They are answerable to me for their Conduct, and I can place a Confidence in what they say or do. But as to other Persons, tho' they may be good Men, yet if they are not known to me it will not be proper, especially in such a dangerous Season as this is, to entrust them with publick Consultations and make them the Messengers of advices. This is the case with those who have subscribed the Interpretation of your Speeches; they may be good Men but I do not know them nor their Characters.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"Philadelphia, 20th November, 1753."

Then were read Two Letters, one to Governor Glenn and the other to Governor Dinwiddie, wrote at the instance of the Commissioners of the late Treaty at Carlisle, in these Words:

"PENNSYLVANIA, October 30th, 1753.

"Sir:

"The Shawonese, a Nation of Indians living on the Ohio in the Borders of this Province and of That of Virginia, have heard that some of their young Men who went to War against the Southern Indians in company with a Party of Cogherawagos have been seized within your Government and committed to the publick Jayl of Charles Town, and ignorant of the Reasons why Indians belonging to a Nation in Amity with the English should be so treated, have earnestly besought me to make Enquiry into this matter and to become an Intercessor with You for their Release.

"It is at their Instance therefore that I am obliged to give you this Trouble, and to induce You to favour their Sollicitation I think it incumbent on me to acquaint You that the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Twightwees, and Owendats, all Indian Nations living on the Ohio and its Branches, held a Treaty this Summer with the Government of Virginia at Winchester, in which they set forth the Confinement of these young Warriors in Terms of much Tenderness, and made it a Point with that Government that two of the principal Men of the Six Nations should go to Williamsburg and there be joined by some Persons on the Part of Virginia, who together should proceed to Carolina to sollicit You for their discharge. That these Indians after finishing their Treaty at Winchester came into this Province, and were met at Carlisle by Commissioners of my appointment (my health not permitting me to be present) where an Account was brought to them from Ohio whilst in Council that a large Army of French who had entered their Country in the Spring and had built a Fort near the Heads of the

Ohio, were actually coming down that River to a Virginia Settlement situate in the Forks of Mohongialo, with an intent to build another Fort there and drive away the English Traders. Alarmed at this News the Indians made immediate preparation for their Return, and applied to the Commissioners to stop the Journey of their Chiefs to Carolina, setting forth that their Presence was absolutely necessary as well to conduct their Young Men home as to assist against the French; and this really appearing to the Commissioners to be the Truth, and that many bad Consequences might arise from the Absence of Men of their Character and Influence, they prevailed with the Chiefs and with the Shawonese, though not without Difficulty, to drop their intended Journey and leave it to the Governor of Virginia and myself to procure the Release of their young men.

"The Commissioners have not only represented these Matters to me, but further add that these young men were bred up amongst the English and have contracted a particular Regard for them; they are the Flower of their Nation for Courage and Activity, and would at this time be of great Service in the Defence of their Country; That Information was given them the Commissioners by the Virginia Interpreter, who came along with these Indians to Carlisle, that Governor Dinwiddie was using his best Endeavours to bring about a Peace between the Northern and Southern Indians, and intended for that Purpose to hold a general Treaty with them the next Summer, to which these Indians were invited and had promised to come, declaring they were sincerely desirous of Peace, and as the Commissioners have no manner of reason to doubt of the Truth of this Information they desire me to mention this to you, believing the Discharge of these young Men would much contribute to the Success of this Union, without which the Indians will in all Probability lose their Countrey and Independancy.

"Being entirely ignorant of the Reasons of the Imprisonment of these People, it is not possible for me to do more than lay before You these Considerations, which will I imagine be of sufficient Weight to induce You to put an End to it, unless there be something very particular in their Case. If, therefore, You should agree with me in Opinion with Regard to the Expediency of their Discharge, I should be much obliged to You to consider what Method may be the most proper to conduct them into their own Country, whether by Sea to this Port or by Land to Virginia, and if this last should on the Account of the approaching Winter appear the best, then whether they should not be escorted thro' the Inhabited Parts of your Province to Williamsburg, the Expence of which will be chearfully born by that Government to which they shall be delivered.

"I will only add, that their Enlargement will give a sensible Pleasure to This and the neighbouring Provinces whose Nearness to the Nations interesting themselves in their Discharge does at this Junc-

ture call for every Measure by which they may be confirmed in their Attachment to the English Interest.

"I am with great Regard, Sir, Your Excellency most obedient and most humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"His Excellency JAMES GLEN, Esquire."

—

"NEWCASTLE, 30th October, 1753.

"Sir:

"The Indians who were at Winchester coming afterwards into this Province, I appointed Commissioners to meet them at Carlisle. While in Council there an Account was brought that the Half King was returned without Success from the Fort near Weningo, which the French had just finished, and that their Army which was in two hundred Canoes was removing, notwithstanding the repeated prohibitions of the Indians, to the Forks of Mohongialo, with Intent to build another Fort there.

"This News obliged the Commissioners at the Request of the Indians to stop Scarooyady's and Andrew Montour's Journey to Charles Town, as set forth in my Letter to Governor Glen, which I send you a Copy of, desiring You will please to support it with One of your own. You are better acquainted with Mr. Glen and the Reason of the Proceedings against these Indians than I am, and a Letter from you in favour of these Young Men would add great Weight to the Application, in which, if they have not success, I cannot help being Apprehensive of bad Consequences, and that You will fail in your well-judged and most seasonable Intention of bringing about a Reconciliation between the Northern and Southern Indians, in which if I can be of any Service I shall with great Pleasure receive your Commands.

"I should be glad to know what was done at Winchester; as the Commissioners have not yet made their Report to me of their Proceedings at Carlisle, I am prevented from sending you an Account of that Treaty, which I shall not fail to do when I have an Opportunity.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"I acknowledge the favour of your late Letter, but being from home I cannot at present answer it.

"J. H.

"His Excellency ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esquire."

After which the Governor informed the Board that a Vessel

arrived Yesterday from Carolina, and that the Captain had brought with him Two of the Shawonese and a Letter from Governor Glen, which was read and ordered to be entered:

"So. Carolina, October 12th, 1753.

"Sir:

"While the Six Nations continue at War with the Catawbas, the French Indians, who are without doubt well pleased to see our Indians destroying one another, frequently accompanied them in their Expeditions, under pretence of assisting them against their Enemies; but I have reason to be of opinion that their Views did not terminate in the Destruction of the Catawbas, tho' that be a favourite Point, but that they were in hopes by repeated Injuries done to this Province to provoke Us to revenge ourselves on the Six Nation. They, therefore, under Cover of the Name of Senecas, Nittewagees, frequently came into our Settlements, at first sculking in the Woods and Swamps, killing a few Cattle only for Provision, but afterwards shewing themselves more openly, forcing Provisions from the Inhabitants, killing their Cattle out of Wantonness, and carrying off some of our Settlement Indians, People born among Us and who were not at War with any Nation whatever, and such of our Slaves as had the least Tincture of Indian Blood in them. These Provocations made me write circular Letters to all the Officers of the Militia to raise their respective Companies in any Part of the Province where any Damage had been done by ———— Indians, and to endeavour to bring such Indians to Charles Town, but if they resisted to use military Force; at the same time I laboured to reconcile Differences that had so long subsisted betwixt our Friends the Catawbas and the Six Nations, and this I did as thinking it for the British Interest in general to preserve and protect such Indians as are Friends to the English; but I was also hopeful that if Peace could be brought about, that we should be less troubled with Northern Indians in our Settlements, since they could have no Pretence of coming this Way. At Length Peace was concluded and We have had fewer Incursions than before, but still some Parties continue to come, and some Months ago one of these Parties murdered one Felix Smith not far from Charles Town, and ravished a Woman at the same time, upon which I, by the Advice of the Council, issued a Proclamation promising a Reward to any Person who should take alive or kill any of the Gang of Indians who had been guilty of the above Actions, or to any Person who should kill or take alive any Northern Indians in the Settlements after the Expiration of three Months. I knew there were some of the Six Nations at that time in the Catawbas, and as I knew that they were very scarce of Provisions I concluded that they might be hunting with the Catawbas for Provisions round that Nation, and I was apprehensive if any of our Inhabitants should for the Reward fall upon them without notice and destroy them, it might have the Effect to involve this Province in an Indian

War. Within the said Period of Three Months Six Northern Indians were discovered in our Settlements, and brought Prisoners to Town by the Militia; they call themselves Savannahs and say they live upon the Ohio, and that they are in Friendship with the English Governments to the Northward; there is too good Reason to think, from the Examination of several Persons, that some of them have been formerly here, and that they have carried off some of our friendly Indians. And as these Indians are upon many Accounts very serviceable to Us, we are extremely desirous to redeem them, and have therefore sent Two of the Six Prisoners to You to be sent or detained by You as You may judge it most likely to obtain the good End of having our friendly Indians or Mustee Slaves sent back to Us; and I hope that You will either send for some of the Head Men or send some proper Person along with these two Men to their Nation, who will let them know the Care that We have taken of the other Four, and that they will be returned to their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from Us, and upon their engaging to You in the most solemn manner not to permit any of their People to come into this Province for the future. The Expence attending this Matter I make no doubt will be chearfully defrayed by this Government.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"JAMES GLEN.

"The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr."

The Two Shawonese were kindly received by the Governor in Council, examined and sent to Lodgings. One of them having contracted a Bloody Flux in the Voyage, Doctor Grœme was ordered to attend him.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Letter was wrote to Governor Dinwiddie:

"PHILADELPHIA, November 16th, 1753.

"Sir:

"I am favoured with Two of your Letters, one by the Post of the Third September last, enclosing a Copy of the Indian Deed executed at Lancaster, which I shall send to Mr. Weiser, at whose Instance I desired the Copy, the other of the twenty-third of October, by express enclosing a Letter of the twenty-eight of August last from the Earl of Holdernesse, one of his Majestie's Principal Secretaries of State, to whom I shall do myself the Honour to write by a Ship from this Port, chusing, as my Letter from hence may arrive as soon as by the Return of the Man-of-War and the contents of his Lordship's Letter are of great Moment, to take some time in the Consideration of my Answer.

"With respect to the matters enjoined by his Majesty, your Cir-

cumstances are much more desireable than mine, which in this respect are rendered unpleasant by the religious Sentiments of the Assemblies of this Province.

"However, that I may do all in my Power, as my Assembly does not sit, and yours is fortunately sitting, I earnestly desire you will be pleased to let me know the Results of their Deliberations, that I may lay them before the Representatives of this Province when they are to take these Matters into Consideration.

"His Majesty having enjoined his Governors not to exceed the undoubted Rights of his Crown, nor to become Aggressors, as your Government must have held several Treaties with the Indians prior to the Royal Grant of Pennsylvania, I should be glad to be informed whether any and what Treaties have been held with the Indians living on the waters of the Ohio, and whether they do not Esteem themselves independent Nations, and tho' in alliance with yet not subject either to the French or to the Six Nations, and whether these Indians at the Treaty at Utrecht were deemed French Indians and are any wise included within or referred to in that Treaty by the contracting Parties on either side.

"Would it not likewise be necessary to ascertain the Distance of the Mouth of the Mohongialo from the Northern Bend of Patowmec, as that Place is well known at home by the late Dispute between your Government and Lord Fairfax. This I apprehend may be done by the Testimonies of many of your Inhabitants who live on or near Patowmec and are every day going to Mohongialo, and might with a Map of the Country lying between Patowmec and the Ohio and the course and Distance of the Apalaccian Mountains, which must be crossed before you can reach the Forks of the Mohongialo, give the Ministry great Insight into the situation of the Places now seized by the French.

"But after all, unless the several Governors should confer together on the several Points enjoined them by his Majesty, and afterwards lay their Sentiments before the King and their respective assemblies, it does not appear to me that his Majestie's Orders can be carried into Execution or proper Funds raised for that Purpose.

"I have as I wrote you from Newcastle had an Interview with the Indians at Carlisle, having given a Commission to three Gentlemen, one of the Council and the other two of the Assembly for that Purpose, whose Report I have caused to be published and herewith send you two of the printed Copies in which there can be little new to you, as these Indians came directly from Winchester, except the account of the Treatment which the Half King met with from the French Commander at the Fort lately built near Weningo and the Behaviour of that Sachem after his Return. This evidently shows that the French have intimidated the Indians, and if it be true what is expressly affirmed by Taaf and Calender in their Letter, a Copy of which is herewith sent tho' not put down in their

Pennsylvania. 1753.

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With respect to the Matters enjoined by his Majesty, your Circumstances are much more desireable than mine, which in this respect are rendered unpleasant by the religious Sentiments of the Assemblies of this Province.

However, that I may do all in my Power, as my Assembly does not sit, and yours is fortunately sitting, I earnestly desire You will be pleased to let me know the Results of their Deliberations, that I may lay them before the Representatives of this Province, when they are to take these Matters into Consideration.

His Majesty having enjoined his Governors not to exceed the undoubted Rights of his Crown, nor to become Aggressors; as your Government must have held several Treaties with the Indians prior to the Royal Grant of Pennsylvania; I should be glad to be informed whether any and what Treaties have been held with the Indians living on the Waters of the Ohio, and whether they do not esteem themselves independant Nations, and the in alliance with yet not subject either to the French or to the Six Nations. And whether these Indians at the Treaty of Utrecht were deemed French Indians, and are, any wise included within, or referred to, in that Treaty, by the contracting Parties on either Side.

Would it not likewise be necessary to ascertain the Distance of the Mouth of Mohongiala from the Northern Bend of Patowmec, as that Place is well known at home by the late Disputes between your Government and Lord Fairfax. This I apprehend may be done by the Testimonies of many of your Inhabitants who live on or near Patowmec; and are every day going to Mohongiala, and might with a Map of the Country lying between Patowmec and the Ohio, and the Course and Distance of the Apalaccian Mountains, which must be crossed before you can reach the Forks of Mohongiala, give the Ministry great Insight into the Situation of the Places now seized by the French.

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evidently

evidently shews that the French have intimidated the Indians, and if it be true what is expressly affirmed by Taaf and Calendar in their Letter, a Copy of which is herewith sent, tho not put down in their Report, that the Commander told the Half King, his Nation, meaning the Seneca Nation, favoured the French Proceedings, it gives but a melancholy Prospect of their affairs.

The Inclinations of these Indians in general may be good, tho it is not to be doubted but the French have their Emissaries among them, and have corrupted, and may be still corrupting particular Indians; but then according to all Accounts, the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawonese are continually under the Force of Liquor, and may be dispirited from Indolence and Debauchery. The Twightwees are indeed of a martial Spirit and remarkable for Sobriety; but they are much divided, some declaring for the English, while Others still adhere to the French, or are likely to stand neuter and wait the Event. It would be well if a true account could be taken of the Numbers of such as declare for the English, and what might be depended on from them in case of giving them assistance. But as this is not known to me, nor what sort of a Correspondence they keep up with the original United Nations at Onondago, nor how these last stand affected to them or instruct them what to do, it is impossible to know their Strength or their Inclinations. Had Mr Weiser been permitted by Governor Clinton to have proceeded to Onondago and executed my Instructions, I should have been able to give You better Information, but his not being permitted to go, which I think an unadvised Step in Mr Clinton, has disappointed me much, and I am still in the dark, Governor Clinton never having been so good as to send me an account of what has been done by Coll Johnson at Onondago, who he promised should sound the Indians on these Articles, and that I should receive from him a full State of their affairs for my own Direction with respect to the Ohio Indians.

Having answered your Letter, I must now acquaint You that I have detained your Messenger on account of an Express I have received from the Six Nation Indians at Ohio, as one of the same kind will be delivered You by Mr Andrew Montour. I was willing the Indian Messenger, who is Andrews Brother, should be examined by the Council in the Presence of the late Commissioners, that I might hear their Opinions, and thence be the better able to regulate my Conduct.

Lewis Montour on Examination declared, that the Half King and Scarroyady had been at the Lower Shawonese Town, where he understood a Council had been held, which he called a great Council of all the Indians, that these Chiefs on their Return from thence home, that is to Shanoppin, about three miles from the Forks of Mohongiala, forthwith called together the Indians of their own Nations, about Twenty in Number, to a Meeting, and likewise the Indian Traders who were then in the Town. That he was also present, and heard the Speeches made on that Occasion, which were taken down in English by Reed Mitchel an Indian Trader and one of the Signers, and he repeated the Substance of them; but being asked if there were any Belts or Strings sent from what he called the Great Council at the Lower Shawonese Town, and produced at this Meeting, or any thing said of what was done there, he answered he did not hear nor know any thing about it. But that when the Speeches were wrote, they were given to him by the Council to carry to Mr Croghan and his Brother Andrew, to whom he went and delivered them at their Houses together with some Letters from the Indian Traders then present. That as soon as Mr Croghan and Mr Montour had perused them, it was concluded that Andrew should go to Williamsburg and his Brother to Philadelphia.

Had Mr Croghan and Mr Montour or either of them wrote their Sentiments about this Meeting, and whether it was in consequence of another Council held by the Indians at the Lower Shawonese Town, which it may possibly have been, as the Speeches mention all the Indians who were at Carlide; and contain more matter than could be proper to be said by a private Meeting of Indians, their Letter might have cleared up many Points which appear doubtful, such as whether the Indians were in a sober thoughtful Mood, whether the Indian Traders had not their Influence in this Meeting and whether the several Matters had been previously recommended to the Six Nations by the general Council of the other Nations and what they really expected from Us on the Occasion.

For want of knowing these several Points as well as the Characters of the subscribing Indian Traders (it being represented to the Commissioners at Carlide that one of the Cammels was thought

to

to be corrupted by the French) it became difficult to determine what answer to give the Indians. But at length the Council and Commissioners were unanimously of Opinion, that as the two Governments were desired to join together and consult one another, nothing precise could be wrote till it should be known in what Light You saw this Message; Mr. Montour being able to explain several Matters to You, that the Messenger sent to me was ignorant of. But that a Letter should be sent to Mr Croghan, informing him that an Express from You was fortunately here, to whom this affair was fully mentioned by me; and that after knowing your Mind, I would take my Measures and give the Indians an Answer. In the mean time, if the Indians should be in actual Want of the Goods left by the Commissioners in Mr Croghan's Hands, and Mr Croghan should think it absolutely necessary to give them to the Indians for their joint Use and Benefit, he might do it; though I should chuse that these Goods, which consist chiefly in Powder and Lead, should go along with the Virginia Goods left in the hands of Messrs. Guest, Trent and Montour; and further, that Mr Croghan should wait till Andrew's Return, and when he saw what Orders You had given him, he might then act agreable thereto.

I have the Pleasure to acquaint You further, that Governor Glen, before my Letter could reach his hands, had shipped Two of the Shawonese Young Men on board a Vessel bound here, with Letters to me, desiring they might be sent home, or detained as I might judge it most likely to obtain the good end of having their friendly Indians or Musket Slaves sent back to Carolina, and requesting I would either send for some of the Head Men among the Shawonese, or send some proper Person along with them to their Nation, who might let them know the Care that has been taken of the other Four, and that they will be returned to their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from Carolina, and upon their engaging to me in the most solemn manner not to permit any of their People to come into Carolina for the future.

The Two Indians are arrived here one of them with a bloody Flux on him, the other in good Health, who has been examined in Council, and says they were Thirteen in Number when they set out, Seven went back and the Six were taken in Carolina without doing any the least mischief, nor does Governor Glen lay anything particular to their Charge.

These Examinations taking up a good deal of time, your Messenger has been very uneasy at his Detainment here; but I hope the Importance of these several Matters will plead my Excuse for it, and that You will be pleased with all convenient Dispatch to give me your Sentiments and the Resolves of your Government, as to what should be at present done for these Ohio Indians, till some general Plan shall be concerted, in which the other Provinces may, if they please, take a Share. I am with great Regard

Sir

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant

James Hamilton.

His Excellency Robert Dinwiddie. Esquire.

War. Within the said Period of Three Months Six Northern Indians were discovered in our Settlements, and brought Prisoners to Town by the Militia; they call themselves Savannahs and say they live upon the Ohio, and that they are in Friendship with the English Governments to the Northward; there is too good Reason to think, from the Examination of several Persons, that some of them have been formerly here, and that they have carried off some of our friendly Indians. And as these Indians are upon many Accounts very serviceable to Us, we are extremely desirous to redeem them, and have therefore sent Two of the Six Prisoners to You to be sent or detained by You as You may judge it most likely to obtain the good End of having our friendly Indians or Mustee Slaves sent back to Us; and I hope that You will either send for some of the Head Men or send some proper Person along with these two Men to their Nation, who will let them know the Care that We have taken of the other Four, and that they will be returned to their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from Us, and upon their engaging to You in the most solemn manner not to permit any of their People to come into this Province for the future. The Expence attending this Matter I make no doubt will be chearfully defrayed by this Government.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"JAMES GLEN.

"The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr."

The Two Shawonese were kindly received by the Governor in Council, examined and sent to Lodgings. One of them having contracted a Bloody Flux in the Voyage, Doctor Grœme was ordered to attend him.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Letter was wrote to Governor Dinwiddie:

"PHILADELPHIA, November 16th, 1753.

"Sir:

"I am favoured with Two of your Letters, one by the Post of the Third September last, enclosing a Copy of the Indian Deed executed at Lancaster, which I shall send to Mr. Weiser, at whose Instance I desired the Copy, the other of the twenty-third of October, by express enclosing a Letter of the twenty-eight of August last from the Earl of Holdernesse, one of his Majestie's Principal Secretaries of State, to whom I shall do myself the Honour to write by a Ship from this Port, chusing, as my Letter from hence may arrive as soon as by the Return of the Man-of-War and the contents of his Lordship's Letter are of great Moment, to take some time in the Consideration of my Answer.

"With respect to the matters enjoined by his Majesty, your Cir-

cumstances are much more desireable than mine, which in this respect are rendered unpleasant by the religious Sentiments of the Assemblies of this Province.

"However, that I may do all in my Power, as my Assembly does not sit, and yours is fortunately sitting, I earnestly desire you will be pleased to let me know the Results of their Deliberations, that I may lay them before the Representatives of this Province when they are to take these Matters into Consideration.

"His Majesty having enjoined his Governors not to exceed the undoubted Rights of his Crown, nor to become Aggressors, as your Government must have held several Treaties with the Indians prior to the Royal Grant of Pennsylvania, I should be glad to be informed whether any and what Treaties have been held with the Indians living on the waters of the Ohio, and whether they do not Esteem themselves independent Nations, and tho' in alliance with yet not subject either to the French or to the Six Nations, and whether these Indians at the Treaty at Utrecht were deemed French Indians and are any wise included within or referred to in that Treaty by the contracting Parties on either side.

"Would it not likewise be necessary to ascertain the Distance of the Mouth of the Mohongialo from the Northern Bend of Patowmec, as that Place is well known at home by the late Dispute between your Government and Lord Fairfax. This I apprehend may be done by the Testimonies of many of your Inhabitants who live on or near Patowmec and are every day going to Mohongialo, and might with a Map of the Country lying between Patowmec and the Ohio and the course and Distance of the Apalaccian Mountains, which must be crossed before you can reach the Forks of the Mohongialo, give the Ministry great Insight into the situation of the Places now seized by the French.

"But after all, unless the several Governors should confer together on the several Points enjoined them by his Majesty, and afterwards lay their Sentiments before the King and their respective assemblies, it does not appear to me that his Majestie's Orders can be carried into Execution or proper Funds raised for that Purpose.

"I have as I wrote you from Newcastle had an Interview with the Indians at Carlisle, having given a Commission to three Gentlemen, one of the Council and the other two of the Assembly for that Purpose, whose Report I have caused to be published and herewith send you two of the printed Copies in which there can be little new to you, as these Indians came directly from Winchester, except the account of the Treatment which the Half King met with from the French Commander at the Fort lately built near Weningo and the Behaviour of that Sachem after his Return. This evidently shows that the French have intimidated the Indians, and if it be true what is expressly affirmed by Taaf and Calender in their Letter, a Copy of which is herewith sent tho' not put down in their

Report, that the Commander told the Half King his Nation, meaning the Seneca Nation, favored the French Proceedings, it gives but a melancholy Prospect of their affairs.

"The Inclinations of these Indians in general may be good, though it is not to be doubted but the French have their Emissaries among them, and have corrupted and may be still corrupting particular Indians; but then, according to all Accounts, the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese, are continually under the Force of Liquor, and may be dispirited from Indolence and Debauchery. The Twightwees are indeed of a martial Spirit and remarkable for Sobriety; but they are much divided, some declaring for the English while Others still adhere to the French, or are likely to stand neuter and wait the Event. It would be well if a true Account could be taken of the Numbers of such as declare for the English, and what might be depended on from them in case of giving them Assistance; But as this is not known to me, nor what sort of a Correspondence they keep up with the original United Nations at Onondago, nor how these last stand affected to them, or instruct them what to do, it is impossible to know their Strength or their Inclinations. Had Mr. Weiser been permitted by Governor Clinton to have proceeded to Onondago and executed my Instructions, I should have been able to give You better Information, but his not being permitted to go, which I think an unadvised Step in Mr. Clinton, has disappointed me much, and I am still in the dark, Governor Clinton never having been so good as to send me an Account of what has been done by Col. Johnson at Onondago, who he promised should sound the Indians on these Articles; and that I should receive from him a full State of their Affairs for my own Direction with respect to the Ohio Indians.

"Having answered your Letter I must now acquaint You that I have detained your Messenger on Account of an Express I have received from the Six Nation Indians at Ohio, as one of the same kind will be delivered You by Mr. Andrew Montour. I was willing the Indian Messenger, who is Andrew's Brother, should be examined by the Council in the Presence of the late Commissioners, that I might hear their Opinions and thence be the better able to regulate my Conduct.

"Lewis Montour on Examination declared that the Half King and Scarrooyady had been at the Lower Shawonese Town, where he understood a Council had been held which he called a great Council of all the Indians; that these Chiefs on their Return from thence home, that is to Shanoppin, about three miles from the Forks of Monhongialo, forthwith called together the Indians of their own Nations, about twenty in Number, to a Meeting, and likewise the Indian Traders who were then in the Town; That he was also present and heard the Speeches made on that Occasion, which were taken down in English by Reed Mitchel, an Indian Trader and one of

the Signers, and he repeated the Substance of them, but being asked if there were any Belts or Strings sent from what he called the Great Council at the Lower Shawonese Town and produced at this Meeting, or anything said of what was done there, he answered he did not hear nor know any thing about it, But that when the Speeches were wrote they were given to him by the Council to carry to Mr. Croghan and his Brother Andrew, to whom he went and deliver'd them at their Houses, together with some Letters from the Indian Traders then present; That as soon as Mr. Croghan and Mr. Montour had perused them it was concluded that Andrew should go to Williamsburg and his Brother to Philadelphia.

"Had Mr. Croghan and Mr. Montour, or either of them, wrote their Sentiments about this Meeting, and whether it was in consequence of another Council held by the Indians at the Lower Shawonese Town, which it may possibly have been, as the Speeches mention all the Indians who were at Carlisle and contain more Matter than could be proper to be said by a private Meeting of Indians, their Letter might have cleared up many Points which appear doubtful, such as whether the Indians were in a sober, thoughtful mood, whether the Indian Traders had not their Influence in this Meeting, and whether the several Matters had been previously recommended to the Six Nations by the general Council of the other Nations, and what they really expected from Us on the Occasion.

"For want of knowing these several Points as well as the Characters of the subscribing Indian Traders (it being represented to the Commissioners at Carlisle that one of the Cammels was thought to be corrupted by the French), it became difficult to determine what Answer to give the Indians, But at length the Council and Commissioners were unanimously of Opinion that as the two Governments were desired to join together and consult one another, nothing precise could be wrote till it should be known in what Light You saw this Message, Mr. Montour being able to explain several Matters to you that the Messenger sent to me was ignorant of, But that a Letter should be sent to Mr. Croghan informing him that an Express from You was fortunately here, to whom this Affair was fully mentioned by me, and that after knowing your Mind I would take my Measures and give the Indians an Answer. In the mean time if the Indians should be in actual Want of the Goods left by the Commissioners in Mr. Croghan's Hands, and Mr. Croghan should think it absolutely necessary to give them to the Indians for their joint Use and Benefit, he might do it, though I should chuse that these Goods, which consist chiefly in Powder and Lead, should go along with the Virginia Goods left in the hands of Messrs. Geust, Trent, and Montour; and further, that Mr. Croghan should wait till Andrew's Return, and when he saw what Orders You had given him he might then act agreable thereto.

"I have the Pleasure to acquaint you further that Governor Glen,

before my Letter cou'd reach his hands, had shipped Two of the Shawonese Young Men on board a Vessel bound here with Letters to me desiring they might be sent home, or detained as I might judge it most likely to obtain the good end of having their friendly Indians or Mustee Slaves sent back to Carolina, and requesting I would either send for some of the Head Men among the Shawonese or send some proper Person along with them to their Nation, who might let them know the Care that has been taken of the other Four; and that they will be returned to their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from Carolina, and upon their engaging to me in the most solemn manner not to permit any of their People to come into Carolina for the future.

"The Two Indians are arrived here, one of them with the bloody Flux on him the other in good health, who has been examined in Council, and says they were Thirteen in Number when they set out, Seven went back and the Six were taken in Carolina without doing any the least mischief, nor does Governor Glen lay any thing particular to their Charge.

"These Examinations taking up a good deal of time your Messenger has been very uneasy at his Detainment here; but I hope the Importance of these several Matters will plead my Excuse for it, and that you will be pleased with all convenient Dispatch to give me your Sentiments and the Resolves of your Government as to what should be at present done for these Ohio Indians till some general Plan shall be concerted, in which the other Provinces may if they please take a Share.

"I am with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"His Excellency ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esquire."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday, the 5th Day of December, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Joseph Turner,
Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Benjamin Shoemaker,

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council that the Two Shawonese had been detained in Town by the Sickness of one of them; that he was now so far recovered as to be able to undertake the Journey,

and therefore he had prevailed on Mr. Patton to conduct them to the Six Nations at Ohio, and had drawn up a Message to those Indians, and had likewise thought it proper to give particular Instructions to Mr. Patten, Draughts of both which as well as of his Answer to Governor Glen were read and approved:

A Message from the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, to the half King Scarrooyady, and other Chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio.

"Brethren:

"Having had a favourable Opportunity of a Ship's going to Carolina soon after the Return of the Commissioners from Carlisle, I made Use of it at their pressing Instances to send to the Governor of that Province my Letters, wherein I interceeded for the Enlargement of the Six Shawonese detained in the publick Prison at Charles Town, and requested he would be pleased to send them to my Care to be returned to their Nation; but before my Letters could arrive that Government, having a Regard for the Northern Indians, had sent Two of these Shawonese by Sea to Philadelphia, where they arrived some time ago.

"Brethren:

"One of the Indians had contracted a dangerous Sickness at Sea, and I put him under the Care of one of the best of our Physicians, the Person I make use of myself when I am out of Order; and now that by his Care and Medicines he is restored to his health, I have sent them under the Care of Mr. John Patten, to be delivered to You in Council.

"Brethren:

"The Governor of Carolina tells me he intends to send the other Four, if the Shawonese Nation shall readily comply with what he desires. Hear, therefore, and take great Notice of what the Governor of Carolina says, and do not fail to conform to it in every particular, as upon these conditions only I deliver these Two Persons to you.

"These are the Words of his Letter to me:

"'There is too good Reason to think from the Examination of several Persons that some of the Shawonese Indians have been formerly here, and that they have carried off some of our Friendly Indians born within our Province, and as these Indians are upon many Accounts very serviceable to Us, We are extremely desirous to redeem them, and have therefore sent Two of the Six Prisoners to You to be sent or detained by you as You may judge it most likely to obtain the good End of having our Friendly Indians or Mustee Slaves sent back to Us, and I hope that you will either send for some of the Head Men, or send some proper Person along with

KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1328.

Williamsburg Virginia Nov. 1

Right Hon.ble

My last to You was the 16th June, to which I beg to be refer'd. In that I acquainted You of the Accounts we have had of the French, with the Indians in their Interest, invading His Majesty's Lands on the River Ohio.

The Person sent by the Comissioner to the Comandant of the French Forces, neglected his Duty & went no further than Logstown on the Ohio, reports the French were then one hundred & fifty Miles further up that River, & I believe was afraid to go to them.

On the Application of the Indians in Friendship with us on the Ohio; I sent M.r William Trent, with Guns, Powder, & Shott, to them, with some Clothing, & enclos'd I send You his Report & Conferences with these People, on his delivering them the Present.

I also desir'd some of the Twightwee Chiefs, & some of the Six Nations, to meet William Fairfax Esq.r, a Comissioner I sent to Winchester, to deliver them some Guns, Powder, Shott, & Clothing, they met accordingly, & enclos'd I transmit You his Report &c.a thereon; he had my Orders to invite them next May, to receive a considerable Present from their Father, the King of Great Britain; they accordingly have promis'd to meet there at that Time, & as the Present is arriv'd here, I propose going in Person to deliver it; & at same Time shall invite the Cherokees, Catawbas, & Chicesaws; as there has been some Differences among the different Tribes, I propose reconciling them & after which, shall endeavour to bring them into fix'd & strong Alliance with His Majesty, & His in this Part of the World.

Virginia

No. 2 Lord Dunmore's report upon

I have receiv'd, by a Man of War Sloop, Orders from the Right Hon.ble Earl of Holderness, & Instruction from His Majesty; in Consequence thereof, I have sent one of the Adjutants of the Militia here, out to the Comander of the French Forces, to know their Intentions, & by what Authority they presume to invade His Majesty's Dominions in the Time of tranquil Peace; when he returns I shall transmit You an Account of his Proceedings, & the French Commander's Answer.

Our Assembly is now Sitting, in my Speech to them, I strongly represented the Necessity, at this Time, of a proper Supply, in Case the French should persist in their unjustifiable Designs; the Result of their Resolution on this Head, I shall acquaint You of very soon, & as my Time is greatly enhanc'd with them. I hope You will excuse my enlarging, but to assure You I remain with great Deference & Respect

&c. Lordships

most Oblig'd & most

Obed.t Hble Serv.t

Rob.t Dinwiddie

To the Right Hon.ble Lords of Trade &c.a

Virginia

Letter from Robt. Dinwiddie Esq.
Lieut. Govr. of Virginia to
the Board, dated Novemb. 17.
1753 relative to Indian
affairs & transmitting
papers

No. 126.

Read January 28.
Read March 27. } 1754

2 Papers 6.4.

To the Hon.ble Robert Dinwiddie Esq.r
Governor & Commander in Chief of the Colony of Virginia

&c.

May it please Your Honour

In pursuance to Your Instructions to proceed with a Present of Powder Lead Guns &c.a to the Six Nations & their Allies: an Account of that whole Affair I beg leave to lay before You, which will appear in the following Sheets — I am

Sr. Hon.r

Most dutiful & Obed.t Serv.t

William Trent

1753
July

It was the 11.th of July before I reach.d the Logo Town being stop.d on the Road by great Rains & high Waters.

12.th Pass.d the Day in conversing with the Half King, & the rest of the Indians & enquiring News, they told me I might expect to know the Certainty of what the French were about in four Days, for they expected Scarunealc with the rest of the Indians, who they had sent to the French Army, on Purpose to know certainly what they were doing, would be back in that Time, & then they would call all their People together, & hear what I had to say to them, & receive the Present I brought.

13.th I conversd with a Lynnywago Runner, who came from the French Camp here, to take his Relations away to the French; he says, that the French Army consists of twelve hundred Soldiers, which are already arrivd in the Lakes, besides Canoe Men, & those who carry Provisions, & that there is a great many more coming; that they have built a strong Fort, & laid out

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Town, where they have finish'd an hundred Houses, on the Side of Lake Erie — that eight Pieces of Cannon was already come, & that they had pitch'd upon another Place to build another Fort & Town, & that there was another Body of French coming up Mississippi & that they had built two Towns down the River, he says the French say, they took Possession of all the Lands on the other side Allegany Still, for the King of France, three Years ago, by sinking of Iron Plates at the Mouth of several of the Creeks, & puting up Tin Plates on the Trees. — at Night some Indians came to Town from Venango, it lies sixty Miles from this Town up the River, they inform'd us, that the Delawars had chiefly left Venango, one Part of them was gone to help the French over the carrying Place, & most of the Others were gone over to Sasquehanna —

14th — I don't like the Behaviour of the Delawars, five Men Yesterday set off for War against the Southward Indians, & this Day Shingess, King of the Delawars came to Town with a Party of Warriors going down the River; the Half King & myself sent for him, & told him that it was not right for him to be out of the way when the Canaywagoes came, for it was with their Nation that their chief Business was —

The Six Nations & Shawnesse call'd a Council, & sent after the Warriors that went away the Day before & stop'd them, as well as those that came to Day. The Half King told me, the Day before, that he had heard, that the Cunnywagoes were coming to Venango to make the Delawares Satisfaction for the People that was kill'd by them in the Winter, & as the chief Man of the Delawars that liv'd at Venango was entirely in the French Interest; we doubted some underhand Dealings; so the Half King & myself concluded to send the Cunnywago Men that was come to Town with the following Invitation to them —

Brothers the Cunnywagoes — I have heard that You are coming to Venango to make the Delawars Satisfaction for their People You kill'd this last Winter, to bury the Hatchet & renew your Friendship, the Fire that the Delawars had kindled — There is removed down to the Forks, near the Mouth of Monongehela or Shoonderuga, where their King & the chief of their head Men is living, that was the proper Place for You to have come, but as I am come to Log Town, to hold a Council with Your Brothers

here, this is the Place where You must now come, & I now, in behalf of the Governor of Virginia, invite You here; & the Six Nations & their Allies join with me in taking You by the Hand, to bring You to this Place, & we assure You of passing backwards & forwards in safety from our People; to make You strong, & take fear from Your Hearts, we present You with this String of Wampum 12

Brothers — Take these two Twists of Tobacco, & smoke one from Your Brothers the English; the other from the Six United Nations & their Allies; & while You are Smoking think upon what we have said to You. —

16th. The Half King told me that one of his People was come to Town from the French Army, & that he informed him, that he heard the French General say, that he was coming down Ohio to take Possession of it; that he would call at the Forts, & ask the English what they were doing there, & bid them go off, & if they did not go, they would catch them by the Hair & beat them, & throw them over the Hill; he was now coming to build as low as the Mouth of Beaver Creek, so far the Sun shind, but from there downwards it was all Darkness; that one Part of his People was coming down Scioto & up Ohio till they met, & they should then see what they would do —

Some of the Delawares were present when the Half King related this; when he had done, he began to tell what a deceitful People the French were; he then spoke to the Delawares. Now Cousins You see what sort of People the French are, put no belief in them, their Words are as sweet as Honey, but they don't come from their Hearts, only from their Lips; the French say they have no Hatchets with them; but it is all one to us, if we are killd, whether we are knockd in the Head with a Hatchet, or Poisond by drinking a Dram. I tell You a Glass of Liquor is a Frenchman's Hatchet, for while You think You are drinking with Your Friend, he's basely Poisoning You; the Way he has lately servd several of us, & intended to do so to me, but I know them & would drink none with them. —

17th. Two Frenchmen arrivd at Shanopins from the French Army.

18th. — The Half King told me, the French informd him, how they, & the English were going to divide the Land between them, & that

that there was a great Silver Mine, & several Powder Mines, which they now were going to take Posession of, & they would have a hard Pull by the Hair with the English. but they would have them; & that the Line betwixt the English & French was to run on Allegany Hill, that all the Waters that run into Ohio is theirs: I ask'd him; if we were going to divide them, why the French came with an Army; besides they claime as far as the Top of the Hill, which is close by our Settlements; they leave no Land to make a Division of, unless we divide our Settlements with them, which you may depend upon we shall not do; besides there is no such Things as Powder Mines; he answer'd, he knew very well the French were Liers, & that there was no such Things as Powder Mines; but he want'd to hear what Answer I would make to it.

25th. — The Cunnawago Men, that went with the Invitation from us to his People, return'd here about Eleven O'Clock at Night from Venango; he inform'd us, that their People had consulted with Custaloga, a Delawar Man there, & that they were almost Starv'd, that they had all gone back to the French Army, except four, & they did not care to come without counciling with the rest; he also inform'd us, that Custaloga, the Delawar Chief, as soon as he receiv'd the Council, went away to help the French bring their Baggage over the Carrying Place; he told us the French had begun a nother Fort & Town, about half a Day's Journey nigher to us than the first; & that the French Interpriter had employ'd the Delawars, to fill up Mr. Fraizer's Houses at Venango for him, where he was going to live; he also says, the French intend to build a Fort at Venango; as soon as they have finish'd that at Venango, they intend down to the Forks to build one there, & one at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, then they are to go down the River till they meet their Army that is gone the other Way, & then attack the Shawnese & Twightwees.

25th. — A Party of Indians that were Hunting, see a Party of Ottawas, about Ten Miles from the Town, when the Delawars heard it, they said, what need they care, had not the French sent them Wampum: & it was all white.

27th — The Frenchman's Wife, & some Indian Children that slipt in the House inform'd us; that the Night before, four strange Indians came there about Midnight, & went away

(before

before Day; we watch'd all the next Night expecting they might come again, but they went off, we suppose with the News they got the Night before: One of the Six Nations, that had been sent to the French Army, came to Town, he says the rest of them will be down in five Nights, some of them being taken Sick delay'd them

Aug.st 4th — Eight Ottawas & Chipewas arriv'd here in two Canoes, going to War against the Southward Indians; they are Part of them that came over to the Six Nations by their own Account; tho' we suspect they are sent here by the French to do Mischief to the White People; the Half King talk'd very sharply to them, and charg'd them to take Care they did no Mischief to the white People

Mr Montour's Brother came to Town, he says the French will be down as soon as the River rises, he talks greatly of their Numbers; I could perceive by his Discourse that he is a Frenchman in his Heart; I enquir'd of him about the Welch Indians, but he either could not, or would not give any satisfactory Account of them; he says that there is a Nation of white People that live due West from here, a little Way from the Seaside who Plow their Land as the white People do; that the Governor of Canada had once sent an hundred Frenchmen to make a Discovery of them, but that they either kill'd them all, or else they perish'd in the Wood.

5th — Arriv'd here one more of the Six Nations that went to the French Army, to see what they were doing; one of the Head Men of the Cunnywago Nation; he told us that when the Wampum came, that I sent in behalf of the English & Six Nations & their Allies, that they council'd upon it, & they agreed that some should come down; but the French would not suffer them to come, for fear they should come off to the English; for some Time past they have been contriving to come off to the English, & the French knew it: I enquir'd of him what became of M.r Croghans People & men that were taken by the Cunnywagoes; he said, he believ'd the French had taken them Home. He told me that the French were to blame for our People being taken, for it was by Order of the French Gen.l he says he is sure of it; when he went last to War, the Comm.r of De Troit Fort, bid him kill the People of Virginia, Carolina, Pensylvania; for he wanted to pick a Quarrel with them.

Some White Men came here from the Lower Shawnese Town, they say the Ottaways have kill'd one of the Shawnese, & that a Party of the Wyondotts came into the Lower Shawnese Town, & took out two of the Cherokees that came there to Council; the Shawnese try'd to get them deliver'd back, but they would not be
21 prevail'd on; the Shawnese then thought to take them by Force, but as both Sides were preparing to fight; a Party of Wyondotts that lay a Distance from the Town, that the Shawnese knew nothing of, came up & the Shawnese were oblig'd to desist, & let the Wyondotts carry them off.

7th — Scaruneate, with the rest of the Six Nations that went to the French Army returned, the Enemy were discover'd near the Town, we pursued them upon their Tracks three Miles to a stony Hill, & there lost the Tracks; the Enemy were seen again this Evening; Word was sent to the Delawars to go out after them, as we knew they would make off since they were discover'd.

At Night we went to the Half King's: Scaruneate told us that the French had finish'd one fort, & built an hundred Houses in the Town; & that they had begun another Fort & Town, on a little Lake about three or four hundred Yards wide, & about the same Distance from the French Creek, the Fort stands between the Lake & the Creek, & that they were digging a Canal to let the Lake into the Creek, that by raising a Gate they might come down with their Canoes at any Time — They conversed with the Comander of the Fort; he told them, that the Comander of the Forces was a great Man; almost equal to the King, that they were coming to take Possession of all the Land on that Side Allegany Hill, & to drive the English over the Hill, he told them, that they had set Bounds for the English a long Time ago, & that they were Angry to hear that they were Settling on Monongehela, that he was order'd to take Care of his Children, & to leave Stores of Powder, & Lead, & Guns for their Use, at each Fort they built — He told them their Army when together consisted of Ten thousand Men. Scarunyate told me, that there was but eight hundred Men yet arriv'd, that they were daily employ'd, Sunday not excepted, in clearing the Road between the two Forts to make it fit for Carriages to go, & that one Party was constantly employ'd in carrying the Baggage over the Carrying Place, & another Party

went towardo Niagara till they met the Party that escorted the Provisions, that came in the Canoes, when the Party that came with the Canoes were met, they returnd & left the Canoes under the Care of the Party that met them; he says that they have only eight Pieces of Cannon yet arrivd; but that they expected a great many more the rest that was coming; he says that the Men are almost dead with hard Work, that an hundred brisk young Men would kill a Thousand of them, that they have a large Quantity of Goods with them; that the Fort on the big Lake is very strong of hued Timber about six Foot apart filld in between with Dirt, with four Bastions & a Ditch, it stands close upon the Edge of the Lake, upon a rising piece of Ground, the Bank of the Lake is very high & soft Mould — The other Fort is only a Pallisadoed Fort, the Town to be Pallisadoed.

8th — Mr Burney arrivd here at Night, with Directions in Writing from Mr Gist, to invite some particular Indians to the Treaty

9th — The Shawnesse arrivd here from the Lower Town, & the Mouth of big Lonnaway; we met them a little way from the Town, welcomd them, & wipd away their Tears for their People that was killd by the French Indians

10th — The Indians gathered & sent me Word they were ready to hear what I had to say to them

Present

The Half King & Scarunedie — The two Chiefs of the Six Nations with a great many Warriors & others of the same Nation

Singesso King of the Delawars & The Beaver — With many others of the same Nation.

Nucheconner King of the Shawnesse & The Young King — With many others of the same Nation

The Wayondott Chief

The Young Twightwee King & The Turtle — With several others the Deputies of the several Tribes Twightwees

Sachems & Warriors of the Six United Nations
Delawaro, Shawnesoe, Wayondotto, & Twightwees our Friends and
Brethren — His Honour the Governor of Virginia has sent
me here to speak to You in his Name, which I shall do in the
same Manner as he would have done were he here Present.

Friends & Brethren I am come here to bughten the
Chain of Friendship so long subsisting betwixt us, & to assure you
I will build a Trading House on that Piece of Ground which you
appointed the Comissioners last Spring; which House shall
serve as a Nursery for You, & at the same Time be a Place of
Defence, where you may defend yourselves from your Enemies,
& Shelter your Women & Children in Time of Danger; to confirm
what I have said, & to shew the Good will I bear You, I present
You with this String of Wampum.

Brethren Capt. Trent from Ohio informd me of the March
of a French Army to attack You; which News I have confirmd
both from Onondago, New York & Pensylvania; he also informd
me, that You call'd a Council of your wise Men, at George
Croghans House, where You concluded to send a Message to
your Brethren the English, to acquaint them that You were
not able to defend Yourselves without their Assistance, Capt.
Trent deliver'd Your Message to me, desiring me to send you
some Powder Lead Guns &c. such things suitable for your Warriors;
You then also exprest your Resentment of the ill Usage of the
French, both towards Yourselves & us: To be so ill us'd in your
own Country; What is the heroick Spirit of your Ancestors lost?
Will the Six Nations, who were formerly a Terror to the French
suffer themselves to become their Slaves? I desire you not to let
them build any strong House in your Country, for if they
make a bad Use of them; as soon as they get three or four
they will then tell You; You must do as they would have you,
& the Six Nations will then cease to be a People, it is much
easier to keep them from building any, than to drive them away
afterwards.

Brethren As soon as I receiv'd your Message,
I sent You a Quantity of Powder, Lead, Guns &c. such things
(as
(went

as I thought most proper for Your Defence at this Time, & as soon as I have erected a Trading House on Ohio, I will always keep in it a Quantity of Warlike Stores, that I may always be ready to supply You upon any Emergency. To assure You of the Good Will of this Government, to confirm what I have said, & that this Speech may have its full force upon Your Minds; I present You with this Belt of Wampum.

15

Friends & Brethern It is now just Eighty One Years since the French perswaded You to let them build a Store for Merchandize on Cadaraqui Lake; it was only Twelve Years after they had got it built, before Monsieur de La Barrie, the Govern. of Canada, came with seventeen hundred Men to knock You all of the Head, but his Men all got Sick, & he was obliged to go Home without doing anything against You: Three Years afterwards Monsieur De Nonville, who succeeded Mr. De La Barrie in the Government, came to Cadaraqui with two thousand Soldiers & Indians; he surpriz'd & took two Towns of the Five Nations, that liv'd about Twenty four Miles from Cadaraqui Fort, these People settled there at the Invitation of the French, yet they were carried to the Fort, & given by the French to their Indians, who burnt them; after this they marched to the chief Town of the Senekas; the Senekas attack'd them, & kill'd a hundred Frenchmen, & ten French Indians; the next Day they went to the Town to burn it, but the Senekas paid them the Trouble; they found two Old Men of the Senekas there who they eat up & Boild, & the French Indians eat: The Frenchmen were so frightned at the Attack the Senekas made on them the Day before, that they went Home as fast as they could; then as Your People were going to Canada, at the Invitation of the French to make Peace; the French sent a Party of their People, who kill'd & took all the Embassadors of the Six Nations that were going to make Peace; the chief Men were Onondagas, Oneydoes; this Piece of Treachery of the French renew'd the War, & the Six Nations kill'd a thousand French Men at one Time besides Prisoners; ruin'd all the French Country, & they were oblig'd to desert Cadaraqui Fort: The next Year Count De Frontenac came over Governor, he brought back all the Prisoners of the Six Nations that the French had sent to old France, & made Slaves of

Three Years after this they made War with the Six Nations, & they sent two of them that they had took at La Prairie to the — & Ottawas, who burnt them, the Winter following the French — war, surpriz'd Eighty of the Six Nations hunting between Lataraqui Lake, & Lake Erie, a good many of which they kill'd; I need not tell You how at Monreal, this Year, they burnt one of your Men that was — taken Prisoner, & the other that was with him kill'd himself for — Fear: I need not tell you, how that next January will be sixty Years, since the French surpriz'd three Mohawks Castles, & kill'd & took two or three hundred Prisoners; & how they burnt one of your — People at Cadaraqui, & gave him to the Ottawas to Eat: I make not doubt You remember, or at least, have heard your old Men say; how the French took Possession of Cadaraqui Fort again, that as soon as they had Fortified it, how the Governor of Canada came there with a large Army; how he destroy'd the Onondagoes Corn, & took one of the Old Men, & gave him to the French Indians to Eat; & how one of the Jesuites perswaded thirty five of Cayugas to stay, all of whom the French made Prisoners: I could also put You in Mind when, & where, they have at several Times since kill'd your People — The Shawnese know & we all here, even the Children can remember; how they perswaded them to leave us, & how they us'd them: We all know, how last Year they kill'd of us all, when they attack'd the Twightwees Town, & how they eat their King; this Year your Cousins the Delawars have had a Feast the Blood is yet Smoking, I can smell it Stong; I tell this to you, Old Men of the Six Nations, to put You in Mind what sorry of People they are, & to these others that are not so well acquainted with them, that they may know them; I call you, Old Men of the Six Nations, to know whether it is not true what I have said? is it not true? And I expect, each Nation will open their Hearts, & Minds, & tell me what you intend to do; whether you intend to let the French finish their Fort & take your whole Country away from You, & make Slaves of You all; or whether you intend to drive them off. In Expectation that You will open your Hearts & tell me Truth, I present you with this String of Wampum

Friends & Brethren. I recomend it to You to make a Peace with all the Southward Indians, the Cherokees, they

Creeks & Chickasaws; the Cawtawas you are already at Peace with I will use my Endeavour to bring it about if You desire it; I also desire you to make up the Difference between the Wyondotts and Cherokees; & any Difference that may be betwixt any other of the People that is in Alliance with you, & the Southward Indians; as Union will make You Strong & formidable; so will a Division make you Weak & despicable; when the French find You are United, they durst not attack you; It's their Interest to keep you at War with one another, for they say it's all one which is killed. they loose an Enemy, you may now see it; The French durst never offer to build a strong House in Your Country without your Consent, were it not that they think there is so wide a Breach betwixt You & the Southward Indians, that You cannot bring them to Your Assistance; but it is not too late, a Peace may yet be brought about if you desire it; I also recommend it to you to keep your People from getting Drunk, & to keep out Spies, to keep the Enemy from surprizing you; there is one Thing more I have to tell You; the Cunnywagoes kill both the Praying Indians, Cherokees, Catawbas, & the English, & when they have done, they say they are the Six Nations; this the French tells them to do on purpose, to make a War betwixt You, the Catawbas, & Cherokees, & make the English angry with You; I thought proper to tell you this, that You may endeavour to prevent it. To enforce what I have said, I present You with this String of Wampum

Friends & Brethren. The Governor of Virginia sent Mr Gist to invite You down to Winchester, but as he was prevented by Business; he sent the Bearer Mr Burcy, to desire that the Half King, Scarouncate, Shingess King of the Delawars, & the Wyondott Chief may attend the Twightwees down to Winchester; at which Place he, or one of his Council, will meet you, where he has provided a small Present for the Twightwees, & desires You may be there by the twentieth of this Month; & I now take You by the Hand with this String of Wampum, to lead You down to the Place appointed

Gave the String

after the Council was over, the Six Nations informd me

they were going to send to gather all their People, that they might be in one Body, & they ask'd my Opinion about the French what their Intentions were; I answer'd that my Opinion was, that they would oblige the Indians to do everything they bid them, & that they would become Slaves to the French, as our Negroes were to us, if they suffer'd them to build their Forts as they intended; for I was sure it was their Intentions to make Slaves of them, & make themselves Masters of the Land; then I went up to the Half Kings, where the Chiefs of the Indians were gather'd; they told me they would go & warn the French off their Land, while some come down to hear what the Governor had to say to them; & that since the Delawars had been under hand Consulting with the French, that some of them should go with them, when they went to warn them off. Then the Half King got up & spoke; now let our Women hold their Tongues, they must not concern themselves about our Business, for we are now Warriors.

Then Scarunedo informed us, that when he, with the rest of the Deputies sent of the Ohio Indians; arriv'd at the French Town, which they had quite built on Lake Erie, they let the French Commander know, that they came there to know the Truth of his Heart, what he came about, & what he intended to do, for they heard that he was coming with an Army to destroy them; & that their Women & Children were afraid to go abroad for fear of them, & their Men kept from Hunting, watching their Women & Children

The French Comander answer'd upon four Strings of black & white Wampum. Children It is true that I am coming with a great many Men; but it is not my Fault, it is the King of France's Orders, & I must obey them; I am coming to take Possession of all this Land, & to take Care of my Children living here; but why do you tap me with such Discourse as you did a while ago? what do you think I have a Hatchet under my Arm? No, if I had I should not hide it, but would carry it out at Arms Length; you know my Children I conquer all, & have conquer'd all; so strong as I am conquering, so strong will I be in doing Good, & so strong as I am doing Good; so strong will I

10

be in Whiping my Children if anything disturbs me

The Depulies of the Six Nations speak

We thank you, Father that you are come upon no bad Design; we take you by the Arm, to draw you down to talk to our Brothers the English, & say what you have to say to them; leave your Servants at Home, & let them do what you have to do, & Twenty of our young Men shall be a Gaurd to you till you return back

The French Comander answer'd upon four Shings of black & white Wampum

Oh! my Children, hear what I have to say to you; I am very heavy, were there a great Army, they would not be able to take me along, no were they Devils, or Masters of Devils, they cou'd not take me along

The French Comander's Speech upon a long white Belt 13 rows deep, with four Towns & Forts work'd in it with black Wampum

Children you tell me Your Women & Children are affraid of us; & that Your Warriors cannot be at Peace in their Minds on our Account; I now tell you what I am coming about, & be at Peace in Your Minds, this I send to all the Heads of the Indian Nations; I am coming along, & if Your Brethren the English are ever so thick in the Way, they shall not stop me, I will go through the Middle of them, & I will build my Forts & Towns just below them.

The Deputies of the Six Nations, interrupting him, spoke.

Fathers. We want to know what Place You pitch upon to build Your Forts & Towns.

He answer'd

I don't know that Country, I shall stand & look about me, & whatever Place I like there will I build my Forts & Towns; according to the King of France's Orders; & here I give You this Belt, which is my Word to take along with You

Gave the Belt

12 The Half King in behalf of the Six Nations & their Allies spoke upon two Shings Wampum

Brothers

Brothers We have desird the Bearer, Thomas Burney Your Mesoenger; to be a Mesoenger to go before us, to acquaint You, that we have a little Business, which we are now siting in Council on, to finish; which we shall dispatch as quick as possible; & then we shall set off to meet You; & we desire that the Governor himself would meet us at the Place appointed. All Nations are here gathe'd together, & we have concluded, that the Half King shall go & warn the French off our Land; & whatever Speeches may be made by the Governor, may be sent in Writing, as well as what is deliver'd by Word of Mouth to our People that go down; to enforce this Speech I send these Strings of Wampum.

18th — Mr. Gist arriv'd here in the Evening —

15th — I acquainted the Indians that Mr. Gist was the Person that the Governor had sent to invite them down; & he shew'd them the Governor's Instructions; we thought it would be proper for him to go down & acquaint the Governor with the News here, & as I was oblig'd to stay for an Answer, that I should come down with them.

16th — At Night, a Mohawk Indian, call'd the Trader, arriv'd here from Venango; he inform'd me, that a Party of French Soldiers, consisting of seventy five Men, Commanded by a Captain, & one Neverville a french Officer, that lived all last Winter in the Logs Town; came there & took one John Trotter a Pensylvania Trader & his Man Prisoner, with all his Goods & Horses & had them tied; & that they pursu'd Mr. Fraizer & another Traders Man, Eight Miles down the River, but could not overtake them; he says they have taken Possession of Venango, & that they are filing up Mr. Fraizer's Houses, which he was oblig'd to leave for fear of them; he also says that eight Days ago he was at the Town on Lake Erie, & that forty large Canoes arriv'd there with Provisions; that they had brought five Pieces of Cannon over the Carrying-Place to the Fort they have built between the Little Lake & the French Creek; he also says, that they have sent for all the Connywagoes, & that a great Body of Indians are gather'd at Niagara, who are to go immidiately on an Expedition towards the Southward, which Suppose is against our Indians.

(The

17th — The next Morning the Frenchman that lives in the Logs-town came to me, & inform'd me, that he had receiv'd a Letter from Monsr. Neverville, dated at Sinango, by the Fidler: wherein he inform'd him, that he came there with a Detachment of Soldiers from the Little-Lake Town; & that they had taken an English Trader & his Man, with all their Goods & Horses: I ask'd him how they durst take the Subjects of Great Britain in Time of Peace, he answer'd me, it was because they traded on the Land belonging to the King of France. I am oblig'd to wait here till the Shawnesse finish their Dance, which is likely to hold these five or six Days; they seem to think of Nothing else but their Dancing. Mr. Frazier sent me a Deserter from the French Army, which his Man had found on the Road; he says their Army consists of 800 Soldiers, & 1600 Militia. I believe he is a great Lier —

20th Mr Montour came to Town

22d — The came some Wyondotts from Tuscarawas; they see some French Indians on the Road hunting for white Men —

23d — The Delawars & Shawnesse by two Strings of Wampum, told the Six Nations; that they look'd upon them as their Rulers, & that they were ready to strike the French whenever they bid them

Then the Delawars gave the Six Nations a String of Wampum, a great part of which was Black —

Uncles Be Strong very Strong, & let us do what we have agreed on —

24th — The Half King & Scaruneale told me, that they had come to a Resolution to warn the French off their Land, & if they did not go they would fall upon them; they told me, they should give me no other Answer then; as the Governor had sent for them down they would answer everything there — They then told me next Day they would set off; one Party to warn the French off their Lands, the other to meet the Governor; & desir'd that I would go before & acquaint the Governor that they were coming. Mr. Montour promises to come down with them.

Sept. 1st — I arriv'd at Winchester —

In the Evening

14th — They acknowledg'd the receiving the Present of Powder, &

Guns & Blankets which I carried out & returned the Governmt.
Thanks for them.

When I delivered the Present; I laid by themselves
about one fourth of the Powder & Lead, & one fifth of the other
things, which I gave the Twightwees: The Remainder I laid
in another Heap, which the Six Nations divided among them-
selves; Shawnese, Delawars, & Wyandotts; each Nation taking
away their own Share

William Trent

A true Copy
Jeffm Withers

Virginia.

Mr William Trent's Journal of his Proceedings with the several Nations of Indians & their Allies and the Distribution of a Present amongst them—

Recd with the Govr Denwoddie's Letter 17th Novr 1753.

W. 127.

Read Jany 28 } 1754
Read March 27 }

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A Key to some of the following Words

Afoaraquoa signifies a Cutlass or Sword: The Name was given to Lord Howard Governor of Virginia, upon his presenting to the Indian Chiefs one of those Weapons, & ever since it is the Name they use in treating with the Governor of Virginia, or any Other that treat with them from that Colony.

Onas is Indian for Pen; The Name of the Proprietor of Pensylvania.

Onondio. A Name given the Gov.r of Canada, denotes Excellency chief Comander.

Tocarry-hogan The Proprietor of Maryland, denoting Precedency, Excellency, living in the Middle or Honble Place between Afoaraquoa, & their Brother Onas.

Wampum is of two Sorts, White & Purple. the white is work'd out of the Inside of the Conque Shell into the Form of a Bead, perforated to string on Leather: The purple is work'd out of the Inside of the Muscle Shell. They are wove as broad as a Man's Hand, & about two Feet long which they call Belts, & give & receive at their Treaties as the Seals of Friendship; for lesser Matters a single String is given every Bead is of known Value, & they are current Money among the Indians.

To the Hon.ble Robert Dinwiddie Esq.r
Governor & Comander in Chief of the Colony & Dominion of Virginia

Pursuant to Your Hon.r Comission under the Great Seal, & in Consequence of Your Instructions; Be pleasd to apept the following Repoit as a faithful Narrative of my Proceedings with certain Chiefs of the Six United Nations of Indians & their Allies: & my ready & punctual Obedience to Your Hon.r Comands.

I am with all dutiful Regards.

Sr

Your Honour's very faithful
& Obedient humble Serv.t

Williamsburg 22.d Oct.r
1753

William Fairfax

At the Town of Winchester in the County of Frederick

September the 10th: 1753.

About 3. o'Clock P.M. Mr Andrew Montour, the Interpreter, came to Town & brought Intelligence that the Indians who were expected here, ever since the 20th: of August last; were on their March about four Miles off, & intended hither this Evening. Whereupon Colonel George William Fairfax, comanding Officer then present, immediately assembled fifty of the Militia arm'd with Firelocks, whom, after being Exercis'd, were drawn up in a Line at the North end of the Town, & there grounded their Firelocks. Whilst this was performing, Lord Fairfax & several Gentlemen join'd the Comissioner, & agreed to walk up the Road to meet the Indians. About 6. o'Clock they saw them coming on Foot, their Firelocks Shoulder'd; but on seeing us saluted with a Sheet Fire; and on coming near us, the Comissioner first took the several Chiefs by the Hand, then Lord Fairfax, & the Gentlemen present, made the same Compliment, & together preceded the Indians till they came abreast of our Line of Musquetry, which gave a brisk Volley; still marching on till we came to the Shell of a Building formerly design'd for a Church, & which was rough Floor'd on that Occasion; and introducing the Indians therein, they soon Stow'd away their little Baggage, & settled themselves, being in Number Ninety eight, Men Women & Children. On which Mr Montour was directed to acquaint the several Indians, that their Brother Asaraquoa was going to speak to them, & then spoke as follows.—

Brethren of the Six United Nations, the Delawars, Shawnesse, Wayondotts & Twightwees.

We heard last Year of the barbarous treatment You receiv'd from (Those You call Your Fathers) the French, when they & their Children attack'd one of the Twightwee Towns, & there struck their Hatchets into the Heads of the Six Nations, Shawnesse & Twightwees, & carried six of Your Brethren the English Traders away with them, & lately have struck our Brethren the Delawars

I now assure You Brethren the Wounds You receivd at that Time equally affected the English; We are sensible You have been shedding Tears ever since for the Loss of Your Friends — So I now, in the Name of Your Brother Asaraquoa, present You this String of Wampum, to wipe the Tears from Your Eyes. 22

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brethren —

You are now come off a long Journey, & as I make no doubt but may have undergone some Difficulties & Inconveniencies on the Road; I present You with this String of Wampum to chear Your Hearts, to open Your Eyes & Ears, that You may see the Sun clear, & hear what Your Brother Asaraquoa has to say to You —

Gave a String of Wampum —

Which Speeches being interpreted & explain'd by Mr. Montour, Monacatoocha a Chief of the Six Nations & Speaker, return'd the following Answer. That they thank'd their Brother Asaraquoa, & hop'd as they had come so far, that he would open His Heart, & oppress his Mind freely, & not to keep any Thing conceal'd therein; that they may see clearly, & do the same. And that they would acquaint him to-morrow Morning when they would hear him —

Then ordering some Wine & Rum to be brought, the several Gentlemen present, in a Glass of Wine, drank a good Health to the Six Nations & their Allies. The Indians, in — presenting each of them a Glass of Rum, drank Prosperity to their Father, the King of Great Britain, & the English Nation; & upon delivering to each a Pipe & a Twist of Tobacco, together with the Appearance of a good Supper of Beef preparing for them; the Indians seem'd pleas'd with their Welcome, & we wish'd each other a good Night —

In the Court-House at Winchester

Tuesday the 11th: of Sept.r 1753 ——.

Present

The Hon.ble William Fairfax Commissioner
The R.t Hon.ble Tho.s Lord: Fairfax

Col.o George Wm. Fairfax
Col.o James Wood
Majr. John Carlyle
Capt. William Trent, & several other Gentlemen

} & {

Capt. Tho.s Bryan Martin
Capt. William Gilpin
Mr. George Croghan

Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nations

Monacatoocha
Kiefta
Tuanetto

Of the Delawars

King Singes
Beaver
Pisquetem
Delaware George

Sachems of the Shawnesse

Neuchyconer a King
Tomenebuck

Of the Wyandotts

Sedayuhanne, or big Kettle

Of the Twightwees

The King or Racoon
Turtle or Chief Warrior

And several of their Warriors.

Mr. Andrew Montour Interpreter.

Silence being commanded, the Interpeter let the Indians know their Brother Asaraquoa was ready to speak to them, & then spake as follows ——

Brethren of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawnese, Wayondotts, & Inwightwees.

Your chief Council at Onondago sent a Message to Your Brother the Governor of Virginia to acquaint him, they had not forgot the Advice he gave them, in regard to securing their Lands on Ohio River; for that he believ'd the French had a Design of taking those Lands from them; And they likewise told Your Brother Asaraquoa in their said Message, that they had also Advice from the French to the same Effect, to bid them beware of the English, who intended to take the Ohio Lands from the Indians: & the Onondago Council further added, that They were now determin'd to secure their Lands on the Ohio, that their Warriors were now to take those Lands under their immediate Care, & were resolv'd, that if the French did not leave the Ohio; They had Orders to make War on them; & at the same Time requested their Brethren the English to leave those Lands, for fear they should be hurt by the French Indians, on a War breaking out between the Six Nations & the French.

In Memory thereof I present You with this Belt of Wampum

Brethren

At the Treaty held last Year by this Government with You at Logg's Town, You requested us to build a strong House at the Mouth of Mohongehela, where a Quantity of Powder, Lead &c. might be lodg'd to supply You upon any Emergency. I now assure You that Commissioners are appointed to build such a House, which shall be a Nursery for You, and Place of Defence, where Your Women & Children may shelter themselves in Times of Danger; And I will immediately order a Quantity of Powder, Lead, & Flints, to be sent out to the Place appointed for the Strong House to be built on, that they may be ready to supply Your Warriors when wanted. — I very well remember that at the last Treaty, I order'd the Commissioners to acquaint You, that I put my Hands upon Your Heads, and would protect You against Your Enemies: I now repeat (th

that, I will order every thing suitable for Your Warriors. I have already sent to the Cherokees & Catawbas; acquainting them of the French Designs to attack You, who likewise advis'd the Chicasaws thereof; And altogether answer'd me, they would be ready & march to assist the Ohio Indians whenever I call upon them; which I shall do whenever You require it — And I also assure you, that if, during a War betwixt You & the French, Your Women and Children should be oblig'd to quit their Country; They shall find a safe retreat in my Government, where they shall be provided with all Necessaries — To confirm what I have said, & that this Speech may have its full force upon Y.r Minds, I present You with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt of Wampum

In the Court House at Winchester.

Wednesday 12.th Sept.r 1753

Present

The Hon.ble William Fairfax Esqr.
The Rt. Hon.ble Thomas Lord Fairfax

Gentlemen as Yesterday —

Monacatoocha, addressing himself to the Comissioner, repeated over the first Speech deliver'd Yesterday, & gave Thanks for the same — He then repeated over the Second Speech, and likewise gave Thanks for the Governor's Care of all their People; & further said, they had prepar'd a Speech in Answer, which being accordingly deliver'd, & interpreted by Mr. Montour was as follows. —

Brother Asaraquoa) We take this Opportunity You, that our Country is much disturb'd at this Time, by the Invasion of the French Army; no such Thing ever happned

(betwixt

between You & Us. We remember from the first time the English came amongst Us: We took hold of their Ship & tied it to the Grass, but fearing the Grass might break, remov'd the Ship, & tied her with an Iron Chain to a big Mountain, (meaning the Onondago Town) But their Brethren telling them, their Iron Chain might take Rust, they then tied her with a Silver Chain, which has ever remain'd bright & never contracted Rust. We made a strict Alliance with our Brethren the English, & became one People, one Heart, & one Flesh; And those who draw the Blood of one, must equaly hurt us all. Now Brother Asaraquoa, harken to what I am going to say. I hear what the French say to Us; He talks to Us with two Tongues, & We know he has two Hearts. He desires Us to take Care of Our Lands, & not let Asaraquoa have any of them: You, Brother Asaraquoa, likewise desire Us to take Care of Our Lands, & not let the French get Possession of them; Now Brethren I let you know, that Our Kings have nothing to do with Our Lands; for We, the Warriors, fought for the Lands, & so the Right belongs to Us, & we will take Care of them. — You told Us, You would build a Strong House at the South, after bidding Us take Care of Our Lands: We now request You may not build that Strong-House, for we intend to keep our Country clear of Settlements during these troublesome Times. As to the French, We have sent to warn them off our Lands, & if they will no hear Us, We are ready to make them feel Our Hatchets, for We intend to turn our Hatchets against them: And now Brethren you hear what We say about Our Lands, & hope You will pity Us, & not incumber Us, whilst under Difficulties, in selling Our Lands: We have been told, that You have comported with the French, & perhaps know what they design against Us. As to what You told Us Yesterday about the Southern Indians, We give You our hearty Thanks, & assure you, the War between Us was their Fault, not Ours; And We desire You will endeavour to make a more firm Peace between Us, it being our willing Mind to have it so. &

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Asaraquoa

We Your Brethren here present of the Six Nations, Delawars, Shawnesse, Wayondotts, & Twightwees

(&c.)

desire You may not take any Thing amiss of what has been now said to You, that the Chain of Friendship, so long subsisting between us, be preserv'd bright & free from Rust; And We desire you may not give Credit to any ill Reports You may hear to prejudice Us in Your good Opinion, & We will do the same on Our Part to.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

In the Court House at Winchester

Thursday. Sept.r 13th. 1753.

Present

The Hon.ble William Fairfax Comiss.r
Col.o Geo. William Fairfax
Col.o James Wood
Mr. George Croghan
Capt. Wm. Trent
Mr. Christ.o Gist & Others.

The Chiefs of the Indians present, & Mr. Montour, who was directed to acquaint the Twightwees, that their Mother Aparaquoe was going to speak to them, & spake as follows

Brethren of the Twightwees

We gave You an Invitation last Spring to come & visit us, in Company with Your Brethren the Six Nations, Delawars, Shawnesse, & Wayondotts, in this Town of Winchester, where We have kindled our Council Fire, & You have come in Company with Your said Brethren, assuring You We are glad to see You. We remember what the French did last Year in barbarously murdering Your People, & I now take this Opportunity of healing Your Wounds, & wiping the Blood off Your Bodies, that Your Hearts & troubled Minds may be at Ease

Brethren — It is a long Time since We & Your Brethren the Six Nations became One People, & as You have been enter'd in the lasting Chain of Friendship subsisting between Us, We desire You may be Strong & entirely directed by Your Brethren the Six Nations, & not by any Others, That holding fast by Our Chain of Friendship, You may be one People with Us. To enforce this on Your Minds, I present You this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Then spake to the Wayondotts, as follows

Brethren of the Wayondotts

You heard what I have said to Your Brethren the Twightwees. The French have told You not to regard what the Six Nations should say to You, for that We were cheating You; And that You should hear & mind, only Themselves, who were Your Fathers — But Brethren, remember You have long since join'd in the Chain of Friendship with Us, that You are an independant People, & have a Right to choose Your Brethren: The French want to keep You in their own Power, that You may live in Bondage under them, as a People in the Dark. Brethren. I speak to You from my Heart & not from my Lips, & advise You to be rul'd by Your good Brethren the Six Nations, & not to be deceiv'd by the French, as a great many of Your People have been & that You may endeavour to draw Your People back to Ohio where You may all live happily as Brethren ought to do.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Then spake to the Shawnesse as follows

Brethren of the Shawnesse

Your accompanying Us & Your Brethren at this Time gives Us an additional Pleasure. Unity among Brethren is the most prudent Measure to defend their Property. And whilst You & we contend in Brotherly Love, You need not be much afraid of Our Enemies. In Token of Our Desire to corresp

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with You as become Brethren, I present You with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Then the Chief of the Wayondotts taking the Belt of Wampum in his Hand, spake as follows, being interpreted by Mr Montour.

Brother Asaraquoa

We heard what You said to us, & it is true the French have led us in the Dark as if We were Drunk; But now Brother We will be adviz'd by You, & do what You & the Six Nations will direct us; for We will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between You the Six Nations, & us, as long as the Sun gives Light.

Then the Turtle, Speaker of the Twightwees, holding the Belt of Wampum in His Hand, spake as follows, being Interpreted

Brother Asaraquoa

We, the Twightwees, give You Our Thanks for Your Friendship to us. You have wash'd the Blood off our Bodies & made our Hearts glad; & We now speak to You from our Hearts, & assure You, We will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship, & will let all Our different Tribes know the Benefits they will receive from contracting a Friendship with the English. We will put Your advice to our Hearts, so that You, the Six Nations, & We may be one People.

Then Sowenebuck, Speaker of the Shawnesse, spake as follows being Interpreted, having the Belt in His Hand.

Brother Asaraquoa

When We receiv'd Your Message last Spring, We were glad of an Opportunity of coming to see You Our Brethren, & as We came on Our Journey We expected to hear Nothing but what was good. We have heard what You have said, & find it all as we expected. We give You Our hearty Thanks & assure You, We will hold fast by the great Chain of Friendship, for We have given our selves up to our Brethren the Six Nations to be directed by them.

In

In the Evening, Mr Montour being desird by the Indians to acquaint their Brother Asaraquoa, They wanted to speak to Him at his Lodging, which being granted, accordingly met

at Mr William Cocks about 7. o'Clock P.M:

When Monacatoocha, in behalf of the said several Nations of Indians spake as follows, being Interpreted.

Brother Asaraquoa

We now inform You, that about four Years ago, our Brother Onas took our Brethren the Twightwees by the Hand; & as We are now come to pay You a Visit We likewise think proper to conduct our Brethren the Twightwees down to Pensylvania, that they may be now firmly joined in the Chain of Friendship; and We present You with this String of Wampum, & request You to let our Brother Onas know, that We expect He will meet us at Carlisle, on the 22d. of this Inst. to brighten the Chain of Friendship between Him & the Twightwees; And pray make our Compliments to Him, & let Him know We are disturb'd in our Country by the French, & must make all Dispatch Home, or We would have gone to Philadelphia, & not given Him the Trouble to meet us at Carlisle

To which it was answer'd, that Asaraquoa would write such a Letter to their Brother Onas as desir'd, & enclose therein the String of Wampum, deliver'd & sent it by Mr George Croghan, who expected to see the said Governor of Pensylvania in three or four Days at Lancaster

Friday the 11th. of September

The Indians having drunk too freely last Night of spirituous Liquors, whereby they were much intoxicated, & unfit for Business in the Day, agreed and met

at Mr William Cocks. about 7. o'Clock P.M

When Mr Montour was directed to acquaint the Indians their Brother Asaraquoa was going to speak, & spake as follows

(Bre

Brethren of the Six Nations, their Cousins the Delawars, their Allies the Shannesse, Twightwees, & Wayondotts.

As from Your several Speeches & hearty Declarations I have good Reason to think & believe You sincere Friends of the English, being convinced of the double Meaning & disguis'd Actions of the French; I cannot shew my Zeal for Your Welfare better, than by promoting a lasting Peace between You & the Southern Nations of Indians, with whom You have long maintain'd a bloody & destructive War: In order to bring about so desirable an Harmony they have agreed on my Perusal to send a certain Number of their Chiefs, to meet a like Number of Yours at this Town, & Time agreed on next Year if agreeable to You, when I shall with a great Pleasure meet You all, in the glad Hope of a General Council, to resolve on, & conclude such essential Points, to unite the said several Nations with the English, in the strongest & brightest Chain of Friendship. Now Brethren You may be convinc'd, that I have the greatest Concern for Your Welfare; And I request You will give me an immediate Answer to this Speech; & if it will suit Your Convenience, should be glad You would appoint the full Moon in May next

Gave a large Belt of Wampum.

Brethren

Last Spring when Your Brother Aparaquoa gave You an Invitation to come & visit Him; You sent Him Word You could not come at that Time, for that You expected an Army of French was coming to invade Your Country; On which Your Brother Aparaquoa sent You a Quantity of Powder Lead, & Guns, by Mr. Trent, to enable You to defend Your selves against Your Enemy. When Your Brother hearing that His Brethren the Twightwees were come from their own Country to Logstown, in order to come down hither, & the long Desire he had to see & take them by the Hand. He sent a Man to Logstown to invite them down, who came back & told Your Brother they were coming, but that there would not be above Twenty Men, so that we were not appriz'd of seeing so many of Our Brethren at this Time, or should have provided better for Your Reception. But Brethren I hope You will accept the small Present now before You, as a Token of Our

sincere Love & Friendship towardo You. You may depend on Your Brother Asaraquoa's meeting You here, on the full Moon in May next, when You will receive a large Present of Goods from Your Father the King of Great Britain. Now Brethren You are going to visit Our Brother Onas; I with this Belt of Wampum wish You a good Journey & a safe arrival into Your own Country, where You may find Your Families in perfect Health & Safety. 27

Immediately Monacatoocha after repeating said Speeches answer'd as interpreted.

Brother Asaraquoa We return You Thanks for the Powder Lead & Arms We receiv'd from Capt. Trent: We likewise thank You for all the good Speeches You have made Us, which We shall be ready to answer to-Morrow Morning. Then drinking a Glass of Wine Each bid the Other a good Night.

In the Court House at Winchester

Saturday the 15th: of September 1753

Present

The Honble William Fairfax Comiss^r
Col^o George Wm Fairfax
Col^o James Wood
Mr William Cocke & Others
The Chiefs of the Indians, and Mr Montour also present:

The Turtle, Speaker of the Twightwees, with a String of Wampum, painted Green, in His Hand, spake being interpreted, as follows.

Brother Asaraquoa

I speak to You now, in the Presence of all the Chiefs of Our Brethren the Six Nations, Delawars, Shawnesse, & Wayondotts; The Road that We have travel'd to see You is to the Sun setting: Now Brother, with this String of Wampum, I sweep Of

I will always be willing to travel it whenever You desire me to meet You & the rest of Our Brethren together: And I will make Our Road from the Sun setting to the Sun rising as green as this String of Wampum, that We may travel on a pleasant Road to visit Our Brethren the English, whenever they please to call Us together.

Gave the String

S.C.

Then after a short Space He spake again with a Pipe in his Hand.

Brother Asaraquoa

In Presence of Our Brethren now here, I let You know, that this Pipe is Our Council Pipe, which Our Kings have smok'd out of in Council with all Our Brethren that are in League & strict Friendship with Us. Brother, We have but one Council Pipe which We present You, & desire You will hold fast by it: And whenever You smoke out of it, You may remember the Friendship You are in with Us, & say, This is Our Brethren the Twightwee's Council Pipe, which they gave Us at Winchester in Council with the Six Nations, Delawars, Shawnese & Wayondotts, in Sept.r 1753.

Presented the said Pipe.

Then laying two Beaver Blankets on the Clerk's Table, he again spoke

Brother Asaraquoa

My Brethren here present, & all Our Brethren to the Sun setting have but one Heart. Now Brother You see it is Green & Good towards You our Brethren. There is no Deceit in Our Hearts, & We present You those Beaver Blankets, that You may always see Our Hearts, & rest assur'd that We are Your sincere Brethren. We hope You will let Our Brethren the Southern Indians know what is done.

Then Monacatoocha, in behalf of all the Indians, spake as follows, being interpreted, with a Belt of black Wampum in his Hand.

Brother Asaraquoa

We desir'd You, two Days ago, not to let suffer Your People to settle on Our Lands at this Houblesom Time & likewise told You We would drive the French away quite out of

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Our Country, And Brother, when We do that, We will consider what
say to you about the Lands: And as to the Strong House that is to be
built, We have consider'd & make choice of Mr. Montour, Mr Trent &
McGist, to transact Business between You & Us; And if any of those
Persons whom We have chose should misbehave or do amiss, We will
return them Home to Your Honour again on their Misbehaviour —
And Brother, You have promis'd Us, the Six Nations, that You would
supply Our Warriors with Powder, Lead, & such other Necessaries
as would enable Us to defend Ourselves against Our Enemies.
Now We desire You may immediately send such Supplies out to
Us, by those Persons We have chose; And We will shew them a
Place where the Strong House shall be built, to store those Things
for Our Use — And We also desire You may give Orders to Your
Traders, that None of them shall scatter through the Woods but be
directed by Us; And We will appoint such & such Traders, to such &
such Towns, as shall be able to furnish the several Towns with
Goods; And such of the Traders as will not be directed by Us, We will
send them Home with their Goods; for if they be not directed by Us
they may fall into the Enemys Hands: And We further desire You
may give Us from under Your Hand this Agreement, that We may
have it to shew to Your People if there should be Occasion.

To enforce this Speech, & that it may prevent any Misunder-
standing between Us, Brother, We present You with this Belt of
Wampum.

Gave the Belt of Wampum

Then with two Strings of white & two Strings of
Black Wampum in his Hand, said ——

Brother Asaraquoa

We have heard all that You have
said to Us, & We believe that You have spoke to Us from Your Heart.
Now Brother, We desire You may be Strong, & order Your Traders to
come out & trade with Us, that Our Wives & Children may be well
supply'd with Goods; & order them that are to trade with Us from
Your Government, to deal with Us on reasonable Terms & not to
impose on Us, for We are but poor People, & hope You will let
Your Traders to sell their Goods cheap ——

Gave four Strings of Wampum

The same Speaker with two Strings of black Wampum in his Hand, further said.

Brother Asaraquoa (

As it has been a comon Practice for the English Traders to carry large Quantities of spirituous Liquors to the Woods, by which Means We have been kept some Years past inflam'd with it, so as to make us unfit to do any Business; We now desire You will charge all haveling People from Your Government, not to carry any out; for We will have no spirituous Liquors brought amongst Us: If any of Our People want Liquors, let them come for it, & if they have Skins to give for it, they may purchase it themselves; for such small Quantities as they can take out & carry, will not do us much Hurt. —

Gave the two Strings of black Wampum —

Then the Beaver, Speaker of the Delawares, with a Belt of Wampum in his Hand, spake, being interpreted, as follows.

Brother Asaraquoa (

Attend to what I am going to say to You. The great God above us, has call'd Us together at this Time, & We have heard what You have said to Us. We are glad to hear what You told us, that the Chiefs of the Southern Indians will meet You & Us here next Spring; And We hope You will be a Means of uniting Us all in strict Friendship together: But, Brother, there is one Thing yet to be consider'd. — You see that the Six Nations, Shawnese, & Us, with the rest of Our Brethren to the Sun setting, have but one Heart, & We have it in Our Breast And Our Heart is troubled for what We have heard: We heard that some young Men of Our Brethren the Shawnese, that went to War against their Enemies the Southern Indians, have been taken Prisoners by Our Brethren the English, in South Carolina. And Brother We hope You will send to the Governor of South Carolina, that those Men may be releas'd & sent Home to their own Country. Brother, that this Speech may have its desir'd Effect I present You with this Belt of Wampum —

Gave a Belt of Wampum

At Mr. Wm Cock's

Sunday the 16th September 1753

Newcomer & Jomenebuck Chiefs of the Shawnese by Mr Montour, desiring to speak in Privat; & being admitted, Mr Gist present. — They produced a Copy of an Agreement of Friendship Sign'd & Seal'd, with Governor Thomas &c. of Pensylvania, whereby is manifested their Professions of Love & desire of Unity with all the English; And as a Confirmation of their Resolution to maintain the same; They gave a Belt of Wampum, desiring We might take hold of one End thereof, as they would the Other to keep & preserve it as a Chain never to be broke, sullied or suffer'd to be cut by any of Our Posterity —

They also return'd the English Colours which the Commissioners at Logstown gave to Big Hominie, who not understanding for what Purpose it was given, not being openly & publickly done, gave it to the said Newcomer, who brought it in this private Manner as receiv'd.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Who was answer'd, That I was glad to see their solemn League of Friendship with the Governor of Pensylvania set forth in a Writing on Parchments, Sign'd & Seal'd by the Chiefs of the Shawnese, & the Government of Pensylvania; And kindly accept their Belt of Wampum, as as a further Mark of their Intention to keep the said Chain of Friendship inviolable, Strong, bright, & lasting, which We, & English, will likewise keep & maintain, so long as the Sun Moon & Stars shall give their Light —

Eodem Die. AM.

Monacatoocha, by Mr Montour, came & desir'd, Mr Gist also present, that an Express might be sent to the Governor of South Carolina, to enquire if any Shawnese were detain'd Prisoners in Charles Town, if so, that no Application may be

(made

made for their Releasement. till said Monacatoocha shall have Notice, intending to take his own Method; for that the Chiefs of the Shawnese had no Power, without consulting & having Leave from the Six Nations, to transact any publick Business.

About two Hours after, Monacatoocha, with King Singes, & his Brother, call'd Delaware George, came, & by Mr Montour declar'd, that as every Thing was done & finish'd on the present Occasion to mutual Satisfaction; shou'd be glad to have some Rum distributed among the several Indians to drink their Father, the King of Great Britains Health, & to express their Thankfulness for His many gracious Favours, intending to depart To-morrow.

And being ask'd what Quantity wou'd be sufficient answer'd four Gallons: upon which Order'd that five Gallons of Rum be deliver'd to Mr Montour for their Use

At the Court House at Winchester

Sunday the 16th of Sept. 1753

Several of the Indians attended during Prayers & a Sermon, officiated by the Rev: Mr Gordon, & behav'd decently, which being ended, They brough two Adults, & four Children, who were Baptiz'd. Mr Lewis Castlemain, & William Davison, an Indian Trader, standing Godfathers

In the Afternoon Monacatoocha & his Wife brought their only Son, about eleven Years of Age to be Christned. The Comissioner & Mr Christo: Gist stood as Godfathers, & named the Boy Dinwiddie, with which the Parents seem'd well pleas'd. Then the Chief, comonly call'd Delaware George & his Wife, presented their Infant Daughter, & being Baptiz'd, Col: Geo. Fairfax nam'd her Sarah; Lastly Mr Montour introduc'd his Kinsman of about Eighteen Years, & on Baptizing him was nam'd John; And on drinking a Glass of Wine, & wishing much Happiness to the Parents, & the new Christians, Each departed with Joy in their Countenances

Agreeable to the Indians Adress on Thursday the 13th Inst. a Letter was wrote to the Governor of Pensylvania, according to the following Copy.

30

Winchester, 15th September 1753

Sir

Pursuant to a Commission under Our Great Seal from Governor Dinwiddie, I came hither to meet certain Chiefs of the Six Nations, & their allied Indians, & to make them a Present of some Arms, Ammunition & Clothing. Upon drawing to a Conclusion I receiv'd a Speech from them, desiring I would write to Your Honour & with their best Compliments to let You know, that proposing to return homewards through Pensylvania, they should be most glad to meet Your Honour at Carlisle, on, or about, the 22d Inst. in Hopes of shaking Your Hand, & introducing their Brethren the Twightwees — The present unsettled Affairs of their Country, on the French entering on their Lands, would not allow them time to wait on Your Honour at Philadelphia.

I was further desir'd to send You the enclos'd String of Wampum, as a Token of their great Desire to see You at Carlisle — For Particulars I beg leave to refer to Mr George Croghan, who has kindly assisted me —

I am Sir, with a respectful Esteem.

To the Hon.ble James Hamilton Esqr
Governor of Pensylvania

Yr Honours
most Obed.t Hble Servt
W: Fairfax

At Winchester

Monday 17th: September 1753

Mr. Montour came & thank'd the Commissioner for the good Effects of his Orders, for preventing the Ordinary Keepers giving the Indians spirituous Liquors whilst they remain'd in Town; And as the Indians were now on their Departure homewards, desir'd he might have some Publick Precept to make use of as Occasion might offer on the Road. Accordingly gave one, of which a Copy is underwritten

Winchester

Whereas certain Chiefs of the Six Nations, Delawars, Shawnesse, Wyondotts & Twightwees with their Attendants, Men, Women, & Children, in Number Ninety Eight, have lately met at Winchester, & there had many Conferences with Me, who was appointed thereunto by the Governor of Virginia's Commission under the Great Seal thereof; And having finish'd the several Matters that call'd us together, the said Indians propose returning Home through Pensylvania, being desirous of seeing the Governor of that Province at Carlisle; But forasmuch as the Giving of strong spirituous Liquors in too great Quantities to the Indians may greatly impede their March, I earnestly desire & require all Sheriffs & Magistrates to be aiding & assisting to Mr Andrew Montour, in order to prevent such Delivery of immoderate Spirits whilst they are on their Progress in Virginia; And every Ordinary Keeper who shall offend herein, on Complaint made, must expect to be Prosecuted for being the Cause of the Drunkeness & Disorder, this Notice is given to Prevent

Given &c. this 17th Sept. 1753. & 27th Year of His Britannick Majesty's Reign

W: Fairfax

To all whom it may Concern.

Mem^dm

Though the Indians did not positively, in Answer to my Speech, give a Concession to the Lands on Ohio, agreable to the Grant given last Year; the Reasons then were, there were two Canuaguas, or French Indians, in their Company, of whom they had a Suspicion, & were not willing to declare their short Affection to the English in their Presence; but I am convinced the Indians incline We should have those Lands. They were apprehensive His Majesty had given His Grant to several of His Subjects, but I did not Care to touch upon that Subject; And I doubt not when Your Honour meets them next Year, they will chearfully & faithfully confirm the said Lands to His Majesty

Wm Fairfax

A true Copy

Wm Withers

Virginia

Narrative of the Proceedin
of Mr. Wm. Fairfax with certa
Chiefs of the six united Natio
of Indians & their Allies

rec'd with Gov. Dinwiddie's
Letter of 7. Nov. 1753.

N. 128.

Rec'd Jan. 4 1754
Read March 27 1754

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Honourd Proprietaries

Nov. 26. 1753

My last Letters were by my Brother, By Captain Shirley I could not write, being obligd to attend the Council and make up the Dispatches for two Expresses which were then in Town, one from Governor Dinwiddie and the other from Ohio. I only sent two printed Copies of the Indian Treaty held at Carlisle and One of the Minutes of the last Sessions of Assembly .... made up in a Packet, and directed to the Care of Mr John Samuel.

By this Conveyance You will receive a Box wherein are the Minutes of Council containing our Transactions with the Ohio Indians as well at Carlisle, as what was done on a Message received from those Indians since that Treaty, with Respect to this last, I have been informd by Justice Wilson, a Man of Credit at Carlisle, that the whole was a vile Scheme of the Indian Traders, and that the Indians were not sober when in Council, but received their Directions from the Traders present, that the Council was held by some of the Chiefs of the Indians the Day after they returnd from Carlisle while the Liquor was in their Heads, and that the Half King had not been at the Lower Shawonese Town, nor had there been any Council held there. George Croghan lay sick at his House at Aucquick, and was not in a Capacity to think on any thing when the Messenger brought him the Dispatches, being thought to be past Recovery by the Physicians who attended him, and that Andrew Montour was on a Journey to Williamsburg on another Occasion, but accidentally was met by his Brother on the Road, but whether he gave him any Letter from Ohio for the Governor of Virginia I cannot learn, tho' his Brother when examined in Council said he did. This serves to shew You what a sad Condition this Province is in, both as to the Indians who live at Ohio and those who carry on the Trade with them, but I am in hopes the Assembly will regulate the Trade, as Mr Norris and Mr Franklyn seem to have it much at heart, and talk of introducing the same Method into this Province as they use at Boston, viz, that the Government

should

should have a Trading House, buy the Goods with the Publick Stock and commit the Sale thereof to their own Agents or Commissioners who are to be under Instructions. What they will do I cannot tell, but they may attempt something the next Sessions, and whether the Governor will think himself at Liberty to joyn with them or no I cannot tell. Tho it requires a speedy Consideration and Reformation, yet it is a Matter of great Moment, and they may offer things in the Temper the House is in, not fit for the Governor to receive or concur with. You may see what the Council thought of the Indian Messages, but considering the Situation of these unhappy Indians, and how near the French Army is to them, it was thought proper, Let it turn out how it would, to send a soft Message to them; and indeed I have been thinking whether a good Use may not be made of this Offer of the Lands lying to the East of Ohio even from these Indians, that is, whether Mr. Weiser might not grolind an Application to the Six Nations on this Message of theirs, and make a Push at Onondago for a general Release of all the Lands within the Limits of the Province, since the Indians cannot retain their Possession against the French, and it may be that they may have such a Regard to the Distresses of their People at Ohio, as to join with them in such Sales, provided they can thereby procure a good Sum of Money. As to the Terms they are ridiculous, and for the Indians at a private Meeting as this was, to offer to sell such a Tract of Land was as ridiculous, but notwithstanding this, the Six Nations at Onondago, who are scarce a Jot better than those at Ohio, may think these were reduced to the Necessity of doing it, and so concur with them in it. The Proprietaries however will be pleased to consider the Matter, and give their Sentiments about it. Conrad Weiser has repeatedly assured me, that tho' he was disappointed by Governor Clintons unreasonable and arbitrary Refusal to let him go thro New York to Onondago, yet he will try all Methods to bring the Indians to an Offer, and his three Sons are now on their Journey to the Shick Calamys who are removed from Shamokin nearer the Oneido Country, with some Message relating to this affair.

In

In the Copy of the Minutes of Council the Sheets are left untached, so that You may separate each Council and shew to Lord Halifax or the Secretary of State either the Treaty by itself or the other Minutes as You shall think proper, fastening (taping) what You chuse to produce with a Rubband, and (but the Figures at the bottom of the Sheets).

The Governor mentioned something to me about the Examination of the Indian Traders, but surely the Speeches of the Indians setting forth the actual Invasion of their Country by the French, must have a greater Weight than any Examinations of private Men.

I think it would give Satisfaction to his Majesty if this Treaty was exemplified, and the several Places mentioned in it were explaind by a Map to be annexed to it under the best Attestations that can be got; for which Purpose, either at the Expence of the Proprietaries or the Province, an intelligent Man should be sent into those Countreys early in the Spring, who can take Observations, plan Places, take down Courses and Distances of Rivers and Mountains, and adjust the Situation of Indian Towns, and then put the whole together Mapwise, and such a Man is now with Us, one Patten, the Man who was taken Prisoner by the French, knows the Country well, and has learnd to make an intelligent and tolerably neat Draught.

But when this is done, and the true Situation of all the Countrys accurately laid down, and it shall appear that the French have built Forts within the Limits of this Province, or within those of Virginia or New York, will it not be incumbent on the Ministers to say in express Terms and with the utmost Preciseness, that these Countries are within the Limits of his Majesties Dominions, and should not his Majesty give positive Orders to his Governors under the proper Seals, to raise Men and clear the Country of the French. If Requisitions signify any thing, the Ministry have an ample one at home sent by Governor Clinton to the Governor of Canada in the Year 1751, and the Answer of this last, which is full and plain, and an absolute Assertion of the Right of the Crown of France to those very Places which the French have now built their

their Forts. Is this a new Affair, surely no. Have not his Majesties Ambassadors in France released out of French Prisons for these three or four Years Ingelt Men for traderg in these Ohio Countries, and have not they sent them to the Secretaries of State, and did they so much as take down their Examinations on Oath, or make Requisitions at the French Court with any Zeal that shewed they were in earnest or desired Satisfaction.

Must a Governor at the Risque of his Neck march an Army into a Country which the King does not say is his Majestys, but bids him do this at his Peril in the very Orders which command him to do it.

What Regards can be paid to such Orders given in so loose and indefinite a manner, were People never so well disposed to yield the most ready and spirited Obedience. Let but his Majesty say in express Terms, that this is his Country and he commands all his Subjects to defend it, and We shall very soon hear no more of the French. But the Governor of Canada takes it for granted, that the King will not do this, or that the Assemblys of the respective Provinces will never agree to raise a joint Stock for the Expulsion of the French, and therefore takes these insulting Measures with the utmost Assurance of Success. Tho for my Part, as these Countreys lye about half way between the Mississippi and the Atlantick Ocean, for within the Limits of this Province the Ohio is nowhere three hundred Miles from the River Delaware, I cannot tell what Title is set up, whether Discovery, Occupancy, or Conveyance of the Natives, and by what Records any of these Titles are proved.

I suppose Governor Shirley knows more of these Matters than any other, but whether he will speak out or no I cannot tell, however the Govern. is determined to write a very complaisant Letter requesting to know what are deemed the Limits of his Majesties Dominions Westward of this Province.

If Lord Halifax should ask for a Map of these Countries, I assure You that Patten's Map gives a tolerable good Notion of them, and may be depended on for the River Ohio and its Branches, with this Observation, that Lake Erie is not of the Shape laid down and is placed rather too far North

(being

(being copied from other Draughts) and Venengo higher up the River than it really is. It was shewn at Carlisle to Mr Croghan and Others who gave it a good Character.

It seems to me that all will depend on the Fullness and Spirit of the Orders given to Governor Dinwiddie, if these are peremptory and will justify his raising Men and marching them into what the French call their Countreys tho manifestly within the Limits of Pennsylvania or Virginia, for these last reach from Sea to Sea (tho I think none of their Charters go beyond the forty first Degree of Latitude and their last not so far) I make no doubt but Men enough will be found to undertake the Expedition in these two Governments. It may be depended on that no two Provinces will raise Supplies for an Army in a joint Stock. Ours will I make no doubt be inclinable to do their Share, and give the Governor a Power to employ it how he pleases, in case any Business is done in February Sessions. The Government of New York who has hitherto born the Burden will think nothing of it, and perhaps be pleased that it is likely to be our Turn now, or Virginia's, or both.

I will add for your Information about the true Situation of the Places on Ohio as laid down in Patten's Map, that Col Fry of Virginia in Company with Mr William West of this Town Partner with Mr Neave took an Observation near Shanoppin, and Mr West sent me the following Account of it.

Sir

About a mile to the Northward of Shanoppinstown the sixteenth Day of June 1752 the Sun's Meridian Altitude was 72° 54' We looked upon Shanoppinstown to be about five Minutes to the Northward of Logs Town the Observation was taken by Col Joshua Fry, by a Quadrant of eighteen Inches Radius.

Above is the Observation I mentioned to You, neither the Virginia

Gentlemen

Gentlemen nor I kept any Rechoning, by which We coud find the Difference of Longitude. I am

Sir

Yr &c.

William West

January 26th. 1753.

To Wm Richard Peters

Complement Suns altitude	17.6
June 16. Suns Declination	23.27
Latitude	40.20

The Governor writes by this Conveyance the State of his own mind so that I need not enlarge on that head. I am

Honord Proprietaries

Your most obedient

humble Servant

Richard Peters

Philadelphia

26th. Novr 1753

The Honorable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 5th Day of December 1753.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Richard Peters } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council, that the Two Shawonese had been detained in Town by the Sickness of One of them; that he was now so far recovered as to be able to undertake the Journey; and therefore he had prevailed on Mr. Patten to conduct them to the Six Nations at Ohio, and had drawn up a Message to those Indians, and had likewise thought it proper to give particular Instructions to Mr. Patten, Draughts of both which as well as of his Answer to Governor Glen were read and approved.

A Message from the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania to the Half King, Scarrooyady and other Chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio.

Brethren,

Having had a favourable Opportunity of a Ships going to Carolina, soon after the Return of the Commissioners from Carlisle, I made Use of it at their pressing Instances to send to the Governor of that Province my Letters, wherein I interceded for the Enlargement of the Six Shawonese detained in the publick Prison at Charles Town, and requested he would be pleased to send them to my Care to be returned to their Nation; but before my Letters could arrive, that Government having a Regard for the Northern Indians had sent Two of these Shawonese by Sea to Philadelphia, where they arrived sometime ago.

Brethren,

One of the Indians had contracted a dangerous Sickness at Sea, and I put him under the Care of one of the best of our Physicians, the Person I make use of myself when I am out of Order; and now that by his Care and Medicines he is restored to his health, I have sent them under the Care of Mr. John Patten to be delivered to You in Council.

Brethren,

The Governor of Carolina tells me he intends to send the other Four, if the Shawonese Nation shall readily comply with what he desires. Hear therefore and take great Notice of what the Governor of Carolina says, and do not fail to conform to it in every particular, as upon these Conditions only I deliver these Two Persons to You.

These are the Words of his Letter to me.

"There is the good Reason to think from the Examination of several Persons, that some of the "Shawonese Indians have been formerly here, and that they have carried off some of our Friendly "Indians, born within our Province; and as these Indians are upon many Accounts very serviceable "to Us, We are extremely desirous to redeem them, and have therefore sent Two of the six Prisoners to "You to be sent or detained by You, as You may judge it most likely to obtain the good End of having "our Friendly Indians or Master Slaves sent back to Us, and I hope that You will either send for "some of the Head Men, or send some proper Person along with these Two Men to their Nation, who "will let them know the Care that We have taken of the other Four, and that they will be returned to "their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from Us, and upon their engaging to "You in the most solemn manner not to permit any of their People to come into this Province for the "future."

Brethren

Pennsylvania. 1753.

Brethren,

I desire one or more of your Chief Men will conduct these Two Indians to the Lower Shawonese Town, and at the Time You deliver them, enquire diligently if there be among the Shawonese, or any other Indian Nations, any of the Carolina Indians, and if You find there are, take effectual Measures that they be delivered to You, and then send them under a safe Convoy, either to the Governor of Virginia, which I think the nearest and best Conveyance to Carolina, or to me, to be sent by Sea there.

Brethren,

The Captain of the Ship in which these Two Indians came relates, that the other Four have made their Escape out of Prison, if so, I hope they are already in Safety at their own Houses. Tho' they have escaped, yet they and their Nation should be sensible of the Governor of Carolina's kind care of them, and kind Intentions to release them. I expect neither they, nor any other of the Shawonese, or any other of our Friendly Indians will ever go into the inhabited Part of Carolina. The Road lies to the Westward of the Inhabitants, in that Road let them travel, and do no Injury to those good People who are their true Friends. The French Indians have done much Mischief in Carolina; no longer ago than last Summer they committed a barbarous Murder, which occasioned your young Men being apprehended, they conceal this from You, but I now tell it You, and that they will be surely put to death if they are caught among the Inhabitants of that Province.

Brethren,

Your Fathers the Six Nations have made and confirmed a Peace with the Nation of the Catawbas. They are no longer at War together. Your Warriors must be told not to break the Peace.

Brethren,

The Governor of Virginia has informed me that he has invited the Catawbas to come to Winchester next Summer, and You have promised to be there too. I am pleased to hear this, and heartily recommend it to You to continue Friends. Their Friendship will strengthen your Hands against your Enemies the French.

Brethren,

I expect to receive your Answer by the Bearer Mr John Patten, whom I have sent Express with these Indians, and to whom I expect You will be very kind. By him You may take the Opportunity of giving me your News. He will deliver to me faithfully whatever You think proper to say. Tell him all that is in your Minds, conceal nothing from him, that I may know the full and true State of your Affairs.

James Hamilton.

(Lesser Seal of the Province.)

The Instructions of the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Governor of Pennsylvania to Mr John Patten.

You are to read carefully over my Message to the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio, the principal of which are, the Half King, Scarrooyady and Cayanguiloquoa, and to make your self perfectly Master of the Contents thereof, so that they may be truly and clearly explained to them in Council; and that they may conform exactly thereto, I have sent therewith two Strings of Wampum, one for those Chiefs, the other for the Shawonese.

You are to call at Mr George Croghan's at Aucquick, and consult with him in what manner to deliver the said Message, and if Andrew Montour goes to Ohio, You are to go with him, and he is to be the Interpreter; if he should be gone before You reach Mr Croghan's, You are to follow him, and if You find him at Ohio, You are to get him to interpret the Message.

You

Pennsylvania. 1753.

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You are to make all the Enquiry possible of what the French are doing or propose to do next Summer, what Numbers of French there are and under whose Command, and whether at Weningo or in that Neighbourhood. What Forts the French have built or intend to build, and in what Places; and to learn the Situation of such Places and their Distance from Shanoppin.

You are likewise to take a particular account of the Road from Carlisle, so as to know how far Westward Shanoppin is from thence, and whether to the Northward and how much so, and how far the French Forts are from Lake Erie or from the Straits of Niagara.

You are to learn the Numbers of the Indians, as well Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Wendats and Twightwees, and how many of them encline to the French and how many to the English, that it may be known who are to be depended on and who not.

You are to learn the Names of those who carry the Whisky among those Indians and in what Quantities.

You are to learn what Quantity of Arms and Ammunition have been sent to the Ohio Indians by the Government of Virginia, and what Use has been made thereof; and whether the Indians have held any general Councils, and whether any Measures have been or are to be concerted for their Defence against the French next Summer.

What the Indians expect the English will do for them, whether they expect English Men to head them, and whether if they do the Indians will be brought under any Comand or Discipline.

You are to learn what Number of Twightwees have declared for the English, and whether they will oppose the French; and if those Twightwees who went in the Summer to Canada are returned, and what they did there.

On your Return from Ohio You are to call on Mr Croghan, and desire his Letters to the Governor; and You may prudently examine where the Goods are which were left by the Commissioners in the Hands of Mr Croghan, and what he proposes to do with them, and whether any Orders have come from Virginia for the Delivery of the Goods left with Messrs Guest, Trent and Montour.

You are not to let it be known that You have any other Instructions than to deliver the Shawonese; and that the Message sent with them be well interpreted and conformed to by the Indians.

If You apprehend any Danger, or are taken sick, You are to destroy these ..... Instructions.

You are to keep a Diary or Day Book, and set down in it every thing that occurs worthy of your Notice, which is likewise to be destroyed in case of Danger or Sickness.

James Hamilton.

A Letter from Governor Hamilton to the Governor of South Carolina.

Philadelphia December 6th 1753.

Sir

I received from the hands of Capt. Read the Favour of your Letter of the twelfth of October last, together with the Two Shawonese Indians You were pleased to send to me under his Care.

They have been detained here much longer than I intended on account of a dangerous ... Distemper One of them had contracted at Sea, from which as soon as he was recovered, I lost no time in providing a special Messenger in whom I can place a Confidence, and committed both of them to his Care, with Orders to deliver them, with a Message from me agreable to the Contents of your Letter, to the Six Nations at Ohio, whom I have desired to conduct them to the Lower Shawonese Town, the Place of Residence of the principal men of that Nation, who will I hope be so sensible of your Kindness to their Countrymen as to release your Carolina Indians, if any they have, and for the

the future give your Province no further Offence or Trouble.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio, having sollicited the Release of these Shawonese, as You will see by my Letter of the thirtieth of October, of which Mr Boone was pleased to take the Charge, I thought your good Intentions in sending them to me would be best answered by my giving to those Chiefs the Conduct of this Negotiation: and as I have requested them to give me an account of their Proceedings herein, I shall not fail, upon receiving their Answer, which I expect by the Return of the Messenger, to impart the Contents thereof to You.

If the Northern and Southern Indians can be prevailed on to accept Mr Dinwiddie's Invitation to be present at the Treaty He proposes to hold next Summer at Winchester in Virginia; there will I hope be no great Difficulty in persuading them to enter into a ..... Friendship and good Agreement for the future; seeing it is so much for their mutual Interest, ... and now more than ever rendered necessary by the late hostile Attempts of the French. I am

Sir

Your Excellencys
most obedient and most
humble Servant
James Hamilton.

His Excellency James Glen Esquire
Governor of South Carolina.

The Matter of the Requisition enjoined by Lord Holdernesse's Letter was again taken into Consideration and a Form agreed upon; but several Persons who came to Town from Virginia reporting that Governor Dinwiddie had sent an Officer to the French Camp on that Errand, and it being uncertain what Part the Assembly of this Province would take in this affair, it was agreed to postpone it till it should be known what Governor Dinwiddie had done or proposed to do.

Memorandum. The Governors Answer to Lord Holdernesse's Letter was read in these Words.

My Lord;

I had very lately the Honour to receive your Lordships Letter of the twenty eighth of August, imparting certain Intelligence his Majesty had received of the March of a ..... considerable Number of Indians, not in Alliance with the King, supported by some regular European Troops, intending, as it was apprehended, to commit some Hostilities on Parts of his Majesties Dominions in America; and withal signifying his Majesties Commands and Direction for my Conduct, in case the Subjects of any foreign Prince or State should presume to make any Encroachment on the Limits of his Dominions.

Your Lordship will please to be assured, I shall pay the most punctual Obedience to every particular of the Kings Commands signified in your Lordship's Letter so far as I am capable of knowing them. But I must not omit to acquaint your Lordship, that in the present case it falls out most unfortunately, that if the Bounds of the British Empire on this Continent have ever been ascertained, the Particulars thereof are what I am very much a Stranger to, after ..... repeated Enquiries upon that head; for which reason I should have been extremely glad of your Lordship's Explanation upon a Point that I am persuaded is not well understood in this Part of the World: upon which nevertheless the Settlement, and consequently the Strength of his ..... Majesties Dominion in America does very much depend; and without the Knowledge whereof it seems impossible for the Governors of these Colonies, to say, what are, or are not the undoubted Limits of his Majesties Dominions.

I have some Reason to believe, that One or more Forts have been lately built by the French, within

within the extreme Limits of this Province, to the Westward; but as the Western Bounds thereof.... have never been actually run, I cannot speak with Certainty. I shall however use my utmost..... Diligence, to learn how far the Information I have received touching such Encroachments on his.... Majesties Dominions, may be depended on; of which I shall do myself the Honour to acquaint your Lordship in a further account as well as of the other Particulars mentioned in your Lordship's Letter, as soon as they shall be known to me.

I am May it please your Lordship
Your Lordships
most obedient and most
humble Servant
James Hamilton.

Pennsylvania
November 25th 1753.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 13th Day of February 1754.

Present

John Penn	Benjamin Shoemaker	Esquires
Thomas Lawrence	Joseph Turner	
Robert Strettell	Richard Peters	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Memorandum.

On the fourth Instant Two Members waited on the Governor to acquaint him, that the House was met according to their Adjournment, and desired to know if he had any thing to lay before them. The Governor had been some time confined to his Chamber by a tedious Sickness, and was then too much indisposed to admit them to speak to him; therefore ordered the Secretary to inform them of his Indisposition, and that he would send a Message to the House in the..... morning: and accordingly he sent them this verbal Message by the Secretary, That "the Governor "was sorry to find himself prevented by Indisposition from now communicating to the House, in "a proper manner, sundry Letters which he some time since received, as well from his Majesties "Ministers, as from several of the neighbouring Governors, relating to Indian Affairs; which, never- "theless, he hoped yet shortly to be able to do, if it should please God to favour him with the Recovery "of his Health.

"In the mean time, it would be equally agreable to him, whether the House thought fit to "come to a short Adjournment, or should proceed to prepare such Business as they might have to "lay before him; when his Health would permit him to receive it, which he would willingly hope will not be long."

Yesterday Two Members waited on the Governor in his Chamber, as he was still..... indisposed, with an Order for Five Hundred Pounds on the Treasurer and the following Message, "That the House, on receiving the Governor's Message of the fifth Instant, were concerned to hear of "his ill State of Health; but as he then gave them some Expectation, that he should in a short time be "able to proceed upon the publick Business, and acquainted them, that it was equal to him, whether "they made a short Adjournment, or proceeded to prepare such Business as they might have to lay "before him, they have chose to continue their present Sitting, as being in the most suitable Season "with Regard to their private Affairs, hoping the Governors Indisposition would not long continue; "and as they now have the Pleasure of hearing that his Health is in a great Measure restored, they "beg Leave to acquaint him, that they have prepared some Business to lay before him whenever "it may suit him to receive the same". To which the Governor was pleased to say, "That he thanked

"the

before my Letter cou'd reach his hands, had shipped Two of the Shawonese Young Men on board a Vessel bound here with Letters to me desiring they might be sent home, or detained as I might judge it most likely to obtain the good end of having their friendly Indians or Mustee Slaves sent back to Carolina, and requesting I would either send for some of the Head Men among the Shawonese or send some proper Person along with them to their Nation, who might let them know the Care that has been taken of the other Four; and that they will be returned to their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from Carolina, and upon their engaging to me in the most solemn manner not to permit any of their People to come into Carolina for the future.

"The Two Indians are arrived here, one of them with the bloody Flux on him the other in good health, who has been examined in Council, and says they were Thirteen in Number when they set out, Seven went back and the Six were taken in Carolina without doing any the least mischief, nor does Governor Glen lay any thing particular to their Charge.

"These Examinations taking up a good deal of time your Messenger has been very uneasy at his Detainment here; but I hope the Importance of these several Matters will plead my Excuse for it, and that you will be pleased with all convenient Dispatch to give me your Sentiments and the Resolves of your Government as to what should be at present done for these Ohio Indians till some general Plan shall be concerted, in which the other Provinces may if they please take a Share.

"I am with great Regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"His Excellency ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esquire."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday, the 5th Day of December, 1753.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas Lawrence, Joseph Turner, Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, Benjamin Shoemaker, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council that the Two Shawonese had been detained in Town by the Sickness of one of them; that he was now so far recovered as to be able to undertake the Journey,

and therefore he had prevailed on Mr. Patton to conduct them to the Six Nations at Ohio, and had drawn up a Message to those Indians, and had likewise thought it proper to give particular Instructions to Mr. Patten, Draughts of both which as well as of his Answer to Governor Glen were read and approved:

A Message from the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, to the half King Scarrooyady, and other Chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio.

"Brethren:

"Having had a favourable Opportunity of a Ship's going to Carolina soon after the Return of the Commissioners from Carlisle, I made Use of it at their pressing Instances to send to the Governor of that Province my Letters, wherein I interceeded for the Enlargement of the Six Shawonese detained in the publick Prison at Charles Town, and requested he would be pleased to send them to my Care to be returned to their Nation; but before my Letters could arrive that Government, having a Regard for the Northern Indians, had sent Two of these Shawonese by Sea to Philadelphia, where they arrived some time ago.

"Brethren:

"One of the Indians had contracted a dangerous Sickness at Sea, and I put him under the Care of one of the best of our Physicians, the Person I make use of myself when I am out of Order; and now that by his Care and Medicines he is restored to his health, I have sent them under the Care of Mr. John Patten, to be delivered to You in Council.

"Brethren:

"The Governor of Carolina tells me he intends to send the other Four, if the Shawonese Nation shall readily comply with what he desires. Hear, therefore, and take great Notice of what the Governor of Carolina says, and do not fail to conform to it in every particular, as upon these conditions only I deliver these Two Persons to you.

"These are the Words of his Letter to me:

"'There is too good Reason to think from the Examination of several Persons that some of the Shawonese Indians have been formerly here, and that they have carried off some of our Friendly Indians born within our Province, and as these Indians are upon many Accounts very serviceable to Us, We are extremely desirous to redeem them, and have therefore sent Two of the Six Prisoners to You to be sent or detained by you as You may judge it most likely to obtain the good End of having our Friendly Indians or Mustee Slaves sent back to Us, and I hope that you will either send for some of the Head Men, or send some proper Person along with

these Two Men to their Nation who will let them know the Care that We have taken of the other Four, and that they will be returned to their Friends upon restoring all the Prisoners they have taken from Us, and upon their engaging to you in the most solemn manner not to permit any of their People to come into this Province for the Future.'

"Brethren:

"I desire one or more of your Chief Men will conduct these Two Indians to the Lower Shawonese Town, and at the Time You deliver them enquire diligently if there be among the Shawonese or any other Indian Nations any of the Carolina Indians, and if you find there are, take effectual Measures that they be delivered to You, and then send them under a safe Convoy either to the Governor of Virginia, which I think the nearest and best Conveyance to Carolina, or to me, to be sent by Sea there.

"Brethren:

"The Captain of the Ship in which these Two Indians came, relates that the other Four have made their Escape out of Prison; if so I hope they are already in safety at their own Houses. Tho' they have escaped yet they and their Nation should be sensible of the Governor of Carolina's kind care of them and kind Intentions to release them. I expect neither they nor any other of the Shawonese or any other of our Friendly Indians will ever go into the inhabited Part of Carolina. The Road lies to the Westward of the Inhabitants, in that Road let them travel and do no injury to those good People who are their true Friends. The French Indians have done much Mischief in Carolina; no longer ago than last Summer they committed a barbarous Murder which occasioned your young Men being apprehended; they conceal this from you, but I now tell it you and that they will be surely put to death if they are caught among the Inhabitants of that Province.

"Brethren:

"Your Fathers the Six Nations have made and confirmed a Peace with the Nation of the Catawbas. They are no longer at War together. Your Warriors must be told not to break the Peace."

"Brethren:

"The Governor of Virginia has informed me that he has invited the Catawbas to come to Winchester next Summer, and you have promised to be there too. I am pleased to hear this, and heartily recommended it to You to continue Friends. Their Friendship will strengthen your Hands against your Enemies the French."

"Brethren:

"I expect to receive your Answer by the Bearer, Mr. John Patten, whom I have sent Express with these Indians, and to whom I expect You will be very kind. By him You may take the Oppor-

tunity of giving me your News. He will deliver to me faithfully whatever you think proper to say. Tell him all that is in your Minds, conceal nothing from him, that I may know the full and true State of your Affairs.

"[Lesser Seal of the Province.] JAMES HAMILTON."

The Instructions of the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Governor of Pennsylvania, to Mr John Patten.

"You are to read carefully over my Message to the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio, the Principal of which are the half King Scarrooyady, and Cayanguiloquoa, and to make your self perfectly Master of the Contents thereof, so that they may be truly and clearly explained to them in Council; and that they may conform exactly thereto I have sent therewith two Strings of Wampum, one for those Chiefs the other for the Shawonese.

"You are to call at Mr. George Croghan's at Aucquick, and consult with him in what manner to deliver the said Message, and if Andrew Montour goes to Ohio, You are to go with him, and he is to be the Interpreter; if he should be gone before you reach Mr. Croghan's, You are to follow him, and if You find him at Ohio, You are to get him to interpret the Message.

"You are to make all the Enquiry possible of what the French are doing or propose to do next Summer—what numbers of French there are and under whose Command, and whether at Weningo or in that Neighbourhood—What Forts the French have built or intend to build, and in what Places, and learn the Situation of such Places and their Distance from Shanoppin.

"You are likewise to take a particular Account of the Road from Carlisle, so as to know how far Westward Shanoppin is from thence, and whether to the Northward and how much so, and how far the French Forts are from Lake Erie or from the Straits of Niagara.

"You are to learn the Numbers of the Indians, as well Six Nations, Delawares, Shawonese, Owendats, and Twightwees, and how many of them encline to the French and how many to the English, that it may be known who are to be depended on and who not.

"You are to learn the Names of those who carry the Whiskey among those Indians, and in what Quantities.

"You are to learn what Quantity of Arms and Ammunition have been sent to the Ohio Indians by the Government of Virginia, and what Use has been made thereof, and whether the Indians have held any general Councils, and whether any Measures have been or are to be concerted for their Defence against the French next Summer.

"What the Indians expect the English will do for them, whether they expect English Men to head them, and whether if they do the Indians will be brought under any Command or Discipline.

"You are to learn what Number of Twightwees have declared for the English and whether they will oppose the French, and if those Twightwees who went in the Summer to Canada are returned and what they did there.

"On your Return from Ohio You are to call on Mr. Croghan and desire his Letters to the Governor; and You may prudently examine where the Goods are which were left by the Commissioners in the Hands of Mr. Croghan and what he proposes to do with them, and whether any Orders have come from Virginia for the Delivery of the Goods left with Messrs Guest, Trent, and Montour.

"You are not to let it be known that You have any other Instructions than to deliver the Shawonese, and that the Message sent with them be well interpreted and conformed to by the Indians.

"If you apprehend any Danger, or are taken sick, You are to destroy these Instructions.

"You are to keep a Diary or Day Book and set down in it every thing that occurs worthy of your Notice, which is likewise to be destroyed in case of Danger or Sickness.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

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A Letter from Governor Hamilton to the Governor of South Carolina.

"PHILADELPHIA, December 6th, 1753.

"Sir:

"I received from the hands of Capt. Read the Favour of your Letter of the twelfth of October last, together with the Two Shawonese Indians you were pleased to send to me under his Care.

"They have been detained here much longer than I intended on Account of a dangerous Distemper one of them had contracted at Sea, from which as soon as he was recovered I lost no time in providing a Special Messenger in whom I can place a Confidence, and committed both of them to his Care, with orders to deliver them with a Message from me agreable to the Contents of your Letter to the Six Nations at Ohio, whom I have desired to conduct them to the Lower Shawonese Town, the Place of Residence of the principal Men of that Nation, who will I hope be so sensible of your Kindness to their Countrymen as to release your Carolina Indians, if any they have, and for the future give your Province no further Offence or Trouble.

"The Chiefs of the Six Nations at Ohio having solicited the Re-

lease of these Shawonese, as you will see by my Letter of the thirtieth of October, of which Mr. Boone was pleased to take the charge, I thought your good Intentions in sending them to me would be best answered by my giving to those Chiefs the Conduct of this Negociation. And as I have requested them to give me an account of their Proceedings herein, I shall not fail upon receiving their answer, which I expect by the Return of the Messenger, to impart the contents thereof to you.

"If the Northern and Southern Indians can be prevailed on to accept Mr. Dinwiddie's Invitation to be present at the Treaty He proposes to hold next Summer at Winchester, in Virginia, there will I hope be no great Difficulty in persuading them to enter into a Friendship and good agreement for the future, seeing it is so much for their mutual Interest, and now more than ever rendered necessary by the late hostile attempts of the French.

"I am, Sir, Your Excellency's

"Most obedient and most humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"His Excellency JAMES GLEN, Esquire, Governor of South Carolina."

The Matter of the Requisition enjoined by Lord Holdernesse's Letter was again taken into Consideration and a Form agreed upon; but several Persons who came to Town from Virginia reporting that Governor Dinwiddie had sent an Officer to the French Camp on that Errand; and it being uncertain what Part of the Assembly of this Province would take in this Affair, it was agreed to postpone it till it should be known what Governor Dinwiddie had done or proposed to do.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor's answer to Lord Holdernesse's Letter was read in these words:

"My Lord:

"I had very lately the Honour to receive your Lordship's Letter of the twenty eighth of August, imparting certain Intelligence his Majesty had received of the March of a considerable Number of Indians not in Alliance with the King, supported by some regular European Troops, intending as it was apprehended to commit some Hostilities on Parts of his Majestie's Dominions in America; and withal signifying his Majestie's Commands and Direction for my conduct in case the Subjects of any Foreign Prince or State should presume to make any Encroachment on the Limits of his Dominions.

"Your Lordship will please to be assured I shall pay the most punctual Obedience to every particular of the King's Commands signified in your Lordship's Letter, so far as I am capable of know-

ing them. But I must not omit to acquaint your Lordship that in the present case it falls out most unfortunately that if the Bounds of the British Empire on this Continent have ever been ascertained, the Particulars thereof are what I am very much a Stranger to after repeated enquiries upon that head, for which reason I should have been extremely glad of your Lordship's Explanation upon a Point that I am persuaded is not well understood in this Part of the World; upon which, nevertheless, the Settlement and consequently the Strength of his Majestie's Dominion in America does very much depend, and without the knowledge whereof it seems impossible for the Governors of these Colonies to say what are or are not the undoubted Limits of his Majestie's Dominions.

"I have some reason to believe that one or more Forts have been lately built by the French within the extreme Limits of this Province to the Westward; but as the Western Bounds thereof have never been actually run I cannot speak with Certainty. I shall however use my utmost Diligence to learn how far the Information I have received touching such Encroachments on his Majestie's Dominions may be depended on, of which I shall do myself the Honour to acquaint your Lordship in a further account, as well as of the other Particulars mentioned in your Lordship's Letter, as soon as they shall be known to me.

"I am, May it please your Lordship, Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"PENNSYLVANIA, November 25th, 1753."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 13th Day of February, 1754.

PRESENT:

John Penn,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Thomas Lawrence,	Joseph Turner,	
Robert Strettell,	Richard Peters,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

MEMORANDUM.

On the fourth Instant Two Members waited on the Governor to acquaint him that the House was met according to their Adjournment, and desired to know if he had any thing to lay before them. The Governor had been some time confined to his Chamber by a tedious Sickness, and was then too much indisposed to admit them to speak to him; therefore ordered the Secretary to inform them of his Indisposition, and that he would send a Message to the House in the morning; and accordingly he sent them this verbal Message

Governments.

His Honour laid before the Board a Message from the House of Representatives of the 4th Instant, desiring that he would be pleased to appoint one or more Council to Assist a Committee of the House in Visiting the Powder House, in defending the Libel depending in the Court of Admiralty of this Province, Respecting the Seizure of a large quantity of Gun Powder, purchased and put into the care of the said Harden brook, by Virtue of several Acts of the Legislature of this Province.

The Board advised his Honour to assign Council accordingly

Mr Chambers from the Committee appointed to examine into the means by which the late Sir Danvers Osborn came to his Death Reported that the Committee had taken the Depositions of Sundry Persons relating to that Matter which he delivered in at the Table and the same were ordered to be filed and of which the Council advised his Honour to send Copies to the Board of Trade.

A Representation to his Honour the Governor from the Committee and Commissioners appointed to examine into the Eastern Boundary of this Colony, dated the 14th Inst. containing Remarks and Observations on the Letter from Governour Wentworth of the 23. March 1768, to the Board of Trade, proposing a Division Line between New York and New Hampshire, was Read and approved of by the Board: and the Council advised his Honour to transmit the same and the papers received therewith, to the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

At a Council held at the Council Chamber in the City Hall in the City of New York the 10th Day of December 1768.

Present

The Hon.ble James Kempe Esqr Lieutenant Governour &c.

Mr Alexander	Mr Holland
Mr Kennedy	Mr Chambers
Mr Murray	Mr Smith

His Honour communicated to the Board a Letter from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated the 13th of September last, and Inclosed to the late Sir Danvers Osborn: In which their Lordships Acknowledge the Receipt of a Letter from Mr Clinton, inclosing Minutes of the Proceedings between Mr Clinton, and a Deputation of the Mohawk Indians at Fort George in this City in June last: and are pleased among other things, to express their Sentiments on their Matter, and the present

State

[illegible] should take the first
Council and General Assembly, on the [illegible]
importance it is to this Province, to preserve
affections of the Indians, and the fatal Consequences
follow from a neglect of them, and that he should press
and support them in every Measure necessary in order
Indians in the British Interest especially by making
Presents, which, join'd to those now sent, may serve to facilitate
great End, and wipe away all Remembrance of the Neglect the
complain of. That as a Speedy Interview with the Indians, in
present Disposition become the more necessary, their Lordships
recommend that the Advice of the Council be taken as to the time and
Place of Meeting the Indians: and that their Lordships finding it
been usual on former Interviews with the Indians, for the other neigh-
bouring Governments to send Commissioners to joine with those of New
York, have wrote to the Governors of Virginia, Pensylvania, Maryland
New Hampshire, Massachusets Bay, and New Jersey desiring them
represent to their respective Assemblies the necessity of this Measure,
and to urge them to make proper Provision for it, and that when the
time and Place of Meeting are Settled, early Notice thereof sent to the
said Governors, and that Care be taken that all the Provinces be (if
Practicable) comprized in one general Treaty to be made in his
Majestys Name.

His Honour then desired the Advice of the Council
on the said Letter, acquainting the Board at the same time, that he
did not think it proper to appoint the time and place for such
Interview with the Indians, until the Assembly had come to a
Resolution of Grants for the Expence that he thought it necessary should
the time and Place should be notified to the other Governments as soon as
Possible, and that notwithstanding their Lordships had not wrote
to the Governors of Carolina and Connecticut in this Occasion, he
thought it expedient to send them an Extract of their Lordships Letter
[illegible] should
[illegible] relating to this Subject, that those Governments might if they think Proper
send Commissioners to the Interview. To which the Council approved, and
desired his Honour to lay a Copy of the said Letter before the General
Assembly and to send a Message therewith, recommending to them to make
proper Provision for defraying the Charges that should attend the Indians attending
[illegible] for the Expence of this Voyage to them, that the time and Place
for the Meeting with the Indians might then be settled, and notified
to his Majestys other Governments.

The Answer Delivered by the Big Mellet to a Speech sent by him from the Six Nations to the Vandalia Being their Sentiments Concerning the Danger they are in and what they Intend to Do.

We the Chiefs Warriors and Brothers the Six Nations, Delaware and English Fathers Can well remember the Danger we Lately Lay under to Destroy Our Cabins Place, and then We Shall be Comfortable to Manage Our Affairs, And are to get Our Goods in Our Days Hunt, After, Our Fathers may Call us to Council, Brothers Should we not mind any thing they will Say you may Depend on it. And Tell the French that Shall Order to Recall their Commanders Down to Mississipi And Order them to Fight all the Great Slave Indians together, And to Bring them Along In Order to Meet Somewhere on the River to Cut off all the Indians And English of all Nations Early In the Spring.

The Above Speech Was Delivered to the Big Mellet to be Sent to the Six Nations English and Delawares

Answer of
the Mindoles to
the Six Nations.

Probably abt 1754

The Answer Return'd by the Big Kettle to a
Speech Sent by him from the Six Nations to the Vandotes
Leting [sic] them know how near the Danger was and what
they Intended to Do.

We heartily thank you Our Brothers the Six
Nations, Dellawares [sic] and English for your Care in Letting
us know how near the Danger is. In Forty Days we Intend
to Meet at Our Canoe place, and there we Shall all Conclude
how to Manage Our Affairs, and are to go to Our Towns in Ten
Days More, after; Our Fathers may Call us to Council, But we
Shall not mind Anything they will Say you may Depend on
it. Last Fall the French Sent Strict Orders to all their Com=
=manders Down to Missisipi [sic] And Order'd them to Call [sic] on Sight
to Call all the Great plain Indians together, And to Bring
them along In Order to Meet Somewhere on the River to Cut
off All the Indians And English of all Nations Early In
the Spring.

The above Speech Was Deliverd to the Big
Kettle to be Sent to the Six Nations English and Del
lawares

Answer of
the Vendotes to
the Six Nations

probably ab^{t} 1754

Transcription by Mary A. Drake

Representation of the State of the Colonies in North America 1754.

That His Majesty's Title to the Northern Continent of America appears to be founded on the Discovery thereof first made, and the Possession thereof first taken in 1497 under a Commission from Henry the 7th of England to Sebastian Cabot.

That the French have possessed themselves of several parts of this Continent, which by Treaties have been ceded and confirmed to them.

That the Right of the English to the whole Sea Coast from Georgia on the South to the River St. Laurence on the North, excepting the Island of Cape Breton and the Islands in the Bay of St. Laurence, remains plain and indisputable.

That

That all the Lands or Countries
Westward from the Atlantick Ocean
to the South Sea between 48 and 34
Degrees North Latitude were ex-
pressly included in the Grant of
King James the first to divers of
his Subjects so long since as the Year
1606, and afterwards confirmed in
1620, and under this Grant the
Colony of Virginia claims Extent as
far West as the South Sea, and the
ancient Colonies of the Massachusets
Bay and Connecticut were by their
respective Charters made to extend
to the said South Sea, so that not
only the Right to the Sea Coast but
to all the inland Countries from
Sea to Sea has at all times been
asserted by the Crown of England.

That the Province of Nova Scotia or Acadia
hath known and determinate Bounds
by the original Grant from King
James the first, and that there is

abundant

abundant Evidence of the Title which the French had of these Bounds while they were in possession of it; and that, these Bounds being thus known, the said Province by the Treaty of Utrecht according to its ancient Limits was ceded to Great Britain, and remained in possession thereof until the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle by which it was confirmed; but by the said Treaty it is stipulated, that the Bounds of the said Province shall be determined by Commissaries, &c.

That by the Treaty of Utrecht the Country of the five Cantons of the Iroquois is expressly acknowledged to be under the Dominion of the Crown of Great Britain.

That the Lake Champlain, formerly called Lake Iroquois, and the Country Southward of it as far as the Dutch or English Settlements, the Lakes Ontario, Erie and all the Countries

adjacent

adjacent have by all ancient treaties
been allowed to the French and English belong
to the five Confederate Nations,
and the whole of those Countries long
before the said Treaty of Utrecht
whereby the said Nations put under
the protection of the Crown of Great
Britain.

That by the Treaty of Utrecht
there is reserved to the French a Li-
berty of frequenting the Countries
of the five Nations and other Indians
in friendship with Great Britain
for the sake of Commerce, as there
is also to the English a Liberty of
frequenting the Countries of those
in friendship with France for the
same purpose.

That after the Treaty of Utrecht
the French built several Fortresses
in the Country of the five Nations,
and a very strong one at a Place
called Crown Point to the South of Lake
Champlain.

That

That the French Court hath evidently since the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle made this Northern Continent more than ever the Object of its Attention.

That the French have most unjustly taken Posesion of part of the Province of Nova Scotia and in the River of St. John's and other parts of said Province they have built strong fortresses, and from this River they will have during the Winter & Spring season a much easier Communication between France and Canada than they have heretofore had and will be furnished with a Harbour more commodiously situated for the annoying the British Colonies by Privateers & Men of War than Louisbourg itself.

That they have taken Posession of and began to build a fort at the head of the River Kennebeck within the Bounds of the Province of Main, the

most

most convenient situation for affording
Support and safe Retreat to the Eastern
Indians in case of their attempts upon
the Governments of New England.

That it appears by Information
of the Natives the French have been
making Preparations for another
Settlement at a Place called Cowes
on Connecticut River near the head
thereof, where it is but about ten Miles
distant from a Branch of Merrimack
River, and from whence there is a
very near and easy Communication
with the Canekais Indians, who
are settled on the River St. Francois
about 40 Miles from the River
St. Lawrence: And it is certain, that
the Inhabitants of New Hampshire,
in which Province this Cowas is
supposed to lye, have been inter-
rupted and impeded by the French
Indians from making any Settlement
there.

That

That since the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle the French have increased the Number of their Forts in the Country of the Great Lakes, and on the Rivers which run into the Mississippi, and are securing a Communication between the two Colonies of Louisiana & Canada, and at the same time putting themselves into a Capacity of annoying the Southern British Colonies, and preventing any further Settlement of His Majesty's Dominions.

That they have gradually increasing their Troops in America, transporting them in their Ships of War, which return to France with a bare Complement of Men leaving the rest in their Colonies, and by this Means they are less observed by the Powers of Europe than they would be, if Transports, as usual heretofore, were provided for this purpose.

That

That they have taken Prisoners divers of His Majesty's Subjects trading in the Country of the Iroquois and other Inland Parts, and plundered such Prisoners of several thousand Pounds Sterling, and they are continually exciting the Indians to destroy or make Prisoners the Inhabitants of the Frontiers of the British Colonies, which Prisoners are carried to Canada; and a Price equal to what Slaves are sold for in the Plantations is demanded for their Redemption and Release.

That they are continually drawing off the Indians from the British Interest and have lately persuaded one half of the Onondago Tribe, with many from the other Nations along with them, to remove to a Place called Oswegachie on the River Cadaraqui, where they have built them a Church and Fort, and

many

many of the Senecas, the most numerous Nation, appear to be wavering, & rather inclined to the French. And it is a melancholy consideration, that not more than 150 Men of all the several Nations have attended this Treaty, altho' they had Notice that all the Governments would be here by their Commissioners, and that a large Present would be given.

That it is the evident Design of the French to surround the British Colonies, to fortify themselves on the back thereof, to take and keep Possession of the Heads of all the important Rivers, to draw over the Indians to their Interest, and with the help of such Indians added to such Forces as are already arrived and may be hereafter sent from Europe, to be in a capacity of making a general attack upon the several Governments, and if at the same time a strong naval Force be sent from France, there is the utmost

Danger

Danger, but the whole Continent
be subjected to that Calamity, and that
the Danger of such a naval force
is not merely imaginary may be
argued from past Experience; for if
it had not been for the most extra-
ordinary Interposition of Heaven,
every Sea Port Town on the Continent
in the Year 1746 might have been
ravaged and destroyed by the Squadron
under the Command of the Duke
D'Anville, notwithstanding the then
declining State of the French, and the
very flourishing State of the British
Navy, and the further Advantage
accruing to the English from the
Possession of Cape Breton.

That the French find by Ex-
perience they are able to make
greater and more sure Advantages
upon their Neighbours in Peace than
in War. What they unjustly possess
themselves of after the Peace of

Utrecht

Utrecht they now pretend to have a Right to hold by virtue of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, until the true Boundary between the French and English be settled by Commissaries; but their Conquests made during the War they have been obliged to restore.

That the French Affairs relative to this Continent are under one Direction, and constantly regarded by the Crown and Ministry, who are not insensible how great a Stride they would make towards an universal Monarchy, if the British Colonies were added to their Dominions, and consequently the whole Trade of North America engrossed by them.

That the said Colonies being in a divided disunited State, there has never been any joint Exertion of their Force or Councils to repel or defeat the Measures of the French, and particular Colonies are unable and unwilling to maintain the Cause of the whole.

That

That there has been a very great
Neglect of the Affairs of the Indians,
& that they are uncommonly ignorant of the
Origine of the six Nations, and their
Friendship and Alliance has been
improved to private Purposes for the
sake of the Trade with them and the
Purchase or acquisition of their Lands
more than to the publick service.

That they are supplied with Rum
by the Traders in vast and almost
incredible Quantities, the Laws of the
Colonie now in force being insufficient
to restrain the Supply, and the Indians
of every Nation are frequently drunk
and abused in their Trade; and their
affection thereby alienated from
the English: They often wound and
murder one another in their Liquor,
and to avoid Revenge fly to the French,
and perhaps more have been lost
by these Means than by the French
Artifices.

That

That purchases of Lands from the Indians by private Persons for small trifling Considerations have been the Cause of great Uneasiness & Discontents, and if the Indians are not in fact imposed on and injured, yet they are apt to think that they have been, and indeed they appear not fit to be intrusted at large with the Sale of their own Lands, and the Laws of some of the Colonies which make such Sales void, unless the Allowance of the Government be first obtained, seem to be well founded.

That the granting or patenting vast Tracts of Land to private Persons or Companies without condition of speedy Settlement hastened to prevent the Strengthening the Frontiers of the particular Colony where such Tracts lye, & been prejudicial to the rest.

That it seems absolutely necessary that speedy and effectual Measures be taken to secure the Colonies from the

Slavery

Slavery they are threatened with; that
any further advances of the French
should be prevented, and the En-
croachments already made removed;
that the Indians in Alliance or
Friendship with the English be
constantly regarded under some wise
Direction or Superintendency. that
Endeavours be used for the Recovery
of these Indians, who are lately gone
over to the French and for securing
those that remains; that some discreet
Person or Persons be appointed to reside
constantly with each Nation of the
Indians; such Person to have no Concern
in Trade, and duly to communicate
all Advices to the Superintendants.

That the Trade with the said
Indians be well regulated and made
subservient to the publick Interest
more than to private Gain; that there
be Forts built for the Security of each
Nation and the better carrying on
the

the Forde with them, that warlike Vessels be provided, sufficient to maintain His Majesty's Right to a free Navigation on the several Lakes.

That all future Purchases of Lands from the Indians be void, unless made by the Government where such Land lye and from the Indians in a body in their publick Councils.

That the Patentees or Possessors of large unsettled Territories be enjoined to cause them to be settled in a reasonable time on pain of Forfeiture. That the Complaints of the Indians relative to any Grants or Possessions of their Lands fraudulently obtained be enquired into, and all Injuries redressed.

That the Bounds of those Colonies which extend to the South Seas be contracted and limited by the Alleghenny or Apalachian Mountains, and that Measures be taken for settling from time to time Colonies of His Majesty's

Protestant

Protestant subjects westward of said
Mountains in convenient Cantons
to be assigned for that purpose;
and finally that there be an Union
of His Majesty's several Governments
on the Continent, that so their
Councils, Treasure and Strength may
be employed in due proportion against
their common Enemy.

All which is submitted.

Additional Instructions for the Commiss.rs of the Province Appointed to meet at Albany with Commiss.rs of other Governm.ts

1. This Court having had Intelligence of a Design formed by the French, of erecting a Fortress on a rocky Eminence near Fort St. Frederick at Crown Point, which would be a further daring incroachment on His Majesty's Territories, and of very dangerous Consequence; It is therefore expected, that you urge it upon the Commiss.rs as a matter of special Importance to all His Majesty's Colonies on the Continent, that the most effectual measures be speedily taken to prevent the Execution of that Design: And particularly You are to use your utmost Endeavours that a Strong Fortress be built & maintained at the Common Expence on the Eminence above described, or in some other advantageous place as near to Fort St. Frederick.

2. As the Trade of late carried on with the French at Louisbourg & Canada have proved of pernicious Consequence to His Majesty's northern Colonies; The French (and thro them the Indian Enemy likewise) being thereby supplied with Provisions of all kinds; You are therefore in Conjunction with the other Commiss.rs to consider of some proper measures to be taken by the several Governm.ts, effectually to prevent such Trade for the future.

3. You are to use your best Endeavours with the other Commiss.rs, that the Indian Trade be put upon such a

471a

regulated in such a manner, as may best
Secure the Advantages of it to His Majesty's Subjects

important Ends
4. As the good Designs of the proposed Confederacy cannot
be attained without a Steady Union of Counsels You
are to Endeavour that hereafter the several contracting
Governm.ts by their Commiss.rs Have Stated Interviews
further Annually or otherwise as the parties
Commiss.rs shall judge to be necessary) and that
the Place or places as well as the time for such Interviews be
agreed on & ascertained.

Bew.d Lynde Cl.k

In Council Jan.ry 5. 1754 Read & Ord.d

In the House of Repr.s June 6. 1754 Read & Ordered that the
foregoing Instructions be given to said Commissioners in addition
to those already given them — Sent up for Concurrence —

T. Hubbard Spk.r

In Council June 6. 1754 Read & Concurred
Thos. Clarke Dep.ty Sec.y

Consented to
W Shirley.

nsider of the Plan
Union

23 1754

Abstract of Governor Shirley's Letter to the Earl of Holderness dated at Boston 7th January 1754.

Governor Shirley informs Lord Holderness, that according to His Majesty's Orders, in his Lordship's Letter of the 28th August last, he has made the necessary enquiries, for the result whereof he refers to the Inclosure No. 1. viz.

Lieut. Holland, from Oswego 8th Nov. 1753.

Says that the greatest part of the French Army that went to Ohio returned without success, but threaten a second Tryal next Year; that they took two English prisoners, whom they sent in Irons to Canada.

Mr. Smith, from Cape Cod 24th Dec. 1753.

Informs Governor Shirley that the 29th Sept.

1752 the Castor or Beaver
Company of Quebec petitioned
the Governor & Council of
Canada to have a Fort
erected on la Riviere
Blanche, for the better
support of their Indian
Commerce incroached upon
by the English; which
was granted & an Army
of 6000 men* to be forthwith
raised and ready to March
the 1st. January 1753.

* to consist of { 5000 Militia / 600 Indians / 400 Regulars }

Says that before he
left Canada, they had
every day News of a
great Sickness raging in
the Army, & that several
deserted. That this Party
is to remain on the
Command for three Years.
That when he left Canada
on the 18th August last
the

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

the Country People, & Populace in general, were greatly dissatisfied with their Government. That some Indian Traders informed him, that la Riviere Blanche is 500 leagues from Quebec, in the British Territories, & that they were afraid that when the English heard of it they would make head against them & drive them off.

N.3. The said Mr. Smith was at Canada about 4 Years, and has been sent for to Boston by Gov.r Shirley at the Province's Expence to be further examined.

Gov.r Shirley says, that the number of Militia and Indians, said to be employed in the above Expedition, is large according to his Computation of the whole number of fighting French men

and

and Indians in Canada; the former not being reckoned to be more than 16000 to 20,000 at the utmost, and the latter not to exceed in the whole about 900.

Gov.r Shirley acquaints His Lordship that he has taken the necessary measures for putting the Militia of the Province in readiness for His Majesty's Service, that he has recommended to the Assembly to make Provision for putting the several Forts & Garrisons in a proper posture of defence and communicated to them the King's Pleasure, that his Colonies upon that Continent should give mutual Assistance to each other in case of need.

In answer to which they have sent him the following Message; viz.

They acknowledge with great Gratitude his Majesty's Paternal

Gov.r Assembly's Letter dated 4.th Jan.y 1754.

Paternal Care; say that they have made provision for putting their Province in a proper State of Defence; that they have at all times exerted themselves beyond their abilities not only in defending the King's Territories, but even in making valuable Acquisitions to His Majesty's Crown.

That they see with great concern, the extraordinary Incroachments made by the French.

That their Province is very much reduced since the last War, whereas the French are in a much better Situation to annoy it, than they were at the beginning of the late War. So that they are apprehensive of the entire Destruction of those Provinces, unless the King interposes.

That the French since the Conclusion of the Peace have

have erected a Fort on the Isthmus of the Peninsula near Bay Verte, & two — others whereby they have a communication with the River St. John on the West Side of the Bay of — Fundy. That they have possessed themselves of two Forts, built by them while they had a Right to hold Accadie, near the mouth of St. John's River; & have erected another large Fort twenty Leagues up the River. That according to the last advice they have made considerable Settlements upon it, & by these means secured 4 or 500 hundred Indian Families in their Interest, and carry on an exclusive Fur Trade, which the English were in possession of, until the late War.

How fatal the consequence of these Encroachments may be,

be. if the French should continue in Possession of them, till a Rupture happen between the two Crowns, is obvious from what happened in the times of the Protector, King Charles the 2d. and Queen Ann.

Besides the above late Incroachments on the Eastern parts of the Province, there is one in the Western, which tho' of longer standing, is still of greater consequence, viz. that of the French at Crown Point. This is the Rendezvous for all their Forces, the Grand Magazine for all sorts of Stores, &c. and if another Fort is not built to curb this, it is apprehended it will endanger the Loss of the Indians of the Six Nations, to His Majesty, & distress all the Provinces.

They say, they are very sensible of the necessity of the Colonies affording each other

other mutual assistance, and they make no doubt but that Province will at all times very chearfully furnish their just & reasonable Quota towards it. Which they desire may be represented to the King in the properest manner. (Provided Lord Holdernesse thinks it convenient to be done, says Gov.r Shirley).

The Gov.r's Letter continued. The said Governor observes that tho' he is fully persuaded that the Province will perform what they promise in the above Message, yet unless it shall be determin'd by His Majesty, what each Colony's just Quota of men or Money shall be, there will always be some Obstacle to the carrying into Execution any general Plan for the defence of His Majesty's Territories.

The reason of his

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making this Observation, that in King William's Reign this Quota was settled; & continued in Sr. Danvers Osborne's 95th & 96th Instructions; a Copy of which he sends. He says that the carrying this Settlement into Execution, stands solely upon the Kings recommendation of it: but that he does not find that it ever took Effect yet. He likewise remarks that since the time that Settlement was made, the abilities and circumstances of the several Colonies are much altered, so that it would be a very unequal rule for their Quota at this day: The Quota of Men for his Province was then 350, & that of Pensylvania 80: whereas at this time Pensylvania has

has double the number of Inhabitants the other has.

He makes the same — remark with regard to — the Colony of Connecticut.

He is of opinion that nothing would be more effectual to secure His Majesty's Subjects & Territory against the French, & — bring the Indians to a — dependance upon the — English, than a well — concerted Scheme for — the mutual defence of the Colonies, duely carried — in Execution.

He says that he has the utmost reason to — think that the People of his Province are most — readily disposed for — promoting so necessary — an Union; But that he thinks it his duty to mention that the thoughts of bearing the burthen of defending the wide Frontier upon

which

HER MAJESTY'S STATE PAPER OFFICE

which Fort Dummer —
stands, seem so grievous
to them, that he much
Questions whether in case
of another rupture with
France, they could be
induced to do it.

That the Forts the
French erect, & their Trade
in the Bay of Fundy, hath
greatly alarmed the
Assembly, as well as their
Incroachments at Crown
Point. That if the King
should think proper to
have a Fort erected to
curb them, he has reason
to hope that the Province
would contribute with
the others for the main-
taining of such Fort &
Garrison, as His Majesty
shall allot each Colony.

He will carefully
observe the King's Commands
not to make use of armed
force, except in the undoubted
limits of His Majs Dominions

as

As he is acquainted with the Sentiments of the Lds Comrs for Trade & Plantations concerning the Isthmus of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, & the River of St Johns in the Bay of Fundy, he supposes he may deem them to belong to the King, notwithstanding the Claims of the French.

Gov.r Shirley's Second Lett.r to Lord Holderness Dated Boston 7.th Jan.y 1754.

He informs His Lordship that at his return to his Government the Assembly sent him a Message (which he inclosed) complaining of the Governor of Canada's detaining as Slaves some English Children & desiring that he would demand the Restitution of them in strong terms.

Gov.r Shirley's Letter to Lord Holderness. Dated 22 Oct.r 1753.

He complains of the stealth of the five English Children by the Indians, & of their detention, contrary to the Law of Nations or natural

natural Justice; Of the ill treatment the Fathers met with, when they came to claim them, notwithstanding their Credentials from the Government, & the disregard shewn to the said Government in not answering Mr. Phipps's Letter to him the said Mr. Du Quesne. That he now sends Mr. Wheelwright to demand of him the Restitution of the two Children that are at Montreal, as also of any other English Captives, & desires he would use his Influence & Power over the Indians, for the immediate Delivery of the three other Children or of any other English Captive, to the said Mr. Wheelwright.

Mor. Du Quesne's Answer to Gov.r Shirley, Dated Montreal 1st Dec.r 1753.

Says that he has not received Mr. Phipps's Letter. That the bad success of the Children's relations was

was owing to the insolent behaviour of their Interpreter. That he sent for one of the Children who declared with tears, before all the Officers of his Government, that he would not quit his Master. That it is proved these Children were sold as Slaves, wherefore he did not think proper to oblige their Masters to deliver them, which would not have suffered the least difficulty had they been Prisoners of War. That he has promised to countenance Mr. Wheelwright in every thing relating to his Commission. That he has interposed his authority for the restoring of the two Children in the hands of the French, & given an Interpreter to Mr. Wheelwright to inform the Indians, that they could do nothing more agreeable to him, than to deliver

deliver the three Children they have. That it would be needless to lay his commands upon these Savages; since nothing but a Ransom can do it.

He concludes by assuring Govr Shirley that he may depend upon an entire Satisfaction, as far as his Power can extend.

As We shall ever in the first place endeavour to promote the Real Interests of the Good People of Pennsylvania, We make no Doubt of preserving an Union and Harmony between Us & Them, unless Men of warm or uneasy Spirits should unhappily procure themselves to be elected for Representatives, and should, for the supporting of their own private views or Interests, influence their Brethren, otherwise honest and well designing, to espouse their cause; In such Case, indeed, Disputes may arise wherein we shall engage with the utmost Reluctance. But even then, as We shall make the General Good the Rule of our Actions, We shall on all such Occasions, if ever they should happen, steadily, and without wavering, pursue Measures the most likely to conduce to that good End.

The Representatives being annually chosen, We are aware that We are not writing now to the same Persons who sent the Representations to Us; The Persons most forward to push on a Measure, (which, from the Answer We directed Our Governor to give to the former Application he was desired to make to Us, must be supposed disagreeable,) May not now be in the House, but may be succeeded by more prudent Persons returned to their Places, who would be careful not to press a Matter too far in which the Rights of the People are not really concerned; However, the answer We give, must be to the Representation sent Us. And we desire, in any Matter of the like Nature, that the House will be satisfied with such an answer as the Governor may have Orders to give on Our Behalf.

THO. PENN,
RICHD. PENN.*

Indorsed.—The Proprietor's answer to the representations to the House of Representatives.

Gov'r. Hamilton to Gov. Sharpe—Indian Affairs, 1754.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 27th by Express, was delivered to me yesterday, in the afternoon. The Messages that have Passed between the House and me, will shew, that I have small hopes of bringing matters with them, to any favourable Issue, which Gives me abundance of

* There is no date to the foregoing, it was found among the papers of this year, and by the votes of Assembly, Vol. IV., pp. 362, 368, it appears to have been laid before the House, May 23, 1753. It is there printed in Sections of two or three paragraphs, with their appropriate answers, by the House. It appears to be an answer to a representation from the Assembly to the Proprietaries in 1751. Not being then "made public," the House now order the Report of the Committee of Asembly, made May, 1753, and the Proprietaries answer, to be all printed, Dec. 31, 1754, which is done in paragraphs as aforesaid.

Concern, as well because Nothing will be done by this Province adequate to its Riches and Number of Inhabitants, as that their Example may be of bad Consequences to the Neighbouring Province of New Jersey who are but too much Influenced by the Politicians here.

An act Passed at the last Sessions of the Lower County Assembly, Granting a thousand Pounds for the Kings use, which is at my disposal, in conjunction with Mr. Benjamin Chew, the Speaker of that Assembly, and this Assembly I am told have now voted the Sum of £5000 for Provisions & Carriages, &c., and have put it into the hands of Five of their own Members.

Scrroyady or Monecotootha who Succeeds the Half King in the direction of affairs at Auckquick, Passed by this City in his way to Onondago and seems Sincerely Attached to the English Interest.

He was desired by all the Indians in those Parts to undertake this Journey, in Order to find out the true disposition and designs of the Six Nations, and to receive their advice. He likewise is charged with a Message from the Governor of Virginia, inviting them in the Kings Name, to send their Deputies to Winchester in the spring, in Order to have a Conference with them on the Situation of affairs. He said that if he had the Concurrence of Maryland and this Province in that Invitation, it would add much to the weight of it & Solicited that he undertake for Maryland & Join them in one Belt with us to press the Six Nations to Accept the Invitation. I took it into consideration with the Council, and as it was asked so very Affectionately by Scarroyady & might very much aid his Majesty's Cause at this time with the six Nations, I Consented to his request & gave a Belt in Our Joint names, to Enforce the Virginia Invitation, and I hope that tho' it was a piece of Presumption in me & which I had no right to do yet I shall receive your approbation from the great Service it was apprehended Such an Union would be of to the Common Cause.

I observe what you say of Mr Croghan, & tho' the severall matters of which you have receivd Information, carry in them a good deal of Suspicion, and it may be highly necessary to keep a watchfull Eye upon him, yet I hope they will not turn out to be any thing very Material, or that will effect his faithfulness to the trust reposed in him, which at this time is of Great importance and a very Considerable one. At Present I have no one to Enquire of as to the truth of the Particulars mentioned in yours, but Mr. Peters who assures me that Mr. Croghan has never been deemed a Roman Catholick, nor does he believe that he is one, tho' he knows not his Education which was in Dublin, nor his Religious Profession.

He further informs me that there is one Francis Campbell, a Storekeeper at Shippensburg who was bred for the Church as he has heard among the Roman Catholicks, but he has the Character of an honest, inoffensive man and it is not likely that he Either Concerns himself with the French or can be the Person mentioned to reside at Auck-

quick; he rather thinks it is another Campbell, an old man, one of the Lowest Sort of Indian Traders who is often with the Indians & was suspected of leaning to the French and of having been with them and as Such represented by Mr. Croghan to the Commissioners then at Carlisle. This man may go to & fro & be much with the Indians at Auckquick & Elsewhere, but he does not believe that Mr. Croghan has any Connection with him.

Mr. Peters further informs me that Mr. Croghan sent a Coppy to the late Governor of Mr. Stobos' two letters directed to Colo. Innes, Appollogiseing for haveing Opened them, and Alledging that he was Constrained to do it by the Indians who Insisted on seeing the Contents, and that Mr. Croghan had since blamed himself exceedingly for his Indescretion, but Mr. Peters does not believe it was Perfidiously done. Moses, a Mohock Indian who was one of the Messengers employed by Captain Stobo, is an Adopted Brother of Mr. Weisar to whom I shall write and desire him with Prudence to sift out the truth, both with respect to keeping back the reward ordered to the Messengers, and Likewise, the reason of Mr. Croghan's stopping the Indians from going to Willses Creek, if they were really stopt by him.

The Pender Grass you mention, is known to Mr. Peters, who says he kept a Publick house at Raystown, is a little addicted to drink, but knows the Woods Extreamely well, and might Serve for want of a better, in the Capacity of a Guide: he is often at the Camp at Willses Creek, and may be there spoken with; however, I shall take care to have him made Acquainted with the matter and direct him to wait upon you.

I send you the examination of a French deserter, giving an account of the arrival of a large body of regular troops in six men of war at Quebec, the last fall, and of their proceeding to the Lower fort on the Ohio; it is probable that this account of the French numbers may be exaggerated, but it seems pretty certain that their force is considerably increased, which should induce the several assemblys to act with more vigor, but it has not had that effect upon our people, who, you will see, are very inclinable to disbelieve it. I have sent this intelligence to the secretary of state by several ways, and am in hopes the government at home will either augment the force they have destined for this service, or fall upon some method of uniting the Colonys for their common defence, as the Assemblys in general seem quite insensible of their danger.

Philad^{a}, Jan^{ry} 7th, 1754.

Daniel Claus to Gov. Hamilton, 1754.

Mount Johnson, January 10th, 1754.

May it please your Honour—

I take the Freedom to address my Humble Respects to your Honour, with these Lines, after having been made sensible you would accept of a Letter by me, which, according to Duty, I would have done soon after my arrival could, I have flattered myself your Honour would think me Capable enough in Undertaking it.

Doubtless your Honour will have been informed of my Living at Present with the Hono^ble^ William Johnson, & that since the Time my Ind^n^ Landlord ruined himself by marriage, & was forced to leave his place & move 20 miles higher, when above s^d^ Gentleman generously offered me his Lodging, & in Order not to be Looser of the Ind^n^ Language, confided the Keys of his Store in me, to see the Way of Ind^n^ Trade, & in short, introduces me to all affairs necessary & advantageus to my Employ, & although s^d^ Gentle^n^ these several years pass'd resign'd the management of Ind^n^ affairs for this Province, Nevertheless, all the 6 Nations carry their Belts & News to his House, & will by no means extinguish their Counsel fire at his house, nor will they see or hear of the 14 Commissioners of Ind^n^ affairs appointed at Newyork, Albany & Skeneghdady, at the mean while he suffers, to my Surprize, a vast deal of Trouble and Charges, when the others sit quietly at Home & mind not to send any message at all to them, where they but receive their Pay; Which, therefore, makes the Indians have such an ill opinion of all the afores^d^ People, that I dare say, if Coll. Johnson should neglect or take no Notice of them, the would be already in the French Interest, as they made it sundry Times sensible to him, how little they was Noticed by their Bretheren the English, that they would sometime or other be forced to seek Shelter somewhere else.

Coll. Johnson, few Weeks ago, enquired of some of the Chiefest Sachims of the 6 Nations their meaning or resolution about the present Situation of affairs at Ohio, after a little Consideration, they answered, that they seeing the French as an underprizing People, go on in such a manner as they did last Summer, without any Resistance of the English, was to confess the Truth quite afread of them, & therefore sitting quite Neuter, and hanging their Heads, but if they once should see the English rise up & make Resistance, they could be sure, all the Nations chearfully would Join them, & doubtless prostrate the Designs of the French, being much more inclined to live under the Protection of the English then the French, as they most more fear than love them; Severals of the 6 Nations desired Coll. Johnson to write to the Head Men over the great Sea, that they might provide them with forts & ministers in some of their Castles, in Order to keep off the Frenches often passing back & forwards, & imbibing them all the Sweetest Things to bring em over, & at the

same time was trying to make them believe the English were such a bad Sort of People, that one Time or other having them in their Power would certainly knock them in the Head.

I did not think it improper of inclosing your Honour a Copy of an affidavit, given by a New England young Man, who was 7 Years a French Prissoner, when in October last in Comming back with the French Army from Ohio, he took his Opportunity in going by Osswego & deserted into the Fort, from whence he came among the Inhabitants in Order to Work till he could come home, and when Coll. Johnson had Intelligence of it he called him to his House & took the Inclósed Deposition of him.

I have at Present Nothing else to acquaint your Honour with, but Recommend me to your Favour to the future, and am with my humble Respects,

May it please your Honour,
Your most obedient, humble Servt.
DAN. CLAUS.

P. S.—Coll. Johnson is at present in Newyork, & will stay there a Couple of Weeks.

Indorsed—18th January, 1754, Mr. Claus's Letter to the Governor.

John S. Hawkins to Joseph Combes, 1754.

Sir—

I & my Father has Sent Several times to you to Come down & Pay the Rent of the Place were you now live on, but Insted of Ever Comming or Sending a Civel Answer, you have said You would hold it under Pensilvania Rights, & would Pay no Rent, In Particular I sent by Mr. Peter Butler, but all in Vain, the next time I shall Come my self, which will be in Little time & unless you Either Come or send the Rent before, you may Depend I will take Forceable Entry by a Jury, & will have Satisfaction for The Rent, & assure you that you shant Live on the Plantation any Longer for your Insolent Behaviour, from

JNO. STONE HAWKINS.

Frederick Town, Jan. 29th, 1754.

Directed—

"To Mr. Joseph Coombes,
"at Tanolaways.
"℔ Ralf Matson."

Indorsed—"Joseph Coombs, at Tanolloways. Delivered May, 1755."

This is 1754 N.S. Janry the 12th 1753

I arrived at Turtle Creek about eight Miles from the Forks of Monongeala where I was informed by John Fresar, an Indian Treader that Mr. Washington, who was sent by the Governor of Virginia to the French camp was returned, Mr. Washington told Mr Fresar, that he had been very well used by the French General that after he Delivered his Message the General told him his Orders was to take all English he found on Ohio, which Orders he was Determined to obay and further told him that the English had no business to tread on Ohio for that all the Lands of Ohio belonged to his Master the King of France, all to the Alegaina Moun=tain Mr. Washington told Mr. Fraser the Fort where he was is very Strong and that they had abundance of Provisions, But they would not Let him see their Magazine there is about a Hundred Soldiers and fifty Workmen at that fort, and as many more at the upper fort and about fifty men at Wanango with John Evans the Rest of their army went home last Fall, but is to return as soon as posable this Spring when they return they are to come Down to Logstown in Order to build a Fort some where there abouts this is all I heard of Mr. Washingtons Journey worth relating to Your Honor

(on)

On the 13th. I arived at Shanopins Town who M. Montour & M. Patten overtuck me.

On the 14th. we sett of to the Logstown where we found the Indians all Drunk the first Salutation we gott was from one of the Shannas who told M. Montour and myself we were prisoners before we had time to tell them that their men that was in prison at Caiolina was releaced and that we had two of them in our Company the Shannas has been very uneasy about those men that was in prison and had not those men been released, it might have been of very ill consequence at this time, But as soon as they found their men was released they seemed all Overjoyed, and I believe will prove true to their Allyance.

On the 15th. five Cannoes of French came down to the Logstown in Company with the half King and some more of the Six nations in number One Jusique & Sargant and fifteen Soldiers On the 16th. in the morning M. Patten tuck a Walk to where the French had pitched their Tents and On his returning back by the Officers tent he Ordered M. Patten to be brought into him on which word came to the Town that M. Patten was taken prisoner & M. Montour and Myself Immediately went to where the French was Camp, where we found ye French Offiser & the half King in a high

J. Dishard

Dispute, the Offiser told Mr Monteur and me that he ment no hurt to Mr. Patten but Wondered he should pass backward & forward without calling in the Indians were all Drunk & seemed very uneasy att the Quench for Stopping Mr. Patten — On which the Offiser ordered his men on board their Cannoes and Sett of to a small Town of the Six nations about two Miles below the Logstown Where he intends to Stay till the rest of their Army comes Down — as to any perticklers that past between the Offiser and Mr. Patten I refer the Honour to Mr. Patten —

By a Chickisaw man who has lived amongst the Shannas, Since he was a Lad and is just returnd from the Chickisaw Country where he has been making a Visit to his Friends, we hear that there is a Large body of French at the Falls of Ohio not Less he Says than 1a thousand men that they have Abundance of Provisions, and powder & Lead with them and that they are coming up the River to meet the Army from Canada coming down he Says a Cannoe with ten French men in her came up to the Lower Shanna Town with him But on some of the English Traders Ordering to take them they Sett back that night without telling their business — By a Messidge Sent there from Fort Detroit by the Wayondotts to the Six (nations)

nations Delawares Shannas we heard that the
Ohawags are gethering together on this side
Lake Erey Several Hundreds of them in Order
to cut of the Shannas at the Lower Shan-
Town, the French and Ohawags offered the
Hatchet to the Wayondotts but they refused
to assist them

We heard from Scarrunda that the Twelve
that went last Spring to Canada to Council
with the French was returned Last Fall that
they Shad taken Cloaths of the French Shacked
and was intirely gone back to their Old Towns
amongst the French

From the 16th till the 26
we cold do nothing the Indians being Constant
Drunk

On the 26th the French called the
counil & made them a present of
Indians return the Half King toald
an me he would take an Opportun
to us what the French S. to them.

On the 27th we called the
& cloathed the two Shannas Acording
& [illegible]
Honours Speeches Sent by Mr.

nations Delawares Shannas we hear that the
Ottawags are gathering together on this side
Lake [illegible]

to cut
Iaons,
Hatch
to as
that
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they
and
amon
we co
Drunk

Now I inform your Honour by Mr Andrew Montour
whome you had chose to transact business
between you and the Brethren at this which
that speech which they sent your Honour by
Mr Lewis Montour I was agreed on in counsel
or not, and assured them they might freely
open their minds to their Brethren your Honour
and the Governour of Virginia as the only friends
and Brethren they had to depend on

Gave the Belt

After Delivering the Belt Mr Montour gave
them the goods left in my care by your Honours
Commissioners at Carlile and at the same time
made

[illegible] of the Shamans at the Lower Shawn
[illegible] the French and Othawags offered the
[illegible] to the Wayondotts but they refused
[illegible] them

We hear from Scaunnda that the Twe
went last Spring to Canada to Council
the French was returned Last Fall tha
Chabert taken Hould of the French Jacket
was intirely gone back to their Old Lea
ngs to the French

From the 16th till the 2
old do nothing the Indians being Constan

On the 26th the French called the Indians to
counsil & made them a present of Goods, on the
Indians return the half King toud Mr Montours
an me he would take an Opportunity to repeat over
to us what the French S. to them.

On the 27th we called the Indians to Council
& cloathed the two Shamans Acording to the Indian
custom & Delivered them up in council with your
Honours Speeches Sent by Mr. Patten which
Mr. Montours Adapted to Indian Form as
much as
was in his power or mind

On the 28th we called the Indians to Council
again and Delivered them a Large Belt of
Black & White Wampum in Yr. Honours and
Yr. Govenor of Virginia name By which
we Desired they might Open their minds to
Yr. Honours and Speak from their Hearts & not
from their Lips and that they might

(now)

made a Speech to them to Sett them know that them goods was Govr the use of their Warrios and Defence of their Country

As soon as the goods was Delivered the Half King made a Speech to the Shannas and Delaways and tauld them as their Brother Onas had sent them a large Suplye of Neseseays for the Defence of their Country that he wuld putt itt in their care till all their Warrios would have Occation to call for itt as their brethren the English had nott Yett got a Strong House to keep such things Safe in

The 13th. a Speech Delivered by the Half King in answer to ye Honor Speeches on Delivering the Shannas.

Brother Onas we returne you our Harty thanks for the Trouble you have taken in Sending for our Four Telations the Shannas and with those Soure Strings of Wampum we Cleer Eyes & hearts that you may See y^r Brothers the Shannas Cleer as you Rest to do and not think that any Small Disturbance Shall Obstruct the Freendshipe So long Subsisting between you and us the Brethren the Six Nations Delawdys and Shannas we will make all nations that is in Allyance with us aquainted with the care you have had of our people at Such a great Distance from both you & us

Gave 4 Strings Wampum

A Speech Delivered by the Half King

Brethren the Governor of Pennsylvania & Vir=ginia, you Desire us to Open our minds to you and to Speak from our Hats which we asure you Brethren we Do you desire we may Inform you whether that Speech Sent by Lewis Montour was agreed on in Councel or not to which we now asure you it was in part but that part of giveing the Lands to pay the Traders Debts we Do nothing ill must Have been added by the Traders that wrote the Letter But be ernestly requested by that Belt and likewise Do we now Requeste that our Brother the Governor of of Virginia may build a Strong House att the Forks of Monongalea, and Send Some of our Young brethren there Warrios to Live in itt and be espect our Brother of Pennsylva=nia will build a Nothern House Some where on the River Where he shall think proper to send us may be Kept Safe for us as our Enemies are Just at Hand and we Dont Know what Day they may come upon us, We now Acquaint you brethren that we have our Hachett in our hands to Strick the Enemy as Soon as our

brethren

Brethren comes to our assistance

Gave a belt & eight Strings Wampum

Jonelaquesona — 9
Shingass — 17
Dalawag George — 6
Vandemer

The half King — 3
Skaruntla — 5
Coswentanmen — III 2

After the chief had Signed the Last Speech the half King repeated Over the French Council which was as follows

Children I am come here to tell you that your Father is coming to Visit you and to take you under his Care and I desire you may not Listen to any Ill news you hear for I assure you he will not hurt you Tiss true he has something to say to the Brethren the English. But do you Sitt Still and Dont mind what the Father does to the Brothers for he will not suffer the English to Live on this River Ohio On which he made them a Present of goods.

Feby 1st By a Cousin of Mr. Montours that came to Logs Town in company with a Frenchman from Wannango by land We hear that the French expect Four Hundred men every Day to the Fort above Wanango and as soon as they come they are to come Down the River to Logstown to take possession from the English till the rest of the Army comes in the Spring.

(the)

The Frenchman that came here in Company with Mr. Montours Cousin is Keeper of the Kings Stores, and Active the Chief of his Business is to take a View of the Country & to See what number of English there is here and to Know how the Indians are affected to the French.

Feb.y 2d. Instant as we was Leaving the Logs-town Ye Indians made the Following Speech.

Brethren the Governor of Pennsylvania Virginia we have Opened our hearts to you and let you know our minds, we now by these two Strings of Black Wampum desire you may directly Send to our Assistance that you and us may Secure the Lands of Ohio for there is no body but you, our Brethren and Ourselves has any right to the Land; But if you ~~Doubt~~ Dont Send Immediately we Shall Shurely be cutt of by our Enemy the French.

Gave two Strings black Wampum

Feby 2. A Speech made us by Shingas King of the Delaways.

Brother Onas I am Glade to hear all our people here are of one mind tis true I live here on the River Side which is the

French

French Toad and I assure you by those three Strings of Wampum that I will neither go Down nor up But I will move nearer to my Brethren the English where I can keep our Women and Children safe from the Enemy. —

Gave three Strings Wampum

Janᵛ 1754

George Croghans

Journal

Janᵛ 1754

January 12th. 1754.

I Arrived at Fort Mc Cruck about eight Miles from the Forks of Monaongeala, where I was informed by John Fraser an Indian Traider, that Mr. Washington, who was sent by the Governor of Virginia to the French Camp, was returned, Mr. Washington told Mr. Frasar, that he had been very well used by the French General, That after he Delivered his Message, the General told him his Orders was to take all English he found on Ohio, which Orders he was determined to obey, and further told him, that the English had no business to Trade on Ohio, for that all the Lands of Ohio belonged to his Master the King of France, all to the Alegania Mountain Mr. Washington told Mr. Frasier, the Fort where he was is very Strong, and that they had abundance of Provisions, but they would not let him see their Magazins; there is about a hundred Soldiers and fifty Workmen at that Fort, and as many Men at the upper Fort, and about fifty Men at Wanango, with John Ewer, the rest of their Army is gone Home last Fall, but is to return as soon as Possible this Spring, when they return, they are to come Down to Logs Town, in order to build a Fort some where there abouts, this is all I heard of Mr. Washingtons Journey worth relating to your Honor.

On the 13th. I Arrived at Shanapons Town, where Mr. Monton and Mr. Patton overtook me.

On the 14th. we set off to the Logstown where we found the Indians all Drunk, the first Salutation we got, was from one of the Shannas, who told Mr. Montour and my self, we were Prisoners, before we had time to tell them that their Men, that was in Prison at Carolina, was released, and that we had two of them in our Company; the Shannas has been very uneasy about those Men that was in Prison, and had not those Men been released, it might have been very ill consequence, at this time; but as soon as they found their Men was Released, they seemed all very joyful and I Believe

I believe will prove true to their Allyance.

On the 15th: Five Canoos of French came down to the Logs Town, in Company with the Half King and some more of the six Nations in Number, an Ensign, a Sargant and fifteen Soldiers. on the 16th: in the Morning, Mr. Patton took a Walk to where the French had Pitched their Tents, and on his returning back by the Officers Tent he Ordered Mr. Patton to be brought in to him, on which Word came to the Town that Mr. Patton was taken Prisoner. Mr. Montour & my self Imediatly went to where the French was Camped, where we found the French Officer and the half King in a high dispute, the Officer told Mr. Montours and me that he must no hurt to Mr. Patton, but rendred he should Pass backward and forward without calling in, the Indians were all Drunk and seemed very uneasy at the French for Stoping Mr. Patton, on which the Officer Ordered his Men on Board their Canoes, and set off to a small Town of the six Nations about two Miles below the Logs town, where he intends to stay till the rest of their Army comes down. As to any Particulars that Passed between the Officer and Mr. Patton, I refer Your Honour to Mr. Patton.

By a Chickisaw Man, who has lived amongst the Shannas since he was a Lad, and is Just returned from the Chickisaw Country, where he has been making a Visit to his Friends, we hear that there is a large Body of French at the Falls at Ohio, not less he says than a Thousand Men, that they have Abundance of Provisions and Powder and Lead with them, and that they are comeing up the River to meet the Army from Canada coming down, he says a Canow with ten French Men in her came up to the Lower Shanna Town with him, but on some of the English Traders Trying to take them they set back that Night without telling their Business. By a Mr Pidgeon lately here from Fort De Troit, by the Wagindoth to the six Nations, Dallaways and Shannas, we hear that the Othaways are gathering together on this side Lake Erie several hundreds of them in order to cut off the Shannas at the Lower Shanna Town, the French

French and Ohaways offered the Hachett to the Wageohoth, but they refused to Assist them.

We hear from Scarrudy, that the Twelvers that went last Spring to Cannady to Council with the French was Returned last Fall, that they had taken hould of the French Hatchett, and was intirely gon back to their old Towns amongst the French.

From the 16th till the 26th we could do nothing the Indians being Constantly Drunk.

On the 26th the French called the Indians to Council, and made them a Present of Goods, on the Indians Return the half King told Mr. Montour and me, he would take an opportunity to Repeat over to us what the French said to them.

On the 27th we called the Indians to Council, and Clothed the two Shanna's according to the Indian Custome, and delivered them up in Council, with Your Honours Speeches sent by Mr. Patton, which Mr. Montour Adapted to Indian Storm as much as — was in his Power or Mine.

On the 28th we called the Indians to Council again, and Delivered them a large Belt of Black and white Wampum in your Honours and the Governor of Virginia's Name, by which we — Desired they might open their Minds to Your Honour, and take their Hart to and not from their Lips, and that they might now inform your Honour, by Mr. Andrew Montour, whome you had chose to transact Business between you and your Brotheren at this, whether that Speech, which they sent your Honour by Mr. Lewis Montour was agreed on in Council or not, and — Desired them they might freely open their Minds to their — Brotheron, your Honour and the Governor of Virginia, as the only Friends and Brotheron they had to depend on.

Gave the Belt

After delivering the Belt, Mr. Montour gave them the Goods left in my Care by Your Honours Commissioners at Carlile, and at the same time made a Speech to them, to let them know that them Goods was for the use of their Warriors and Defence of their Country.

As soon as the Goods was Delivered, the half King made a Speech to the Shannas and Dalaways, and told them, as their Brother Onas had sent them a large Supply of Necessaries, for the Defence of their Country, that he would put it in their Care, till all their Warriors would have Occasion to call for it, as their Brethren, the English, had not yet got a Strong House, to keep such things safe in.

The 31st a Speech Delivered by the half King in Answer to your Honours Speech on Delivering the Shannas.

Brother Onas. We Return you our harty thanks, for the trouble you have taken, in sending for our Poore Relations the Shannas, and with these four Strings of Wampum we clear your Eyes and Hearts, that you may see your Brethren the Shannas clear, as you used to do, and not think that any small disturbance, shall obstruct the Friendship so long subsisting between you, and us, your Brethren, the Six Nations, Dallaways and Shannas; we will make all Nations, that is in allyance with us acquinted with the Care, you have had of our People, at such a great distance from, both you and us.

gave 4 Strings of Wampum.

A Speech delivered by the Half King

Brethren

The Governor of Pennsylvania and Virginia; you desire us to open our Minds to you, and to shake from our Hearts, which we Assure you, Brethren, we do; you desire we may inform you, whether that Speech, sent by Lewis Montour, was agreed on in Council, or not, which we now Assure you, it was, in Part, but that Part, of giving the Lords to pay the Traders the Debt, we know nothing of, it must have been added by the Traders, that wrote the Letter, but we earnestly requested by that Belt, and likewise we now request, that our Brother, the Governor of Virginia, may build a Strong House at the Forks of Mohaonga=lia, and send some of our Young Brethren, their Warriors, to live in it, and we Expect our Brother of Pennsylvania, will

Build.

Build another House, some where on the River, where he shall think proper, where, what ever Assistance he will think Proper to send us, may be kept safe, for us, as our Enemies are just at Hand, and we dont know what day they may come upon us; we now Acquaint our Brotheron, that we have our Hatchet in our Hands to Strike the Enemy as soon as our Brotheron comes to our Assistance.

gave a Belt and eight Strings Wamp.

Senclaguesona	O	The half King	=um
Shingass	K	Sharuntia	S
Dalaway George	G	Cowontannea	
New Comer			

After the Chiefs had Signed the last Speech, the half King Repeated over this French Council, which was as follows.

Children. I am come here to tell you that your Father is coming to Visit you, and to take you under his Care, and I desire you may not listen to any Ill News you hear, for I Assure you he will not hurt you. Tis true he has something to say to your Brethren the English, but do you sitt still and dont mind what your Father does to the English to live or Trade on this River Ohio, your Brothers, for he will not suffer on which he made them a Present of Goods.

February the 1st: by a Gouzen of Mr: Montours that came to Logs-town in Company with a French Man from Wanango by Land, we hear that the French Expect four hundred Men every Day to the Fort above Wanango, and as soon as they come they are to come down the River to Logs Town to take Possession from the English, till the rest of the Army comes in the Spring.

The French Man that came here in Company with Mr. Montours Gouzon is keeper of the Kings Stores, and I believe the Chief of his Business is to take a View of the Country and to see what Number of English there is here, and to know how the Indians are affected to the French.

February the 2d. Just as we was leaving the Logs town the Indians made the following Speech.

Brotheren

Bretheren.

The Governor of Pennsylvania and Virginia, we have opend our Hearts to you, and let you know our Minds, we now by these two Strings of black Wampum desire you may directly send to our Assistance, that you and us may secure the Lands of Ohio, for there is no body but you our Brotheron and our selves has any right to the Lands, but if you dons send, immediatly, we shall surely be cut off by our Enemy the French.

gave two Strings black Wampum,

February the 2d: a Speech made us by Shingas a Shing of the Dalloways.

Brother. Onas I am glad to hear all our People here are of one Mind. 'tis true I live here ~~~~~ on the River side, which is the French Road, and I assure you, by these three Strings of Wampum, that I will neither go down nor up, but I will move nearer to my Bretheron the English, where I can keep our Women and Children safe from the Enemy.

Gave three Strings Wampum

George Croghan

Copy
of George Croghans Journal
to Logstown &c. &c. &c.
Feby. 1754.

January 12th 1754.

Arrived at Turtle Creek about eight Miles from the Forks of Monongehela, where I was informed by John Frazer, an Indian Trader, that Mr Washington, who was sent by the Governor of Virginia to the French Camp was returned, Mr Washington told Mr Frazer that he had been very well used by the French General, that after he delivered his Message the General told him his Orders was to take all English he found on Ohio, which Orders he was determined to obey, and further told them, that the English had no Business to Trade on Ohio, for that all the Lands of Ohio belonged to his Master the King of France, all to the Allegany Mountains. Mr Washington told Mr Frazer, the Fort where he was is very strong, and that they had abundance of Provisions, but they would not let them see their Magazines, there is about an hundred Soldiers & fifty Workmen at that Fort, as d as many Men at the upper Fort, and about fifty Men at Venango, with John Cuer, the rest of their Army went home last Fall, but is to return as soon as possible this Spring, when they return they are to come down to Logs Town, in order to build a Fort somewhere thereabouts, this is all I heard of Mr Washington's Journey worth relating to your Honour.

On the 13th I arrived at Shannopins Town, where Mr Montour and Mr Patten overtook me.

On the 14th we set off to the Logs Town where we found the Indians all Drunk, the first Salutation we got was from one of the Shawanese, who told Mr Montour and myself we were Prisoners before we had time to tell them that their Men that was in Prison

at

at Carolina was released, and that we had two of them in our Company, the Shawanese has been very uneasy about those Men that was in Prison, and had not those Men been released it might have been of very ill consequence at this time, but as soon as they found their Men was released, they seem'd all very good and I believe will prove true to their Allyance.

On the 15th five Canoes of French came down to the Logs Town, in Company with the half King and some more of the Six Nations, in number an Ensign, a Sargeant and fifteen Soldiers; on the 16th in the morning, Mr Patten took a walk to where the French had pitched their Tents, and on his returning back by the Officers Tent he ordered Mr Patten to be brought in to him, on which word came to the Town that Mr Patten was taken Prisoner, Mr Montour and myself immediately went to where the French was Camped where we found the French Officer and the half King in a high Dispute, the Officer told Mr Montour and me that he meant no hurt to Mr Patten but wondered he should pass backward & forward without calling in, the Indians were all Drunk and seemed very uneasy at the French for stopping Mr Patten, on which the Officer ordered his Men on board their Canoes and set off to a small Town of the Six Nations about two Miles below the Logs Town, where he intends to stay till the rest of their Army comes down. As to any particulars that pass'd between the Officer and Mr Patten, I refer your Honour to Mr Patten.

By a Chickasaw Man, who has lived amongst the Shawanese since he was a Lad, and is just returned from the Chickasaw Country, where he has been making a visit to his Friends, we hear there is a large Body of French at the Falls at Ohio, not less he says than a Thousand Men, that they have abundance of Provisions and Powder and Lead with them, and that they are coming up the River to meet the Army from Canada coming down, he says a Canoe with ten French Men in her came up to the Lower Shawanese Town with them but

but on some of the English Traders trying to take them they set back that Night without telling their Business. By a Message sent here from Fort de Trout by the Quandotts to the Six Nations, Delawares & Shawanese we hear that the Ottawaws are gathering together on this side Lake Erie several hundreds of them in order to cut off the Shawanese at the Lower Shawanese Town, the French and Ottaways offered the Hatchet to the Quandotts, but they refused to assist them.

We hear from Carnuda, that the Twightwees that went last Spring to Canada to council with the French was return'd last Fall, that they had taken hold of the French Hatchet, and was entirely gone back to their old Towns amongst the French.

From the 16.th to the 26.th we could do nothing the Indians being constantly drunk.

On the 26.th the French called the Indians to council, and made them a Present of Goods, on the Indians return the half King told Mr. Montour and me, he would take an opportunity to repeat over to us what the French said to them.

On the 27.th we called the Indians to Council and clothed the two Shawanese according to the Indian Custom, and delivered them upon Council with your Honours Speeches sent by Mr. Patten, which Mr. Montour adapted to Indian Form as much as was in his power or mine.

On the 28.th we called the Indians to Council again, and delivered them a large Belt of black and white Wampum in your Honours and the Governor of Virginia's name, by which we desired they might open their Minds to your Honour and speak from their Hearts and not from their Lips, and that they might now inform your Honour by Mr. Andrew Montour whom you had chose to transact Business between you & your Brethren at Ohio, whether that Speech which they sent your Honour by Mr. Lewis Montour was agreed on in Council or not; and bid them they might freely open their Minds to their Brethren, your

Honour

Honour and the Governor of Virginia, as the only Friends and Brethren they had to depend on.

Gave the Belt.

After delivering the Belt, W. Hanbury gave them the Goods left in my care by your Honour's Commissioners at Carlisle, and at the same time made a Speech to them to let them know that those Goods was for the use of their Warriors and Defence of their Country.

As soon as the Goods was delivered, the half King made a Speech to the Shawanese and Delawares, and told them as their Brother Onas had sent them a large Supply of Necessarys for the Defence of their Country, that he would put it in their Care 'till all their Warriors would have occasion to call for it, as their Brethren the English had not yet got a strong House to lock such things safe in.

The 31st a Speech delivered by the half King in answer to your Honours Speech on delivering the Shawanese.

Brother Onas, We return you our hearty thanks for the trouble you have taken in sending for our poor relations the Shawanese, and with these four Strings of Wampum we clear your Eyes and Hearts that you may see your Brothers the Shawanese clear as you used to do, and not think that any small disturbance shall obstruct the Friendship so long subsisting between you and us your Brethren, the six Nations Delawares and Shawanese, we will make all Nations that is in alliance with us acquainted with the Care you have had of our People at such a great distance from both you and us.

Gave 4 Strings of Wampum.

A Speech delivered by the half King.

Brethren,

The Governor of Pennsilvania and Virginia — You desire us

us to open our Minds to you, and to speak from our Hearts, which we assure you Brethren we do, you desire we may inform you whether that Speech sent by Lewis Montour was agreed on in Council or not; which we now assure you it was in part; but that part of giving the Lands to pay the Traders Debts we know nothing of, it must have been added by the Traders that wrote the Letter, but we earnestly requested by that Belt, and likewise we now request that our Brother the Governor of Virginia may build a strong House at the Forks of Monongahela, and send some of our young Brethren their Warriors to live in it, and we expect our Brother of Pensilvania will build another House somewhere on the River, where he shall think proper, where whatever assistance he will think proper to send us may be kept safe for us, as our Enemies are just at hand, and we dont know what Day they may come upon us — We now acquaint our Brethren, that we have our Hatchet in our Hands to strike the Enemy as soon as our Brethren comes to our assistance.

Gave a Belt Eight Strings of Wampum.

Senelaquesonow	O	The half King	
Shingoss	K	Sharontia	S
Delaw. Georges	G	Coswentannical	
New Comer			

After the Chiefs had Signed the last Speech, the half King repeated over the French Council, which was as follows.

Children, I am come here to tell you that your Father is coming to visit you and to take you under his Care, and I desire you may not listen to any ill News you hear, for I assure you he will not hurt you. Tis true he has something to say to your Brethren the English, but do you sit still, and dont mind what your Father does

to.

to your Brothers for he will not suffer the English to Live or Trade on this River Ohio, on which he made them a Present of Goods.

February the 1st by a Cousin of Mr. Montours that came to Logs Town in Company with a Frenchman from Venango by Land, we hear that the French expect four hundred Men every Day to the Fort above Venango, and as soon as they come they are to come down the River to Logs Town to take possession from the English, 'til the rest of the Army comes in the Spring.

The Frenchman that came here in Company with Mr. Montours Cousin is keeper of the Kings Stores, and I believe the Chief of his Business is to take a view of the Country and to see what number of English there is here, and to know how the Indians are affected to the French.

February the 2d just as we was leaving the Logs Town the Indians made the following Speech.

Brethren, The Governor of Pensilvania and Virginia, we have opend our Hearts to you, and let you know our Minds, we now by these two Strings of black Wampum desire you may directly send to our assistance, that you and us may secure the Lands of Ohio, for there is no body but you our Brethren and ourselves has any Right to the Lands, but if you don't send immediately, we shall surely be cutt off by our Enemy the French.

Gave two Strings of black Wampum.

February 2d a Speech made us by Shingass, King of the Delawares.

Brother Onas,

I am glad to hear all our People here are of one Mind, 'tis true I Live here on the River side which is the French Road and I shun gon by these three Strings of Wampum that I will neither go down nor up but I will move nearer to my Brethren the English, where I can keep our

Women

Women & Children safe from the Enemy.

Gave three Strings of Wampum.

George Croghan

Copy

George Croghan's Journal
to Loggs Town.

Jan.y & Feb.ry 1754.

See page 5.

CROGHAN'S JOURNAL, 1754.[30]

January 12th, 1754.— I arrived at Turtle Creek about eight miles from the Forks of Mohongialo, where I was

[30] This journal is reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, v, pp. 731-735 (also found in *Early History of Western Pennsylvania*, app., pp. 50-53), and chronicles a material change of affairs on the Ohio since the last account written by Croghan. Then the English interests were in the ascendency, and the French were being flouted and driven from the headwaters of the Ohio. But the division in English councils, the supineness of the colonial assemblies, and the active preparation and determined advance of the French into the upper Ohio Valley had had its effect upon the Indian tribes. Two years before, Trent had reported all the Ohio tribes secure in the English interest; but the same year an expedition from Detroit had moved against the recalcitrant Miamis (Twigtwees), and after inflicting a severe chastisement had secured them again to the French control, as Croghan herein reports. Early the following year the French expedition under Marin had advanced to take forcible possession of the Ohio country, and begin the chain of posts necessary to its defense. Presqu'isle and Le Bœuf had been built, while a deputation under Joncaire had seized the English trader's house at Venango, and placed a French flag above it. A large number of the Indians, frightened at this show of force yielded to the threatenings and cajoleries of the French officers. A small party, hoping to obtain aid from the English colonists, had sent off a deputation in the autumn of 1753 to meet the Virginia authorities at Winchester, and those of Pennsylvania at Carlisle, at both of which conferences Croghan was in attendance. The present which the Assembly of Pennsylvania had voted the preceding May (*Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, v, p. 617) was cautiously given out, most of it consisting of powder and lead; it was feared with reason, that it might be used to the disadvantage of the back settlements. Croghan himself, although using every endeavor to fortify the Indians in the English alliance, lost heart at the dilatoriness of the Pennsylvania Assembly, some of whose members even doubted whether the land invaded did not rightfully belong to the French. He could wish with all his "hart Some gentleman who is an Artist in Philadelphia, and whos Acount wold be Depended on, whould have ye Curiosety to take a Journay in those parts," in order to prove to the province (by means of a map) that the lands on which the French were building lay within their jurisdiction — (*Pennsylvania Archives*, ii, p. 132). Meanwhile, Washington had been sent out by Dinwiddie to summon the French to retire. Croghan, who reached this territory soon after Washington's return, reports in the following journal the conditions on the Ohio.— ED.

informed by John Frazier, an Indian Trader,[31] that Mr. Washington, who was sent by the Governor of Virginia to the French Camp, was returned. Mr. Washington told Mr. Frazier that he had been very well used by the French General; that after he delivered his Message the General told him his Orders were to take all the English he found on the Ohio, which Orders he was determined to obey, and further told him that the English had no business to trade on the Ohio, for that all the Lands of Ohio belonged to his Master the King of France, all to Alegainay Mountain. Mr. Washington told Mr. Frazier the Fort where he was is very strong, and that they had Abundance of Provisions, but they would not let him see their Magazine; there are about one hundred Soldiers and fifty Workmen at that Fort, and as many more at the Upper Fort, and about fifty Men at Weningo with Jean Coeur; the Rest of their Army went home last Fall, but is to return as soon as possible this Spring; when they return they are to come down to Log's Town in order to build a Fort somewhere thereabouts. This is all I had of Mr. Washington's Journey worth relating to your Honour.[32]

[31] A year and a half after this visit of Croghan's, Turtle Creek was the site of Braddock's defeat. For a description of the battle, and the present appearance of the site, see Thwaites, *How George Rogers Clark won the Northwest and other Essays in Western History* (Chicago, 1903), pp. 184, 185.

John Frazier, who had his house at the mouth of Turtle Creek, was a Pennsylvania trader, gunsmith, and interpreter, who had lived twelve years at Venango, whence he was driven by the invading French expedition the summer previous. He assisted Washington on his journey, and the next year (1754) was commissioned lieutenant of the militia forces under Trent's command, that were to fortify the Forks of the Ohio.— ED.

[32] The journal of Washington on this journey was on his return printed in Winchester (only two copies of which edition are known to be extant), also in London (1754). Frequent reprints have been made, and the journal has been edited by Sparks, Rupp, Craig, Shea, and Ford. The journal of Gist, who accompanied Washington, is found in Darlington's *Gist*, pp. 80-87. Croghan gives a concise summary of Washington's mission and its results.— ED.

On the thirteenth I arrived at Shanoppin's Town, where Mr. Montour and Mr. Patten overtook me.[33]

On the fourteenth we set off to Log's Town, where we found the Indians all drunk; the first Salutation we got was from one of the Shawonese who told Mr. Montour and myself we were Prisoners, before we had time to tell them that their Men that were in Prison at Carolina were released, and that we had two of them in our Company. The Shawonese have been very uneasy about those Men that were in Prison, and had not those Men been released it might have been of very ill consequence at this time; but as soon as they found their Men were released they seem'd all overjoyed, and I believe will prove true to their Alliance.[34]

On the fifteenth Five Canoes of French came down to Log's Town in Company with the Half King[35] and some more of the Six Nations, in Number an Ensign, a Serjeant, and Fifteen Soldiers.

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[33] John Patten was a Pennsylvania Indian trader, who was captured in the Miami towns by the order of the French governor (1750). He and two companions were carried to Canada, and afterwards sent to France, being imprisoned at La Rochelle, whence they appealed to the English ambassador who secured their release. See *New York Colonial Documents*, x, p. 241. Patten had at this time been sent to the Ohio with the Shawnee prisoners from South Carolina. See *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, v, pp. 730, 731.— ED.

[34] Six Shawnee Indians had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in a raid, and confined in the Charleston, South Carolina, jail. On the request of Governor Hamilton, two were released and sent to Philadelphia to be delivered to their kinsfolk. The other four made their escape. See *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, v, pp. 696-700.— ED.

[35] The Half-King was a prominent Seneca or Mingo chief, whose home was at Logstown. He was faithful to the English interest, and accompanied Washington both on his journey of 1753 and his expedition of 1754; upon the latter, he claimed to have slain Jumonville with his own hand. He was decorated by the governor of Virginia in recognition of his services, and given the honorary name of "Dinwiddie" in which he took great pride. When the French secured the Ohio region, he removed under Croghan's protection to Aughwick Creek, where he died in October, 1756.— ED.

On the sixteenth in the morning Mr. Patten took a Walk to where the French had pitched their Tents, and on his returning back by the Officer's Tent he ordered Mr. Patten to be brought in to him, on which Word came to the Town that Mr. Patten was taken Prisoner. Mr. Montour and myself immediately went to where the French was encamped, where we found the French Officer and the Half King in a high Dispute. The Officer told Mr. Montour and Me that he meant no hurt to Mr. Patton, but wondered he should pass backward and forward without calling in. The Indians were all drunk, and seemed very uneasy at the French for stopping Mr. Patten, on which the Officer ordered his Men on board their Canoes and set off to a small Town of the Six Nations about two Miles below the Log's Town, where he intends to stay till the Rest of their Army come down. As to any particulars that pass'd between the Officer and Mr. Patten I refer your Honour to Mr. Patten.

By a Chickisaw Man who has lived amongst the Shawonese since he was a Lad, and is just returned from the Chickisaw Country[36] where he has been making a Visit to his Friends, we hear that there is a large Body of French at the Falls of Ohio, not less he says than a thousand Men; that they have abundance of Provisions and Powder and Lead with them, and that they are coming up the River to meet the Army from Canada coming down. He says a Canoe with Ten French Men in her came up to the

[36] The Chickasaws were a tribe of Southern Indians, domiciled in Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, who were traditional allies of the English and enemies of the French. After the Natchez War in Louisiana, the remnant of that tribe took refuge with the Chickasaws, who inflicted a severe defeat upon the French (1736), capturing and burning a Jesuit priest and several well-known officers.— Ed.

Lower Shawonese Town with him, but on some of the English Traders' threatning to take them they set back that night without telling their Business.

By a message sent here from Fort De Troit by the Owendats to the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese, we hear that the Ottoways are gathering together on this Side Lake Erie, several hundreds of them, in order to cutt off the Shawonese at the Lower Shawonese Town.[37] The French and Ottoways offered the Hatchet to the Owendats but they refused to assist them.

We hear from Scarrooyady that the Twightwees that went last Spring to Canada to counsel with the French were returned last Fall; that they had taken hold of the French Hatchet and were entirely gone back to their old Towns amongst the French.

From the sixteenth to the twenty-sixth we could do nothing, the Indians being constantly drunk.

On the twenty sixth the French called the Indians to Council and made them a Present of Goods. On the Indians Return the Half King told Mr. Montour and me he would take an Opportunity to repeat over to Us what the French said to them.

On the twenty-seventh We called the Indians to Council, and cloathed the Two Shawonese according to the Indian Custom, and delivered them up in Council with your Honour's Speeches, sent by Mr. Patten, which Mr. Montour adapted to Indian Forms as much as was in his Power or mine.

On the twenty-eighth We called the Indians to Council

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[37] The Ottawas were an Algonquian tribe, domiciled in Michigan about the posts of Mackinac and Detroit. Faithful to the French interests, they were doubtless acting under the directions of their commandants in gathering to attack the Shawnees on the Scioto.— ED.

again, and delivered them a large Belt of Black and White Wampum in Your Honour's and the Governor of Virginia's Name, by which we desired they might open their Minds to your Honour, and speak from their Hearts and not from their Lips; and that they might now inform your Honour by Mr. Andrew Montour, whom You had chosen to transact Business between You and your Brethren at Ohio, whether that Speech which they sent your Honour by Lewis Montour was agreed on in Council or not, and assured them they might freely open their Minds to their Brethren your Honour and the Governor of Virginia, as the only Friends and Brethren they had to depend on. Gave the Belt.

After delivering the Belt Mr. Montour gave them the Goods left in my Care by your Honour's Commissioners at Carlisle, and at the same time made a Speech to them to let them know that those Goods were for the Use of their Warriors and Defence of their Country.

As soon as the Goods were delivered the Half King made a Speech to the Shawonese and Delawares, and told them as their Brother Onas had sent them a large Supply of Necessaries for the Defence of their Country, that he would put it in their Care till all their Warriors would have Occasion to call for it, as their Brethren the English had not yet got a strong House to keep such Things safe in.

The Thirty-First A Speech delivered by the Half King in Answer to your Honour's Speeches on delivering the Shawonese:

"Brother Onas:— We return You our hearty Thanks for the Trouble You have taken in sending for our poor Relations the Shawonese, and with these four Strings of Wampum we clear your Eyes and Hearts, that You

may see your Brothers the Shawonese clear as You used to do, and not think that any small Disturbance shall obstruct the Friendship so long subsisting between You and us your Brethren, the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawonese. We will make all Nations that are in Alliance with Us acquainted with the Care You have had of our People at such a great distance from both You and Us."— Gave Four Strings of Wampum.

A Speech Delivered by the Half King

"Brethren the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia: You desire Us to open our Minds to You and to speak from our Hearts, which we assure You, Brethren, we do. You desire We may inform you whether that Speech sent by Lewis Montour was agreed on in Council or not, Which we now assure You it was in part; but that Part of giving the Lands to pay the Traders' Debts We know nothing of it; it must have been added by the Traders that wrote the Letter;[38] but we earnestly requested by that Belt, and likewise we now request that our Brother the Governor of Virginia may build a Strong House at the Forks of the Mohongialo, and send some of our young Brethren, their Warriors, to live on it; and we expect our Brother of Pennsylvania will build another House somewhere on the River where he shall think proper, where whatever assistance he will think proper to send

[38] Lewis Montour, a brother of Andrew, had come the previous autumn to the governor of Pennsylvania, with a message purporting to have been sent by the Ohio Indians; they were represented as requesting help against the French, and the building of forts on the river, and as offering all the lands east of the river to pay the debts of the traders. As the character of those who claimed to have obtained this treaty was open to suspicion, the governor had sent Croghan and Andrew Montour to ascertain the truth of the matter. The unauthorized insertion of so great a land grant, is a good specimen of the methods by which the unprincipled traders sought to take advantage of the Indians. See *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, v, pp. 691-696.— Ed.

us may be kept safe for us, as our Enemies are just at hand, and we do not know what Day they may come upon Us. We now acquaint our Brethren that we have our Hatchet in our Hands to strike the Enemy as soon as our Brethren come to our assistance."

Gave a Belt and Eight Strings of Wampum.

THE HALF KING,
SCARROOYADY,
NEWCOMER,
COSWENTANNEA,
TONELAGUESONA,
SHINGASS,
DELAWARE GEORGE.

After the Chiefs had signed the last Speech, the Half King repeated over the French Council, which was as follows:

"CHILDREN: I am come here to tell you that your Father is coming here to visit you and to take You under his care, and I desire You may not listen to any ill News You hear, for I assure you he will not hurt You; 'Tis true he has something to say to your Brethren the English, but do you sit still and do not mind what your Father does to your Brothers, for he will not suffer the English to live or tread on this River Ohio;"— on which he made them a Present of Goods.

February the First.— By a Cousin of Mr. Montour's that came to Log's town in company with a Frenchman from Weningo by Land, we hear that the French expect Four Hundred Men every Day to the Fort above Weningo, and as soon as they come they are to come down the River to Log's town to take possession from the English till the rest of the Army comes in the Spring.

The Frenchman that came here in company with Mr.

Montour's Cousin, is Keeper of the King's Stores, and I believe the chief of his Business is to take a view of the Country and to see what Number of English there is here, and to know how the Indians are affected to the French.

February the Second.—Just as we were leaving the Log's Town, the Indians made the following Speech:

"Brethren the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia: we have opened our Hearts to You and let you know our Minds; we now, by these two Strings of black Wampum, desire You may directly send to our Assistance that You and We may secure the Lands of Ohio, for there is nobody but You our Brethren and ourselves have any Right to the Lands; but if you do not send immediately we shall surely be cut of[f] by our Enemy the French."—Gave two Strings of black Wampum.

February the Second.— A Speech made by Shingass, King of the Delawares.

"BROTHER ONAS: I am glad to hear all our People here are of one mind; it is true I live here on the River Side, which is the French Road, and I assure you by these Strings of Wampum that I will neither go down or up, but I will move nearer to my Brethren the English, where I can keep our Women and Children safe from the Enemy."[39]— Gave Three Strings of Wampum.

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[39] Shingas, brother of King Beaver, was one of the principal leaders of the Delaware Indians on the Ohio, where he had a town at the mouth of Beaver Creek. Shortly after this meeting with Croghan, he deserted to the French, and his braves were a terror to the border settlers. Governor Denny of Pennsylvania set a price of £200 upon his head. Post had a conference with Shingas (1758), and persuaded him to return to the English alliance; nevertheless, at the occupation of the Forks of the Ohio by the English, Shingas with his band retreated to the Muskingum. The last mention of him seems to be in 1762 (*Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, viii, p. 690), and he appears to have died before the conspiracy of Pontiac (1763), in which his tribe took part.— ED.

The above is a true account of our Proceedings, taken down by Your Honour's most obedient humble Servant.

GEORGE CROGHAN.

3d February, 1754.

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire.

Right Honble

Williamsburg Virginia Jan. 29th 1754

97

43

This is to acquaint You, that Mr Washington the Gentleman I sent to the Comandant of the French forces on the River Ohio, returnd here the 16th Curt.

I enclose Yr Lordship Copies of my Comission to him, his Instructions, a Letter of Protection for his safe passing & repassing to the French Camp, & my Letter to the French Comandor... You also have enclosd Copy of Mr Washingtons Journal, & the French Comanders Letter in answer to mine which You may observe is wrote in a very loose Style; he would have been glad if this Messenger had been directed to proceed to Canada, which is a Journey of eight hundred Miles from the Fort they have erected on a Creek that runs into the Ohio; in order to prolong Time. — He Complains he did not write Particulars of the ill Treatment they had done to the British Subjects, contrary to Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of Britain & France; which I could not properly do when Mr Washington left this, as it was only from Reports, but he had my Orders on these Summons, to ask the Comanding Officer.

1st His Reasons for taking the British Subjects that were trading with the Indians, & robbing them of their Goods, & sending them Prisoners to Canada, which he justified by saying, he had his Generals Orders so to do; their General, who is Governor of Canada, he says, orders them to take all the English they find on the Waters of Ohio River Prisoners, & Traders to seize on their Goods, for they would allow them no Trade with the Indians.

2dly His Reasons for taking the House belonging to one Mr Frazer an English Subject, which was built by him that he had lived in upwards of twelve Years, he said it was consistent with their Orders from their General, if Frazer had not made his Escape, they would have sent him Prisoner to Canada.

Mr Washington had my Orders to make what Observations he could on his Journey, & take a Plan of their Fort, which I now enclose You, & from these Directions his Journal becomes so large... He assures me that they had begun another Fort at the Mouth of the Creek, which he thinks will be finished by the Month of March; — There were in the Fort when he Comandet resided, about 300 regular Forces; & nine hundred more

(were

were gone to Winter Quarters in order to save their Provisions
some Forts on Lake Erie &c.ª but that they were to return by the
Month of March; then they fully determin'd with all the Force
they could collect, which he understood would be fifteen hund
Regulars, besides Indians; to go down the River Ohio, & mop
building many other Forts, & that their chief Residence wou
at the Logstown; & that they had near three hundred Canoe
transport their Soldiers, Provisions & Ammunition &c.ª

They cannot offer any Reasons for this extraordina
Conduct, but their Generals Orders; or can they set up any
Claim to these Lands, but their determin'd Resolution to po
themselves of it by Force of Arms, & the ill Treatment of the
British Subjects in the Time of Peace, inconsistent with
Treaties, & I humbly think, contrary to the Law of Nation

The just right His Majesty of Great Britain has to th
Lands, may be deduc'd from the Treaty of Lancaster in the
1744 with the six Nations &c.ª called on the Ohio Waters,
which Treaty was confirm'd in the Year 1762 at Logstow
when I sent Commissioners to deliver the Indians a Present
from His Majesty, when the Indians living on the Ohi
confirm'd the Grant of these Lands to the Crown of Great
Britain, with Liberty to build strong Houses; & last Year de
me a Message to build some Forts on the Ohio, to protect th
Women & Children, when they went to War; & to support th
in their Trade & Hunting; in Consequence thereof, there a
many People out at the Ohio, in order to build a Fort

My Lords, can there be a more equitable right to the Lo
on the Ohio, than by having it confirm'd to the British Cro
by the original Proprietors of the Soil? nay, I may say by a
Purchase, for at the Treaty of Lancaster, they complain'd th
the Present was too small for so large a Grant; the Commissio
then promis'd to represent the same to their Father, the Ki
Great Britain; who was graciously pleas'd to order them
value of Goods, which I deliver'd them in the Year 1762, & w
have a further Present of £1000 to give them in May next

Under the certain Right of the Crown of Great Br
His Majesty was pleas'd to grant to some of his Subjects,
hundred Thousand Acres of Land on the Waters of the Ohio
the Name of the Ohio Company ... this Company, & their
is well known to the Governor of Canada, & that they ha
great Expence begun their Settlement; agreeable to their G
but some of their People are return'd, being seiz'd with a
or the Threats of the French, & their seizing all they can la
their Hands on belonging to the British Subjects, & it is
surmiz'd that they spirit up the Indians in their Interes
way lay them, & Murder them ... Some of our Subjects in
Frontiers of this Dominion, have lately been barbarous

[Murder

Murder'd & Scalp'd, & said to be done by the French Indians

After the return of Mr Washington, I call'd the Council, & with their advice, I have order'd a Draught of two hundred of the Militia, from two of the Frontier Counties, to march to the Ohio, to protect & assist those already there in building the Fort. —

44

His Majesty's Command for a mutual Supply, I laid before our House of Burgesses at the last Sitting; they did not give due Obedience to it; but I have now order'd them to meet the 14th: of next Month, when I hope they will come in better Temper, to enable me to raise four or five hundred Men more to go to Logstown, & shall write to all the neighbouring Governments for their Aid & Assistance, which, with our friendly Indians, I hope will be able to defeat the Designs of the French, if they will be active, & have them there early in the Spring — I am sorry to find that our Militia is in very bad order; I divided the Dominion a little after my Arrival, into four Districts, & appointed an Adjutant to each, to bring them into a proper Knowledge of the use of their Arms; but I dread if we get them together, they will make but a poor Figure against the French Regulars; I shall do all in my Power to encourage them, & it will give me much Pleasure if the Steps I have taken meets with Approbation at Home

The Guns Powder &c.a is arrived here from the Board of Ordnance, the Guns are much too large to be transported so great a Distance, by Land, & in bad Roads: However I shall make a Trial of Ten, if we can get them carried to the Fort they will be very serviceable; If possible could have twenty Guns something larger than Blunderbuss fix'd in Triangles, they would be very portable; & of great Service in going with the Forces, to clear the Woods of small Parties that lurk among the Bushes to annoy the Enemy; if thought proper I doubt not there is such Sizes in the Ordnance Stores, & will be of great Service.

I hope You will excuse the length of this Letter, which I could not well abreviate, to give You a proper View of our present Situation, & the Designs of the French to invade His Majesty's Lands; & I desire to assure You that I remain with great Deference & Dutiful Respect

Right Hon.ble

Your Lordships most Obliged

& most Obed.t hble Serv.t

R.t Dinwiddie

R.t Hon.ble Lords for Trade &c.a

Letter from Lieu.t Gov.r
Dunbar dated to the Board
dated 29. Jan.y 1754 relative
to the French Forces on the
Ohio. & inclosing.

Rec.d March 25
Read April 2 } 1754.

N. 139.

9

Williamsburg Virginia Oct.r 31.st 1753

45

Sir

The Lands upon the River Ohio, in the Western Parts of the Colony of Virginia, are so notoriously known to be the Property of the Crown of Great Britain, that it is a Matter of equal Concern & Surprize to me, to hear that a Body of French Forces are erecting Fortresses, & making Settlements upon that River, within His Majesty's Dominions.

The many repeated Complaints I have receiv'd of these Acts of Hostilities, lay me under the Necessity of sending, in the Name of the King my Master, the Bearer hereof, George Washington Esq.r one of the Adjutants General of the Forces of this Dominion, to complain to You of the Encroachments thus made, & of the Injuries done to the Subjects of Great Britain, in open Violation of the Laws of Nations, & the Treaties now subsisting between the two Crowns.

If these Facts are true, & You will think fit to justify Your Proceedings; I must desire You to acquaint me by whose Authority & Instructions, You have lately march't from Canada with an armd Force, & invaded the King of Great Britain's Territories, in the Manner complain'd of; That according to the Purport & Resolution of Your Answer, I may act agreeable to the Commission I am honour'd with from the King my Master.

However Sir, in Obedience to my Instructions it becomes my Duty to require Your peacable Departure, & that You would forbear prosecuting a Purpose so interruptive of the Harmony & good Understanding which His Majesty is desirous to continue & cultivate with the most Christian King.

I perswade myself You will receive & entertain Major Washington with the Candour &

(Tol.o Jones

Politeness natural to Your Nation; & it will give
greatest Satisfaction, if You return him with an An
suitable to my Wishes, for a very long & lasting Peac
between Us.

I have the Hon.r to subscribe myself

Sir

Your most Obed.t Hble Serv

Copy

To the Commander in Chief of the French Forces on the R
Ohio

Virginia

Copy of the Governor's Letter to the French Commanding Officer.

By Majr Washington

Recd with Mr. Dinwiddies Letter of 29 Jan.y 1754.

N. 140.

Recd March 25
Read April 2 } 1754.

Instructions for George Washington Esqr

Whereas I have receivd Information of a Body of French Forces being assembled in an hostile Manner on the River Ohio, intending by Force of Arms to erect certain Forts on the said River, within this Territory & contrary to the Peace & Dignity of our Sovereign the King of Great Britain.

These are therefore to require & direct You the said George Washington Esqr forthwith to repair to the Logstown on the said River Ohio, & having there informd Your Self where the said French Forces have posted themselves, thereupon to proceed to such Place, & being there arrivd to present Your Credentials, together with my Letter, to the chief comanding Officer, & in the Name of His Britanic Majesty, to demand an Answer from him thereto.

On Your Arrival at the Logstown, You are to address Yourself to the Half King, to Monacatoocha & other the Sachems of the Six Nations; acquainting them with Your Orders to visit & deliver my Letter to the French comanding Officer; & desiring the said Chiefs to appoint You a sufficient Number of their Warriors to be Your Safeguard, as near the French as You may desire, & to wait Your further Direction.

You are diligently to enquire into the Numbers & Force of the French on the Ohio, & the adjacent Country; how they are like to be supplied from Canada, & what are the Difficulties & Conveniencies of that Comunication, & the Time requird for it.

You are to take Care to be truly informd what Forts the French have erected, & where, How they are Garrisond & appointed, & what is their Distance from each other, & from Logstown: And from the best Intelligence You can procure, You are to learn

(what

Virginia

Lieu.t Gov.r Dinwiddie's
Instructions to Major
Washington

Recd with Mr. Dinwiddie's
Lre of 29 Jan.y 1754.

N. 141.

Recd March 25 }
Read April 2 } 1754.

Maj.r Washington's Instruct.n

What gave Occasion to this Expedition of the French: What
they are like to be supported, & what their Pretensions are.

(Note the
the requisd & necessary
that a speedy Application be made to the French Commandants for a positive
Answer Directly, whether they do design to Invade the Dominions of
the King of Great Britain, or no; and if they do not think proper to
give such Answer as may be depended upon, that then
a proper Guard, do provide
Such may judge for the
Protection of Your Country, against any Attempts
Which they may be guilty of, & Pursue
such Measures

Wishing You
a safe & speedy Return I am

Sir

Your &c.

Copy

The Hon.ble Robert Dinwiddie Esq.r Governor & Commander in Chief of the Colony & Dominion of Virginia & Chancellor & Vice Admiral of the same

To George Washington Esq.r One of the Adjutants Gen.l of the Troops & Forces in the Colony of Virginia

I Reposing especial Trust & Confidence in the Ability, Conduct, & Fidelity of You the said George Washington have appointed You my express Messenger; And You are hereby authorized & impowered to proceed hence with all convenient & possible Dispatch, to that Part, or Place, on the River Ohio, where the French have lately erected a Fort, or Forts, or where the Comandant of the French Forces resides, in order to deliver my Letter & Message to Him; & after waiting not expecting one Week for an Answer, You are to take Your Leave & return immediately back

To this Commission I have set my Hand, & caused the Great Seal of this Dominion to be affixed, at the City of Williamsburg, the Seat of my Government, this Thirtieth Day of October in the twenty seventh Year of the Reign of His Majesty George the Second King of Great Britain &c.a Annoq.e Domini 1753

Copy

Lieut. Gov. Dinwiddies
Commission to Major
Washington

Dinwiddie
recd in Lt. W. Dinwiddies
Ltr of 29th Jany 1754.

No. 142.

Recd March 25
Read April 2 1754

His Commission

22 5

Monsieur

Comme j'ai l'honneur de commander icy en chef, Monsieur Washington m'a remis la lettre que vous ecriviez au Commandant des trouppes françoises.

J'aurois eté charmé que vous luy eussiez donné ordre, ou qu'il eut eté disposé à se rendre en Canada pour voir Monsieur nôtre General au quel il appartient mieux qu'à moy de mettre au jour l'evidence, et la realité des Droits du Roy mon maitre sur les terres situées le long de la belle Riviere, et de contester les pretentions du Roy de la grande Bretagne à cet egard.

Je vais adresser vôtre Lettre à Monsieur Le marquis Duquisne, sa reponse me servira de loy, et s'il m'ordonne de vous la communiquer, Monsieur, je puis vous assurer que je ne negligerai rien pour vous la faire tenir tres promptement.

Quant à la Sommation que vous me faites de me retirer, je ne me crois pas dans l'obligation de m'y rendre, quelques que puissent être vos Instructions, je suis icy en Vertu des ordres de mon General, et je vous prie, Monsieur, de ne pas douter un instant que je suis dans la constante

resolution de m'y conformer avec toute l'exactitude, et la fermeté que l'on peut attendre du meilleur Officier.

J'ignore que dans le cours de cette Campagne il se soit rien passé qui puisse être reputé pour Acte d'hostilité, ny qui soit contraire aux traitez qui subsistent entre les deux Couronnes, dont la continuation nous interesse, et nous flatte autant que Messieurs les Anglois. S'il vous eût été agreable, Monsieur, d'en venir sur le point à un detail particulier des faits qui motivent vôtre plainte, j'aurois eu l'honneur de vous repondre de la façon la plus positive, et je suis persuadé que vous auriez eu lieu d'être satisfait.

Je me suis fait un devoir particulier de recevoir Monsieur Washington avec la distinction qui convient à vôtre dignité, à sa qualité, et à son grand merite; je puis me flatter qu'il me rendra cette justice auprès de vous, Monsieur, et qu'il vous fera connoitre ainsi que moy le respect profond avec lequel je suis,

Monsieur,

votre tres humble
et tres obeissant
Serviteur

Le gardeur De St Pierre

du fort de la riviere au bœuf
le 15 xbre 1753.

A true Copy
N. Walthoe Lt. Con.

The French Commanders
Letter to Lieut Gov Dinwiddie

Recd with Mr Dinwiddies
Letter of 29 Jan.y 1754.

N. 14.3.

Recd March 25
Read April 2 } 1754.

French Commanders Letter to Governor

23.

Brothers. I have call'd You together in Councile, by Order of Your Bro
the Governor of Virginia; to acquaint You that I am sent with a
possible Dispatch to visit & deliver a Letter to the French Comandan
of very great Importance to Your Brothers the English: & I dare
to You their Friends & Allies. — I was desir'd Brothers, by Your
Brother the Governor, to call upon You the Sachems of the Six —
Nations, to inform You of it; & to ask Your Advice & Assistance
to proceed the nearest & best Road to the French, You see Brothers I
have got thus far on my Journey. — His Honour likewise desir'd
me to apply to You for some of Your young Men to conduct and
provide Provisions for us on our Way: & to be a Safeguard against
those French Indians, that have taken up the Hatchet against us.
I have spoke thus particularly to You Brothers, because His Hon
our Governor, beats You as good Friends & Allies, & holds You in
great Esteem. To confirm what I have said I give You this String
of Wampum.

51

After they had consider'd some time on the above, the
Half King got up & spoke —

Now my Brothers, In regard to what my Brother the Governor
has desir'd of me, I return You this Answer — I rely upon You
as a Brother ought to do, as You say we are Brothers, & one
People, — We shall put Heart in Hand, & speak to our Fathers
the French, concerning the Speech they made to me; & You may
depend that We will endeavour to be Your Guard.

Brother. As You have ask'd my Advice I hope You will be rul'd
by it, & stay 'til I can provide a Company to go with You. The
French Speech Belt is not here, I have it to go for to my hunting
Cabbin likewise the People I have order'd are not yet come, nor
can 'til the third Night from this, 'till which Time Brother I
must beg You to stay. — I intend to send a Guard of Mingoes,
Shawnese & Delawars, that our Brothers may see the Love and
Loyalty We bear them.

As I had Orders to make all possible Dispatch, & waiting
here — was contrary to my Inclinations; I thank'd him in the most
suitable Manner I cou'd, & told that my Business requir'd the
greatest Expedition, & would not admit of that Delay: He was not
well pleas'd that I should offer to go before the Time he had appointed
& told me that he could not consent to our going without a Guard,
for fear some Accident should befall us, & draw a Reflection upon
him — besides says he, this is a Matter of no small Moment, &
must not be enter'd into without due Consideration, for I now
intend to deliver up the French Speech Belt, & make the Shawnese
& Delawars do the same, & accordingly gave Orders to King —
Singess, who was present, to attend on Wednesday Night with
the Wampum, & two Men of their Nation to be in readiness to go
along

off with us next Morning. — As I found it impossible to get off without affronting them in the most egregious Manner, I consented to stay.

I gave them back a String of Wampum that I met with at Mr. Frazer's, which they had sent with a Speech to the Honour the Governor, to inform him, that three Nations of the Indians (viz.) Chippoways, Ottaways, & Munsoes, had taken up the Hatchet against the English; & desired them to repeat it again; which they postponed doing 'til they met in full Council with the Shawnese, & Delaware Chiefs ——

29th: Runners were dispatch'd very early for the Shawnese Chiefs the Half King set out himself to fetch the French Speech Belt from his hunting Cabbin.

30th: He return'd this Evening, & came with Monacatoocha & other Sachems to my Tent, & begg'd (as they had complyed with Honour the Governor's Request in providing Men &c.) to know what Business we were going to the French about? — This was a Question I all along expected, & had provided as satisfactory Answers as I cou'd, which allay'd their Curiosity a little — Monacatoocha Inform'd me, that an Indian from Venango brought News a few Days ago; that the French had call'd all the Mingo's, Delawa's &c. together at that Place; & told them, that they intended to have been down the River this Fall, but the Waters were getting Cold, & the Winter advancing, which obliged them to go into Quarters; but they might assuredly expect them in the Spring, with a far greater Number; & desired they might be quite Passive & not intermeddle, unless they had a mind to draw all their Force upon them; for that they expected to fight the English three Years, (as they suppos'd there would be some Attempts made to stop them) in which Time they could Conquer, but if they should prove equally strong, that they & English would join to cut them off, & divide the Land between them; that though they had lost their General, & some few Soldiers, yet there was Men enough to reinforce & make Masters of the Ohio. — This Speech, he said, was deliver'd him by on Capt.n Joncaire, their Interpreter in Chief, living at Venango, & a Man of Note in the Army ——

30th: The Half King & Monacatoocha came very early & begg'd me to stay one Day more, for notwithstanding they had used the Diligence in their Power, the Shawnese Chiefs had not brought the Wampum they order'd; but would certainly be in to Night, if not they would delay me no longer, but send it after us as soon as they arriv'd: When I found them so positive in their Request; & knew that returning of Wampum, was a / abolish

abolishing of Agreements; & giving this up was shaking of all Dependence upon the French, I consented to stay, as I believed an Offence offerd at this Crisis, might have been attended with greater ill consequence than another Day's Delay. 52

They also informd me that Singeso could not get in his Men, & was prevented from coming himself by His Wife's Sickness, (I believe by fear of the French) but that the Wampum of that Nation was lodgd with Custaloga, one of their Chiefs at Venango. — In the Evening they came again, & acquainted me that the Shawnese were not yet come, but it should not retard the Prosecution of our Journey. — He delivered in my Hearing the Speeches that were to be made to the French by Jeskakake, one of their old Chiefs, which was giving up the Belt the late Commandant had askd for, & repeating near the same Speech he himself had done before. — He also delivered a String of Wampum to the Chief, which was sent by King Singeso to be given to Custaloga, with Orders to repair to, & deliver up the French Wampum. — He likewise gave a very large String of black & white Wampum, which was to be sent immediately up to the Six Nations, if the French refusd to quit the Land at this Warning, which was the third & last Time, & was the right of this Jeskakake to deliver.

30th: Last Night the great Men assembled to their Council House to consult further about this Journey, & who were to go; the result of which was, that only three of their Chiefs, with one of their best Hunters, should be our Convoy; the reason they gave for not sending more, after what had been proposd in Council the 26th was, that a greater Number might give the French suspicion of some bad Design, & cause them to be treated rudely; but I rather think they could not get their Hunters in.

We set out about 9 o'Clock, with the Half King, Jeskakake, White Thunder, & the Hunter; & travelld on the road to Venango, where we arrivd the 4th of December, without any thing remarkable happening, but a continued Series of bad Weather. — This is an old Indian Town, situated on the Mouth of French Creek on Ohio; & lies near N° about 60 Miles from the Logstown, but more than 70 the Way we were obliged to come. — We found the French Colours hoisted at a House where they drove Mr. John Frazer an English Subject from: I immediately repaird to it, to know where the Commander resided. There was three Officers, one of which, Capt. Joncaire, informd me, that he had the Command of the Ohio, but that there was a General Officer at the next Fort, which he advisd me to for an Answer.

He invited us to Sup with them, & treated with the

treated

greatest Complaisance — The Wine, as they dosd themselves plentifully with it, soon banish'd the restraint which at fa appeal'd in their Conversation, & gave Licence to their Tongu reveal their Sentiments more freely — They told me it w their aboolute Design to take Possession of the Ohio, & by G— would do it; for tho' they were sensible, that the English cou raise two Men for their one; yet they knew their Motions were too slow & dilatory to prevent any Undertaking of the They pretended to have an undoubted right to the River, from a Discovery made by one La Sol 60 Years ago; & the rise of this Expedition is to prevent our Settling on the River or it Waters of it, as they have heard of some Families moving out in Order thereto.

From the best Intelligence I could get, there has be 1000 Men this side Ofwago Lake; but upon the Death of the General, all were recall'd to about 6 or 700 Hundred, which were left to Garrison four Forts; 150 or there abouts in eac the first of which is on Frenes Creek, near a small Lake, about 60 Miles from Venango near N: N: W: the next lies o Lake Erie, where the greatest Part of their Stores are kept about 15 Miles from the other; from that it is 120 Miles fro the Carrying Place at the Fall of Lake Erie, where there is a small Fort, which they lodge their Goods at in bringing th from Morail, the Place that all their Stores come from; th next Fort lies about 20 Miles from this, on Ofwago Lake, between this Fort & Morail, there are three others; the firs of which is near the English Fort Ofwago. From the Fort Lake Erie to Morail is about 600 Miles; which they say if g Weather, requires no more than A Weeks Voyage, if they go Barks or large Vessells that they can cross the Lake; but they come in Canoes, it will require five or six Weeks, for are obliged to keep under the Shoar

5th Rain'd successively all Day, which prevented our havel Capt. Joncaire sent for the half King, as he had but just hea that he came with me; He affected to be much Concern'd th I did not make free to bring him in before; I excused it in best Manner I was capable; & told him I did not think th Company agreable, as I had heard him say a good deal in Dispraise of Indians in General: — But another Motiv prevented my bringing them into his Company: I knew that he was Interpreter, & a Person of very great Influenc among the Indians, & had lately used all possible means Draw them over to their Interest, therefore I was desiro of giving no more Opportunity than could be avoided. — When they came in there was great Pleasure expressed a seeing them. He wonder'd how they could be so near witho

I com

coming to visit him, made several trifling Presents, & applied Liquors so fast, that they were soon rendered incapable of the Business they came about, notwithstanding the Caution that was given —

6th The Ottaf King came to my Tent quite Sober, & insisted very much that I should stay & hear what he had to say to the French: — I fain would have prevented his speaking any thing 'til he came to the Comandant, but could not prevail. He told me that at this Place Council Fire was kindled, where all their Business with these People were to be transacted, & that the Management of the Indian Affairs was left solely to Monsieur Joncaire — as I was desirous of knowing the Issue of this, I agreed to stay; but sent our Horses a little way up French Creek, to raft over & camp, which I knew would make it near Night.

About 10 o'Clock they met in Council, the King spoke much the same as he had done to the General, & offered the French Speech Belt, which had before been demanded; with the Marks of four Towns in it; which Monsieur Joncire refused to receive, but desired him to carry it to the Fort to the Commander.

7th Monsieur La Force, Comissary of the French Stores, & three other Soldiers came over to accompany us up. — We found it extreamly difficult getting the Indians off to day; as every Stratagem had been used to prevent their going up with me. I had last Night left John Davison (the Indian Interpreter that I brought from Logstown with me) strictly charged not to be out of their Company, as I could not get them over to my Tent (they having some Business with Queen Aloga, to know the reason why he did not deliver up the French Belt, which he had in keeping;) but was obliged to send Mr Gist over to day to fetch them, which he did with great Persuasion.

At 11 o'Clock we set out for the Fort, & was prevented from arriving there 'till the 11th by excessive rains, Snows, & bad traveling, through many Mires & Swamps, which we were obliged to pass to avoid crossing the Creek, which was impassable either by Fording or Rafting, the Water was so high & rapid. — We pass'd over much good Land since we left Venango, & through several extensive & very rich Meadows, one of which was near 4 Miles in length, & considerable wide in some Places.

12th I prepar'd early to wait upon the Comander, & was receiv'd & conducted to him by the 2d Officer in Comand; I acquainted him with my Business, & offer'd my Commission & Letter, both of which he desir'd me to keep 'til the Arrival of Monsieur Riparde Capt. at the next Fort; who was sent for & expected every Hour. This Commander is a Knight of the Military Order of St

& named Legadieur St. Piere, he is an elderly Gentleman, &
much the Air of a Soldier; he was sent over to take the Comman
immediately upon the Death of the late General, & arriv'd here be
7 Days before me. — At 2 o'Clock the Gentleman that was
for arriv'd, when I offer'd the Letters &c. again, which they re
& adjourn'd into a private Appartment for the Captain to
translate, who understood a little English; after he had done
the Captain desir'd I would walk in & bring my Interpreter
peruse & correct it, which I did.

13th: The chief Officer retired to hold a Council of War, which gave
an Opportunity of taking the Dimensions of the Fort, & make
what Observations I could. — It is situated on the South
West Fork of French Creek, near the Water, & is almost surro
by the Creek, & a small Branch of it which forms a kind of
Island, as may be seen by a Plan I have delineated, it is
built exactly in that Manner, & of that Dimensions. — Log
compose the Sides; the Bastions are made of Piles drove
the Ground, & about 12 Feet above sharpe at Top, with Port
Holes cut for Cannon & small Arms to fire through: there
Eight 6 lb Pieces Mounted, two in each Bastion, & one
before the Gate: In the Bastions are a Guard House, Cha
Doctor's Lodgings, & the Commander's private Store; round
which is laid Platforms for the Cannon & Men to stand on;
there is several Barracks without the Fort for the Soldiers
dwelling, cover'd some with Bark, & some with Boards, &
made chiefly of Logs, there is also several other Houses, viz
as Stables, Smith's Shop &c: all of which I have laid down
exactly as they stand, & shall refer to the Plan for Explanation

I could get no certain Account of the Number of Men
but according to the best Judgement I could form, there
an Hundred exclusive of Officers, which are prett[y] many.
also gave Orders to the People that were with me, to take an
exact Account of the Canoes that were haled up, to conve
their Forces down in the Spring, which they did: viz. 50
Birch Bark, & 170 of Pine; besides many others that we
block'd out in readiness to make.

14th: As the Snow increased very fast, & our Horses daily got wea
I sent them off unloaded, under the Care of Barnaby Curnin &
others, to make all convenient Dispatch to Venango; & there
wait our Arrival, if there was a Prospect of the Rivers Freezi
if not, then to continue down to Shannapins Town at the For
of Ohio; & there wait till we came to cross Allegany; intendi
my self to go down by Water, as I had the Offer of a Canoe or k
As I found many Slaves concerned to retard the Indian
Business, I prevent their returning with me; I endeavou

all in my Power to frustrate all their Schemes, & hurry them on to execute their intended Design: They accordingly prefer'd for admittance this Evening, which at length was granted them privately with the Comander, & one or two other Officers. 54
The Half King told me that he offer'd the Wampum to the Comander who waved taking it, & made many fair Promises of Love & Friendship; said he wanted to live in Peace & trade amicably with them; as a Proof of which, he would send some Goods immidiately down to the Logstown for them; but I rather think the Design of that is, to bring away all of our straglng Traders that they may meet with; as I privately understood. they intended to carry an Officer &c. with them; & what rather confirms this Opinion, I was enquiring of the Comander by what Authority he had taken & made Prisoners of several of our English Subjects: He told me the Country belong'd to them, that no English Man had a right to trade upon them Waters; & that he had Orders to make every Person Prisoner that attempted it on the Ohio, or the Waters of it.

I enquir'd of Capt. Riparti about the Boy that was carried by, as it was done while the Comand devolv'd upon him, between the Death of the late General & the arrival of the Present: — He acknowledg'd that a Boy had been carried past, & that the Indians had two or three white Scalps, (I was told by some of the Indians at Venango 8) but pretended to have forgot the Name of the Place that the Boy came from, & all the Particulars tho' he Quest'ond him for some Hours as they were carrying him past: — I likewise enquired where & what they had done with John Trotter, & James M.Clocklan, two Pensylvania Traders which they had taken with all their Goods; they told me that they had been sent to Canada, but were now return'd Home.

This Evening I receiv'd an Answer to His Honour the Gover nor's Letter, from the Comandant.

15th: The Comander order'd a plentiful Store of Liquor, Provisions &c. to be put on board our Canoe, & appear'd to be extreame Complaisant; though he was plotting every Scheme that the Devil & Man cou'd invent; to set our Indians at Variance with us, to prevent their going 'till after our Departure. Present-lew and do. & every Thing that cou'd be suggested by him or his Officers, was not neglected to do. — I can't say that ever in my Life I suffer'd so much Anxiety as I did in this Affair; I saw that every Stratagem that the most fruitful Brain cou'd invent; was practis'd to get the Half King won to their Interest, & that leaving of him here, was giving them the Opportunity they aimed at; I went to the Half King and press'd him in the strongest Terms to go. — He told me the Comander would not discharge him 'till the Morning; I

(then

then went to the Commander & desired him to do their Busines
& complain'd of ill treatment for keeping them as they were Pa
& my Company was detaining me, which he promised not t
do, but to forward my Journey as much as he could: — He
protested he did not keep them but was innocent of the Caus
of their Stay; though I soon found it out. — He had promis'd them
a Present of Guns &c.a if they would wait till the Morning.
So I was very much press'd by the Indians to wait this Day
for them; I consented on a Promise that Nothing should
hinder them in the Morning ———

16th: The French were not slack in their Inventions to keep the
Indians this Day also; but as they were obligated, according to
promise, to give the Present; they then endeavour'd to try the
Power of Liquor; which I doubt not would have prevail'd at an
other Time than this, but I kept the King so close upon his
Word that he repair'd, & set off with us as he had engag'd. — We
had a tedious & very fatiguing Passage down the Creek, several
Times we had like to have stove against Rocks; & many
Times were oblig'd all Hands to get out, & remain in the Water
half an Hour or more, geting her over the Shoals; on one of
the Ice had lodg'd & made it impassable by Water, therefore we
were oblig'd to carry our Canoe across a neck Land a quarter of a
Mile over. — We did not reach Venango till the 22d: where we
met with our Horses. — This Creek is extreamly crooked, I do
say the Distance between the Fort & Venango, can't be less than
130 Miles to follow the Meanders.

23d: When I got things ready to set off I sent for the Half King, to
know whether they intended to go with us, or by Water; He told
me that the White Thunder had hurt himself much, & was ill
& unable to walk, therefore he was oblig'd to carry him down
a Canoe: As I found he intended to stay a Day or two here
knew that Monsieur Joncaire would employ every Scheme
set him against the English, as he had before done; I told him
hoped he would guard against his Flattery, & let no fine Speeches
Influence him in their favour; He desired I might not be
concern'd for he knew the French too well for any Thing to engage
him in their Behalf; Though he could not go down with us, he
would endeavour to meet at the Forks with Joseph Campbell &
deliver a Speech for me to carry to his Honour the Governor. — He
told me he would order the young Hunter to attend us, & get Hors
&c.a if wanted. ——— Our Horses were now so weak & feeble
the Baggage heavy; as we were oblig'd to provide all the
Necessaries the Journey would require, that we doubted
much their performing it; therefore myself & others (except
Drivers which were oblig'd to ride) gave up our Horses for Pa

to afoot along with the Baggage; & put myself into an Indian walking Dress, & continued with them three Days, 'till I found there was no Probability of their getting in, in any reasonable Time; The Horses grew less able to travel every Day; The Cold increas'd very fast, & the Roads were getting much worse by a deep Snow continually freezing; And as I was uneasy to get back to make a Report of my Proceedings to his Honour the Governor; I determin'd to prosecute my Journey the nearest way through the Woods on foot. — Accordingly I left Mr. Vanbraam in Charge of our Baggage, with Money and Directions to provide Necessaries from Place to Place, for themselves & Horses, & to make the most convenient Dispatch in — I took my necessary Papers pull'd off my Cloths; tied my self up in a Match Coat, & with my Pack at my back, with my Papers & Provision in it, & a Gun, set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner, on Wednesday the 26th

The Day following, just after we had pass'd a Place call'd the Murdering Town where we intended to quit the Path & steer across the Country for Shanapin's Town, we fell in with a Party of French Indians, which had laid in wait for us; one of them fired at Mr. Gist or me, not 15 Steps, but fortunately miss'd. — We took this Fellow into Custody, & kept him 'till about 9 o'Clock at Night, & then let him go, & then walked all the remaining Part of the Night without making any Stop; that we might get the Start so far as to be out of the Reach of their Pursuit next Day, as we well assur'd they would follow upon our Track as soon as it was Light; The next Day we continued travelling 'till it was quite Dark, & got to the River about two Miles above Shanapins; we expected to have found the River froze, but it was not, only about 50 Yards from each Shoar; the Ice I suppose had broke up above, for it was driving in vast Quantities.

There was no way for us to get over but upon a Raft, which we set about with but one poor Hatchet, & got finish'd just after Sun setting, after a whole Day's Work; We got it launched, & on board of it, & set off; but before we got half over, we were jamm'd in the Ice in such a Manner, that we expected every Moment our Raft would sink, & we perish: I put out my setting Pole, to try to stop the Raft, that the Ice might pass by, when the Rapidity of the Stream, throughit with so much Violence against the Pole, that it jirk'd me into 10 Feet Water but I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the Raft Logs. — Notwithstanding all our Efforts we could not get the Raft to either Shoar, but were oblig'd, as we were pretty near an Island, to quit our Raft & wade to it. — The Cold was so extream severe, that Mr. Gist got all his Fingers, & some of his Toes froze, & the Water was shut up so hard, that We found

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no Difficulty in geting off the Island on the Ice in the Morning & went to Mr. Frazers. We met here with 20 Warriors that had been going to the Southward to War, but coming to a Place upon the Head of the Great Cunnaway, where they found 7 People kill'd, & Scalpt, all but one Woman with very Light Hair, they turn'd about, & ran back for fear of the Inhabitants rising & taking them as the Authors of the Murder. They report that the People were lying about the House, & some of them much torn & eat by Hogs; by the Marks that were left they say they were French Indians of the Ottaway Nation &c. that did it.

As we intended to take Horse here, & it requir'd some Time to hunt them; I went up about 3 Miles to the Mouth of Youghyaughgane to visit Queen Aliquippa, who had expressd great Concern that we pass'd her in going to Fort — I made her a Present of a Match Coat, & a Bottle of Rum, which was thought much the best Present of the two

Tuesday 1st. Day of Jan.y We left Mr. Frazers House, & arrivd at Mr. Gists at Monahgehela the 2d. where I bought Horse Saddle &c.a — The 6th. We met 17 Horses loaded with Materials & Hands for a Fort at the Forks; & the Day after, a Family or two going out to settle; this Day we arrivd at Wills Creek, after as fatiguing a Journey as it is possible to conceive, occasiond intirely by bad Weather: from the first Day of December, till the 15th. there was but one Day, but what it rain'd or snow'd incessantly & throughout the whole Journey we met with nothing but one continued Series of cold wet Weather; which occasiond very uncomfortable Lodgings, especially after we had left our Tent, which was some Screen from the Inclemency of it.

On the 11th. I got to Belvoir, where I stop'd one Day to recruit my Horses; & then set out for, & arrivd at Williamsburg the 16th. & waited upon His Honour the Governor with the Letters I had brought from the French Commandant, & to give an Account of the Proceedings of my Journey. — Which I beg leave to do by offering the foregoing, as it contains the most remarkable occurrences that happened to me.

I hope it will be sufficient to satisfy Your Honour with my Proceedings; for that was my Aim in undertaking the Journey; & chief Study throughout the Prosecution of it. —

With the Assurance & Hope of doing it, I with infinite Pleasure subscribe myself

A true Copy
Verbatim Wm. Withers

Your Honours most Obed.t
& very Hble Servant
Go. Washington

Virginia

Le

On Wednesday the 31st of October 1753. I was Commissioned & appointed by the Honble Robert Dinwiddie Esq. Governor &c. of Virginia

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To visit & deliver a Letter to the Commandant of the French Forces on the Ohio; & set out on the intended Journey the same Day. The next I arrived at Fredericksburg, & engaged Mr Jacob Vanbraam Interpreter, & proceeded with him to Alexandria where we provided Necessaries: From thence we went to Winchester & got Baggage Horses &c. — From there we pursued the new Road to Wills Creek, where we arrived the 14th of November.

Here I engaged Mr Gist to Pilot us out, & also hired four others as Servitors (viz.) Barnaby Currin, & John McGuire, (Indian Traders) Henry Steward, & William Jenkins; & in Company with these Persons I left the Inhabitants the Day following. The excessive Rains, & vast Quantity of Snow that had fallen prevented our reaching Mr Frazers, an Indian Trader at the Mouth of Turtle Creek, or Monongahela, 'til Thursday.

22d: We were informed here, that Capt Trent was sent a few Days ago to the Traders down the River to acquaint them with the General's Death, & return of Major Carr of the French Army into Winter Quarters. The Waters were quite impassable, without Swimming our Horses, which obliged us to get the loan of a Canoe from Mr Frazer, & to send Barnaby Currin & Henry Steward down Monongahela, with our Baggage to meet us at the Forks of Ohio, about 10 Miles to cross Allegany.

As I got down before the Canoe, I spent some time in viewing the Rivers, & the Land in the Fork, which I think extremely well situated for a Fort, as it has the absolute Command of both Rivers. The Land at the Point is 20 or 25 feet above the common Surface of the Water; & a considerable Bottom of flat well timbered Land all round it, very convenient for Building. The Rivers are each a quarter of a Mile, or more, across, & run here very nigh at Right Angles; Allegany bearing N:E: & Monongahela S:E: the former of these two is a very rapid & swift running Water the other deep & Still, without scarce any perceptable Fall. — About two Miles from this, on the S:E: Side of the River, at the Place where the Ohio Company intended to erect a Fort, lives Shingas, King of the Delawares; We call'd upon him to invite him to Council at the Logstown.

As I had taken a good deal of Notice Yesterday of the Situation at the Forks; my Curiosity led me to examine this more particularly, & my Judgement to think it greatly inferior, either for Defence or Advantages, especially the latter; For a Fort at the Forks would be equally well situated on Ohio, & have the entire Command of Monongahela, which runs up to our Settlements

&

& is extreamly well designd for Waterfarriage, as it is of a deepth
Nature; besides a Fort at the Fork might be built at a much les
Expence, than at the other Place. — Nature has well contivd
the lower Place for Water Defence, but the Hill whereon it must
stand, being a quarter of a Mile in Length, & then descending
gradually on the Land Side, will render it difficult & very
expensive making a sufficient Fortification there; The whole
Flat upon the Hill must be taken in, or the Side next the Descent
made extreamly high; or else the Hill cut away; otherwise the
Enemy will raise Batteries within that Distance, without bein
exposd to a single Shot from the Fort

Singess attended us to Logstown, where we arrivd
between Sun setting & Dark, the 25th Day after I left Williamsburg.
We travel'd over some extream good & bad Land to get to this Place.

Assoon as I came into Town, I went to Monacatoocha, (as the
Half King was out at his hunting Cabbin on little Bever Creek,
about 15 Miles off) & inform'd him, by John Davison Interpreter,
that I was sent a Messenger to the French General, & was order'd
to call upon the Sachems of the Six Nations, to acquaint them wit
it. — I gave him a String of Wampum, & a Twist of Tobacco, &
desir'd him to send for the Half King; which he promis'd to do by a
Runner in the Morning, & for other Sachems — I invited him, &
the other great Men present, to my Tent, where they stay an
Hour & return'd.

According to the best Observations I could make,
M.Gist's new Settlement (which we pass'd by) bears about W.N.W.
70 Miles from Wills Creek. Shanapins, or the Forks N.E. & W.N.W.
about 50 Miles from that; & from thence to the Logstown, the Course
is nearly West, about 18 or 20 Miles; so that the whole Distance as
we went & computed it, is at least, 135 or 140 Miles from our
Back Settlements.

25th: Came to Town 4 of 10 French Men that Deserted from a Company
at the Ouscusas, which lies at the Mouth of this River; I got the
following Account from them. — They were sent from new
Orleans with 100 Men, & 8 Canoe load of Provisions, to this
Place; where they expected to have met the same Number of Men
from the Fort to this side Lake Erie to Convoy them, & the Horses
up, but were not arriv'd when they ran off. — I enquir'd into
the Situation of the French on the Mississippi, their Number,
& what Forts they had Built: They inform'd me that there were
four small Forts between New Orleans, & the Black Islands,
Garriso'd with about 30 or 40 Men, & a few small Pieces of
Cannon in each. — That at New Orleans, which is near the
Mouth of the Mississippi, there is 35 Companies of 40 Men
each, with a pretty strong Fort, mounting 8 large Carriage Guns;
& at the Black Islands there is several Companies, & a Fort with
6 Guns

The Black Islands is about 130 Leagues above the Mouth of the Ohio, which is 150 above New Orleans; — They also acquainted me; that there was a small Palisadoed Fort on the Ohio, at the Mouth of the Obaish, about 60 Leagues from the Missisippi: the Obaish heads near the West End of Lake Erie, & affords the Communication between the French on Missisippi, & those on the Lakes. — These Deserters came up from the lower Shawnese Town, with one Brown an Indian Trader, & were going to Philadelphia.

About 3 o'Clock this Evening the Half King came to Town; I went up & invited him & Davison privately to my Tent; & desir'd him to relate to me, the Particulars of his Journey to the French Commandant, & Reception there, & to give me an Account of the Way & Distance. — He told me that the nearest & levelest Way was now impassable, by reason of the many large miry Savannas; that we must be oblig'd to go by Venango, & should not get to the near Fort under 5 or 6 Nights sleep, good Travelling. — When he went to the Fort he said he was receiv'd in a very stern Manner by the late Commander, who ask'd him very abruptly, what he had come about, & to declare his Business; which he says he did in the following Speech —

Fathers. — I am come to tell You Your own Speeches, what Your own Mouths have declar'd. Fathers. — You in former Days set a Silver Bason before us, wherein there was the Leg of a Beaver, and desir'd of all Nations to come & eat of it; to eat in Peace & Plenty, & not to be churlish to one another; & that if any such Person should be found to be a Disturber; there lay down by the Edge of the Dish a Rod, which You must scourge them with; & if We Your Father should get foolish in my old Days, I desire You may use it upon me as well as others.

Now Fathers it is You that is the Disturber in this Land; by coming & building Your Towns, and taking it away unknown to us & by Force. — Fathers. We kindled a Fire a long Time ago at a Place call'd Moraii, where We desir'd You to stay, & not to come & intrude upon our Land. — I now desire You may dispatch to that Place; for be it known to You Fathers, this is our Land & not Yours. — Fathers. I desire You may hear me in Civilness; if not. We must handle that Rod which was laid down for the Use of the Obstropulous. — If You had come in a peaceable Manner like our Brothers the English, We should not have been against Your trading with us as they do; but to come Fathers, & build great Houses upon our Land, & to take it by Force, is what we cannot submit to. —

Fathers — Both You & the English are White, We live in a Country between, therefore the Land does not belong either to one or the other; but the Great Being above allowed it to be a Place of

Residence

residence for us; so Fathers I desire You to withdraw, as I h
done our Brothers the English, for I will keep You at Arms L
I lay this down as a Tryal for both, to see which will have t
greatest regard to it, & that Side we will stand by, & make eq
Sharers with us: Our Brothers the English have heard this,
come now to tell it to You, for I am not afraid to discharge
this Land.— This, he said, was the Substance of what he said
General, who made this reply —

Now my Child — I have heard Your Speech. You spoke fir
it is my Time to speak now — Where is my Wampum th
took away with the Marks of Towns in it? — This Wampum
not know, which You have discharg'd me off the Land with.
You need not put Yourself to the Trouble of Speaking for I wi
hear You: I am not afraid of Flies or Musquito's; for Indian
such as those; I tell You down that River I will go, & will buil
it according to my Command: If the River was ever so blo
up. I have Forces sufficient to burst it open, & tread under
Feet all that stand in Opposition together with their Allian
for my Force is as the Sand upon the Sea Shoar; therefore he
Your Wampum. I fling it at You. — Child You talk foolis
You say this Land belongs to You, but there is not the blad
my Nail Yours. I was on that Land sooner than You did, be
the Shawnese & You were at War. — Dead was the Man tha
went down, & took Possession of that River; it is my Land
will have it let who will stand up for, or say against it —
buy & sell with the English (mockingly) If People will be w
me they may expect Kindness but not else.

The Half King told me, he enquir'd of the Gen
after two English Men that were made Prisoners, & rec'd
Answer —

Child — You think it is a very great Hardship that I made
Prisoners of those two People at Venango. — Don't You con
Yourself with it we took & carried them to Canada to get Int
some Intelligence of what the English were doing in Virginia —

He inform'd me that they had built two Forts;
Lake Erie, & another on French Creek, near a small Lake
15 Miles asunder, & a large Waggon Road between; they a
both built after the same Model, but different in the Size
on the Lake the largest; he gave me a Plan of them of his own
Drawing. — The Indians enquir'd very particularly after
Brothers in Carolina Goal. — They also ask'd what sort
Boy it was that was taken from the South Branch; for t
by some Indians heard, that a Party of French Indians
carried a White Boy by the Cuscuscas Town, towards the La

26th: We met in Council at the Long House, about 9 o'Clock, where I spok
them as follows —

Continued on p 113.

Major Washington's
Journal &c. & Transactions
with the Comm.r of
the French Forces on
the Ohio.

Rec.d with Lieu.t Gov.r
Dinwiddie's Let.r of 29.th Jan.y
1754.

Read March 25
Read April 2 } 1754.

N. 144.

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George Croghan to Gov. H., 1754.

Febʸ 3ᵈ, 1753,
Suppos'd to be 1754.

May itt Plese your Houour,

By Mʳ. Androw Montour and Mʳ. John Patten I have sent yʳ honour a Copey of all our Proceedings att Logstown, all ye News I Could hear worth menshoning to yʳ honour I have Wrote, your honour will see By ye Indians' Speeches, that they are in high Sperets and very Willing to Defend themselves from the Enemy, Provided the English Goverments, whome they Depend upon, will asist them, they Expect yʳ honour will Imeadiettly order a house Bult to keep Nesesereys in to Enable them to Carrey on a warr against thire Enemy, who has unready Invaided thire Cuntry. Your honour will see by ye Indians' Speech, that a part of that Speech sent yʳ honour By Lewes Montour must have been forgᵈ by those that wrote the Speech Mʳ. Montour and myself brought. Joseph Campble, who was ye Interpreter of that Speech, and the Indians face to face when ye half king proved that there was Nott a word of giveing up thire Lands, to pay ye Treaders' Debts menshoned. There is another Man, one John Davison, who talks a Litle of ye Indian Languidge, and makes a great Deal of Disturbance. I hope yʳ honour will order such Persons outt of ye Wood, for they Really Do a Great Dale of Mischeff.

Mʳ. Montour and I are boath of opinion that if yʳ Honour should thing Proper to build a Treading house that the Treaders should all be Callᵈ together att that plese and Layᵈ under some Regulations, which wold be a Mains of securing ye Tread, and there ye Indians Could be well suplyᵈ and the Treaders Run no Resque of being Taken by ye French. The Indians all Intend, as soon as yʳ honour and the Governer of Verginia begins to Build, to gether all thire Warrers to ye Pleaces where yᵗ Build, and Nott suffer ye French to Come Down ye River, as for what French is amongst them unready, as soon as they hear of ye army Coming Down, they say they will secure them. I would aweated on yʳ honour in Company with Mʳ. Mountour and Mʳ. Patten, Butt that Mʳ. Trent is Just Come outt with ye Verginia goods, and has brought a quantity of Toules and workmen to begin a fort, and as he Can't talk ye Indian Languidge, I am obligᵈ to stay and asist him in Delivering them goods, which is Mʳ. Montour's advice, Butt I hope to be att my house att Aughick, by ye 20ᵗʰ of this Instant, where I shall be glad to hear yʳ honour's answer to the Indians, as Mr. Montour is obliged to go to ye Six Nations on a Message from ye Governor of Verginia.

May it please ye honour I have Reserved a part of ye goods Left in my hands, by ye honour's Commissioners, for this Reson, that ye Shannas att ye Lower Shanna town has gott no part of this Present, as they are Likely to be Struck by ye French, and Othaways Down

there: itt is Mr. Montour's and my opinion that there should be one hundred pounds Worth More of goods aded to what is in my hands, and sent to them, if ye honour Aproves of this, as there is no posebility of sending those things att this Time of ye year from Philadelphia: ye Ohio Company has a quantity of goods hear which they wo'ld sell at first Cost, if ye honour will Send a person to purchess them with Cash, which will save ye Expence of Carridge to ye Government.

I am yr honour's Most obedient
and most Humble Servant,
GEO. CROGHAN.

Indorsed.
Ffebry 30, 1754, George Croghan.

George Croghan to R. Peters, 1754.

Febr 3d, 1753.

Sr,

Pershuant to yr orders, I have wrote yr Governor in Large all ye News I Could hear to be Depended on, and given him a full Acount of our Proceeding hear, att Logstown, which I hope will be agreeable to his honour. You Desired I might Lett you know what ye Indians Expected of ye Government, and I ashure you they Expect a Treading house & to be Suply'd with Neceserys to Cary on ye war against ye French, Butt I Supose if ye government wold Build a Strong Log'd house & Stockead itt Round, itt wold Do, which wold Nott Cost a great Dale, and I think ye Treaders Should be all Call'd there to Live and be Layd under some Regulation, and then ye Number of Treaders who getts thire Bread by ye tread wold be able to Defend that house with ye Asistance of ye Indians, which, I am of opinion, we may Depend on, if we asist them. I shall be att my house, att Aughick, by ye 20th of this Month, and I hear Inclose my Acount for Carring ye goods, which if ye Asembly will Plese to alow ye Plese to send me by Mr. Androw Montour. I have been att a great Loss by bring out those goods, in Loosing horses, and att Great Expence hear Purchesing Provisions, which I hope ye will menshon to ye Assembly, and Lett them Inquier of Mr. Montour How Expensiff itt is to transact Publick Business hear. The Assembly stopt £50 out of one of my former Acounts, and £30 out of ye Last, which Mr. Noris Promised to befrend me in getting. Plese make my Compliments to Mr. Norris and Mr. Frankland. If I hear any News During my stay hear, I will send it to his honour as soon as I go to Aughick.

I am, Sr,

yr most humble Servant,

GEO: CROGHAN.

P. S.—Plese to Lett his honour know that Lewes Montour has behaved himself very well sence he Came up from Philadelphia, and I must acknowledge to his honour that I think Now I was Rong in what I menshiond of him to his honour. Mr. Patten, to my opinion, is very much Bigotted of himself; he and Androw Montour Dose nott agree well. If there Can't be a stop putt to Liquors Coming to ye Woods, No Man Can pretent to Do any Publick Business hear for ye Government.

Directed—

"To Richard Peters, Esqr.,
"in Philadelphia.
"P Feavor of Mr. Androw Montour."

* Indorsed—1754.